Congregational Church, in Lynn, Mass., was burned on the 8th inst. It had recently been renovated, and cannot be replaced for less than \$30,000.—The Minutes of the General Convention of Congregational churches in Vermont, for 1866, derive a special interest from their containing an excellent essay on Infant Baptism, prepared by Silas Aiken, D.D.—Mr. Peabody, the London banker, is building, at an expense of \$100,000 or more, a church edifice in Georgetown, contiguous to Boston. The corner stone was laid, with appropriate exercises, yesterday.—There is at present a marked religious interest in the church in Reading, Mass.

Methodist.—The powerful revival that has been progressing in Thirty-seventh Street Methodist Episcopal Church, New York, for nearly a year, continues with unabated interest and force. It has gained new strength by the Sing Sing camp meeting, where this church engaged earnestly and successfully in the work of soul saving, their tents being the scene of repeated and wonderful out-pourings of the Holy Spirit.—The Richmond Advocate, of August 30th, publishes accounts of several revivals of religion in the Virginia Methodist Churches. One account states that on the Norfolk district there have "nearly five hundred conversions" within the last three months. -- Rev. T. E. Fero, of the New York Conference, departed this life at New Castle, N. Y., on the 2d inst. He was 39 years of age.—A good religious interest is reported from the Croton Circuit, in the vicinity of New York. New church edifices are about to be built at three different points on the circuit. --- The Philadelphia committee is about to issue two medals, commemorative of the centenary of Methodism, one for adults and the other for Sabbath-schools. The former will be given to donors of \$5 or more; the latter to any child giving \$1.—"Centenary Family Gatherings," a kind of denominational social, are just now very fequent in this city.—

A Philadeiphla Conference Sabbath-school Convention is announced to be held in the Union Church in this city, on the 10th, 11th and 12th of October.—The revival in Siloam Church, Philadelphia, continues with increasing power. At last accounts fiftyseven had joined, and over seventy-five had been converted. Whole families have been added to the Church.—In Smyrna, Delaware, the good work is going on. At last accounts twenty-two had joined the church, and the tide was still rising.

Episcopal.—Five Episcopal churches in Massachusetts have contributed for religious purposes during the year, ending May, 1866. \$107,617,26. Four of them are situated in Boston and one in Brookline.—Mr. Henry D. Cooke, of Georgetown, D. C., brother and partner of the banker, Jay Cooke, is building a substantial and tasteful gothic chapel for an Episcopal mission church in that city.-Mr. Becket, of Bordentown, N. J., owner of the old Joseph Bonaparte estate, has recently made to the Episcopal church there, the gift of a neat parsonage.—Another Congregational minister, Rev. Henderson Judd, an Oberlin graduate, has become a candidate for orders in the Episcopal Church.—The Episcopal Church in Western Pennsylvania, under the administration of Bishop Kerfoot, is rallying and extending. He is reviving some almost extinct parishes, founding schools, and in general putting astir the things which pertain to outward thrift. A Theological Seminary is in contemplation.

Baptist.-Colonel Louis Downing, who comes, by the death of John Ross, the made to the endowment of Brown University, in all \$250,000,—A work of grace is in progress in Warren, Pa.—A Baptist Church The Second Baptist Church in San Francisco is about erecting a new house of worship that will seat one thousand persons.—— Several revivals are reported from California. Good progress is reported from the Baptist churches in Southeastern Kansas. Those of Fort Scott, Mound City, Xenia and Marmaton, are particularly named; also the Indian Church at Miami.—It is reported from the Church in Mount Holly, N. J., that the past has been a year of unusual prosperity. One hundred and sixty-two have been added by baptism, and twenty-eight by letter or characterizes the new members, which is being diffused through the entire Church. Under the auspices of their young people's association, three mission Sunday-schools and one extra prayer-meeting are sustained.

Lutheran.-We have before noticed the withdrawal of a portion of the Lutheran Church of this country from the General and the preliminary steps taken toward the formation of a rival national organization. It now appears that there are to e three Lutheran bodies, bearing the name of a national organization. The last makes s appearance in the South, and was created by a convention recently held in North Carolina, consisting of twelve ministers and four aymen, representing five Synods. It takes the name of The Evangelical Lutheran Gene-I Syngd of North America, a name just bout as appropriate as that of the General ssembly of the Presbyterian Church in the united States of America, for the body which meets next month in Memphis. — The ynod of Wittenberg, Ohio, recently struck om its roll the name of Rev. W. C. Barnet, or the offence of heading a schism consisting the minority of the church from which he had been dismissed, and persisting in ministering to it against the advice of the Synod.

German Reformed.—The German Re formed Messenger says:—One of the most urgent wants of the Church just now is min-leters. A proof of this may be found in the act, that the last class of graduates from the Seminary have so soon been engaged in fields labor. We believe they have all taken harges, or are about to do so, but one, whose health needs to be recruited after his long ourse of study. This is encouraging. The acation has but just closed, and they are aleady in the field. Another fact is that there estill so many vacant charges. East and est the demand is the same. The field is te unto harvest, and only waits for labor-This is also an encouragement to those are looking forward to the ministry.same paper says that the statistical rets of its Church for the last year show a of 472 ministers, and 5173 additions by onfirmation, being an average of a fraction than eleven for each minister.

Miscellaneous. — Open Air Services. — ort Greene, in Brooklyn, N. Y., is usually bronged on every fair Sunday afternoon with e in search of recreation, and the Christonian Association of Brooklyn, taking antage of the opportunity thus presented aching certain classes who do not attend ch regularly, recently inaugurated openreaching, and have thus far succeeded attracting large crowds of orderly, wellaved persons of both sexes, including We can related. The services are held under a and victims.

anniversary on the 22d ult. The Central | canopy of canvas, which is located on the top of the hill, and where, even in very warm weather, there is generally a cooling breeze. -Evangelist.

University for the Indians. - The Ottawas. tribe of partially civilized Indians, are erecting a university for the education of Indians in Kansas. Their Chief, John Jones, is a thoroughly educated man, and is the leader in the enterprise, and associated with him are several other gentlemen, including Rev. Mr. Hutchinson, the Government Indian agent for the Ottawas. By a treaty consummated two or three years since, the Ottawas gave twenty thousand acres of land from the centre of their rich reservation for the establishment of this University. Six hundred and forty acres of it are to be devoted to a farm connected with the institu-tion, and are inalienable. The children of the Ottawas, no matter whatever part of the country they may have removed to, are to be perpetually entitled to education in the University. Its advantages are also to be extended to the other tribes of the West who may wish to enjoy them.

Revival among Freedmen.—The Farm-ville, Va., Journal, states that an intense religious excitement was recently prevailing among the colored people of that neighborhood. "Nothing like it," says the Journal, "has ever been witnessed in this community before. Meetings are held nightly, lasting frequently almost the entire night, which are attended by immense crowds, and converts are numbered by hundreds. In almost every direction, one hears praying and singing.

Christian Union.-We understand that arrangements are being made for the delivery of a series of discourses on Christian Union. on Sabbath evenings, in the city of Newark, N. J. All the evangelical denominations are represented in the scheme. The first of the series is to be preached on Sabbath evening next, by the Rev. Dr. Craven, in the Market Street Methodist Church. Other places are likely to organize and sustain a similar series, for everywhere Christian people are showing their wish to find and hold a common ground to be maintained against common enemies.-Christian Intelligencer.

Foreign -A Christian and Courageous Service.—On Sabbath, the 19th ult., the Bishop of London, accompanied by his wife, spent the whole afternoon and evening among the cholera patients of the East End of London, visiting them at their homes and in the hospitals, giving counsel and comfort. He afterwards preached to a dense mass of people, in the very centre of the cholera district, from the text, "We know if this earthly house," &c.

The London Ragged School Union, organ ized in 1844, has now in connection with it 326 Sunday-schools with 26,000 scholars aveerage attendance; 204 day-schools, 18,750 average attendance; and 217 evening-schools, with an average attendance of 8284.

Days of Refreshing in Scotland—The Arndilly Meetings.—These meetings, in the neighborhood of Elgin, in the north of Scotland, have wonderfully manifested the grace of a prayer-hearing God, for whilst up to the moment of our commencement, and in all the regions around, during the very time of the meeting, rain was deluging the country, our Lord made the clouds our umbrella, that "the sun did not smite us by day," and the general atmosphere was most delightful, whilst a few drops of rain once or twice fell to rebuke the umbrella-bearers. Many cases were witnessed of very deep conviction; in one house, on the first night of the meeting, all the children were brought to express faith in Jesus after a service of praying and weeping, reminding one of the blessed times in 1859-60. Remarkable power accompanied chief of the Cherokee Nation, is one of the earliest converts of the Baptist mission, and has been an ordained minister for twenty years.—Large additions have recently been meeting for prayer, in which many engaged, was very refreshing, and the large tent, I am told, was a scene of blessed power of the Spirit, in the hearts of the young especially; of 45 members was organized at Whitney's young converts being fervently engaged in Corners, Tioga county, Pa., on the 28th ult. Lamb of God. Much love and tenderness of spirit was generally felt amongst Christians, and even along the railway, on their return, the old hymn-singing spirit awakened the echoes, till people were all asking one of another, "What is this?" The effect of these meetings is extending to other places, and we are told of coming meetings in Inverness, Elgin, and Bridge of Bonar. I did not notice a single person unaffected or careless during the Arndilly meetings. An old vete-ran of Havelock's Jellalabad illustrious garrison was sitting in rapt attention with his A spirit of earnest devotion family, and was much affected at hearing the truths of religion pressed on him by one who had been acquainted with his old Indian comrades, and with scenes of warfare a quarter of a century ago. Some of the incidents were very touching in the personal dealings with individuals, and it seemed to those most experienced in the work that a third day would have brought things to a crisis beyond calculation.—The Revival, August 28.

THE APPEAL OF THE LOYAL MEN OF THE SOUTH

TO THEIR FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The representatives of eight millions of American citizens appeal for protection and justice to their friends and brothers in the States that have been spared the cruelties of rebellion, and the direct horrors of civil war.

Here on the spot where freedom was proffered and pledged by the fathers of the Republic, we implore your help against a reorganized oppression, whose sole object is to remit the control of our destinies to the contrivers of the rebellion after they have been vanquished in honorable battle—thus at once to punish us for our devotion to our country, and to intrench themselves in the official for

tifications of the Government. Others have related the thrilling story of our wrongs from reading and observation. We come before you as unchallenged witnesses, and speak from personal knowledge our sad experience. If you fail us, we are more utterly deserted and betrayed than if the contest of arms had been decided against us; for in that case even victorious slavery would have found profit in the speedy pardon of

those who had been among its bravest foes.
Unexpected perfidy in the highest place of the Government, accidentally filled by one who adds cruelty to ingratitude, and forgives the guilty as he proscribes the innocent, has stimulated the almost extinguished revenge of the beaten conspirators; and now the rebels who offered to yield everything to save their own lives, are seeking to consign us to

bloody graves. Where we expected a benefactor we find a persecutor. Having lost our champion, we return to you, who can make Presidents and punish traitors.

Our last hope, under God, is in the unity and firmness of the States that elected Abraham Lincoln and defeated Jefferson Davis. The best statement of our case is the ap-

palling, yet unconscious confession of Andrew Johnson, who, in savage hatred of his own record, proclaims his purpose to clothe four millions traitors with the power to impoverish and degrade eight millions of loyal men. Our wrongs bear alike upon all races, and our tyrants, unchecked by you, will award the same fate to white and black.

We can remain as we are only as inferiors

fear to trust our fate with those who, after denouncing and defeating treason, refused to and lumber localities, comprising two-thirds

peace for you nor prosperity for us.

and our wants than by declaring that, since Andrew Johnson affiliated with his early slanderers and our constant enemies, his hand has been laid heavily upon every earnest loyalist in the South. History, the just judgment of the present, and the certain confirmation of the future, invite and command us to declare:—

That after rejecting his own remedies for restoring the Union, he has resorted to the weapons of traitors to bruise and beat down patriots. That after declaring that none but the loyal

should govern the reconstructed States, he has practiced upon the maxim that none but traitors shall rule

That, while in the North he has removed conscientious men from office and filled many of the vacancies with the sympathizers of treason, in the South he has removed the proved and trusted patriot, and selected the equally proved and convicted traitor.

That, after brave men who had fought for the old flag have been nominated for positions, their names have been recalled and avowed rebels substituted.

That every original Unionist in the South who stands fast to Andrew Johnson's covenants from 1861 to 1865 has been ostracised. That he has corrupted the local courts by offering premiums for defiance to the laws of Congress, and by openly discouraging the obervance of the oath against treason.

That, while refusing to punish one single conspicuous traitor, though thousands had earned the penalty of death, more than a thousand devoted Union citizens have been murdered in cold blood since the surrender of Lee, and in no case have their assassins been hearth-stones are but a partial recital of the brought to judgment.

pircumstances of unparalleled atrocity.

That while denouncing and fettering the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau, he, charged that the black men are lazy and rebellious, and has concealed the fact that more | to perpetuate their unbridled sway. whites than blacks have been protected and fed by that noble organization; and that, while declaring that it was corruptly managed and expensive to the Government, he has connived at a system of profligacy in the use of the public patronage and the public money without a parallel, save when the wholly traitors bankrupted the Treasury, and sought to disorganize and scatter the army and navy only to make it more easy to capture and destroy the Government.

That, while declaring against the injustice traitor minority.

That in every State south of Mason and Dixon's line, his "policy" has wrought the most deplorable consequences, social, moral; and political.

It has emboldened returned rebels to threaten civil war in Maryland, Missouri, West Virginia and Tennessee, unless the patriots who saved and sealed these States to the old flag surrender before their arrogant

It has corrupted high State officials, elected by Union men, and sworn to enforce the laws against returned rebels, and made them the mere instruments of the authors of the

It has encouraged a new alienation between the sections, and, by impeding emigration to the South, has erected formidable barriers against free and friendly intercourse with our countrymen in the North and the West. It has allowed the rebel soldiery to persecute the teachers of the colored schools, and to burn the churches in which the freedmen have worshipped the living God.

Andrew Johnson is responsible for all these

unspeakable crimes and cruelties. As he provoked, so he justifies and applauds them. Sending his agents and emissaries into this refined and patriotic metropolis, to insist upon making his reckless policy a test upon a Christian people, he forgot that the protection extended to the 14th of August Convention in Philadelphia was not only denied to the free people of New Orleans on the 30th of July, when they assembled to discuss how best to protect themselves, but denied amidst the slaughter of hundreds of innocent men.

No page in the record of his recent outrages ipon human justice and constitutional law more revolting than that which convicts him of refusing to arrest the preparations for that savage carnival, and not only of refusing to punish its authors, but of toiling to throw the guilty responsibility upon the unoffend-

ing and innocent freedmen.

The infatuated tyrant that stood ready to crush his own people in Tennessee, when they were struggling to maintain a government erected by himself against his and their traitor persecutors, was even more eager to illustrate his savage policy by clothing with in the coming election. the most despotic power the impenitent and evengeful rebels of New Orleans.

Notwithstanding this heartless desertion and cruel persecution by Andrew Johnson in the States of Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, West Virginia, Maryland and Delaware, Democratic Republican principles—principles which the fathers of the Republic designed for all America—are now making determined battle with the oligarchical enemies of free constitutional government; and by the blessng of God these States will soon range themselves in line with the former free States. and illustrate the wisdom and beneficence of the charter of American liberty by their increasing population, wealth and prosperity.

In the remaining ten States, the seeds of slavery features have grown to be a monstrous power. Recognition thus wrung from the reluctant framers of that great instru ment, enabled these States to intrench themselves behind the perverted doctrine of State rights, and sheltered by a claim of constitutional obligation to maintain slavery in the States, presented to the American Government the alternatives of oligarchy with slavery, or democratic Republican Govern-

ments without slavery.

A forbearing Government, bowing to supposed constitutional behest, acquiesced in

the former alternative. The hand of the Government was stayed for eighty years. The principles of constitutional liberty languished for want of governmental support. Oligarchy matured its power, with subtle design. Its history for eighty years is replete with unparalleled "injuries and usurpations." It developed only the agricultural localities—geographically distinct from the free labor localities, and less than one-third the whole—with African slaves. It held four millions of human beings as chattels, yet made them the basis of unjust representative power for themselves in Fede-

We may fly from our homes; but we should fear to trust our fate with those who, after denouncing and defeating treason, refused to ight those who had bravely assisted them in the good work.

Till we are wholly rescued there is neither peace for you nor prosperity for us.

We cannot better at once define our wrongs and our wants than by declaring that, since to unwilling ignorance and poverty, by deny-

ing capital and strangling enterprise.

It repelled the capital, energy, will and skill of the free States from the free-labor localities by unmitigated intolerance and proscription, thus guarding the approaches to their slave domain against Democracy. Statute books groaned under despotic laws

against unlawful and insurrectionary assemblies; aimed at the constitutional guarantees of the right to peaceably assemble and petition for redress of grievances.

It proscribed democratic literature as in-

cendiary.
It nullified the constitutional guarantees of

freedom of speech and of the press.

It deprived citizens of the other States of the "privileges and immunities" in these States, an injury and usurpation alike unjust to Northern citizens and destructive of the best interests of the States themselves. Alarmed at the progress of democracy, in the face of every discouragement, at last it

sought immunity by secession and war. The heart sickens with the contemplation of the four years that followed—forced loans, impressments, conscriptions, with bloodhound and bayonet, murder of aged Union men, who had long since laid aside the implements of labor, but had been summoned anew to the field by the conscription of their sons, to support children and grandchildren, reduced from comfort to the verge of starvation; the slaughter of noble youths, types of physical manhood, forced into an unholy war with those with whom they were identified by every interest; long months of incarceration in rebel bastiles, banishment from homes and long catalogue of horrors.

That he has pardoned some of the worst of the rebel criminals, North and South, including some who have taken human life under lose? The cause of oligarchy? They lost African slavery by name only. Soon as the tocsin of war ceased, soon as the clang of arms was hushed, they raise the cry of "immediwith a full knowledge of the falsehood, has ate admission," and with that watchword seek to organize under new forms a contest

> They rehabilitate their sweeping control of I local and State organizations. The Fedeall local and State organizations. The Federal Executive easily seduced, yields a willing obedience to his old masters. Aided by his unscrupulous disregard of Constitution and laws, by his merciless proscription of true democratic opinion, and by all his appliances of despotic power, they now defiantly enter the lists in the loyal North, and seek to wring from freemen an indorsement of their wicked

Every foul agency is at work to accomplish of leaving eleven States unrepresented, he has refused to authorize the liberal plan of Congress, simply because it recognizes the loyal majority, and refuses to perpetuate the that any form of servitude will answer their unholy purpose. They pronounce the four years' war a brilliant sword scene in the great revolutionary drama.

Proscriptive public sentiment holds high carnival, and, profiting by the example of the Presidential pilgrim, breathes out threatenings and slaughters against loyalty, ignores and denounces all legal restraints, and assails with the tongue of malignant slander the constitutionally chosen representatives of the people.

.To still the voice of liberty—dangerous

alone to tyrants-midnight conflagrations, assassinations and murders in open day, are called to their aid. A reign of terror through all these ten States makes loyalty stand silent in the presence of treason, or whisper in bated breath. Strong men hesitate openly to speak for liberty, and decline to attend a Convention at Philadelphia for fear of de-

But all Southern men are not yet awed into submission to treason; and we have assembled from all these States, determined that Orleans, was as natural as that a bloody war should flow from the teachings of John C. Calhoun and Jefferson Davis. resume thirty-six stars on the old flag.

We are here to see that ten of these stars are not opaque bodies paling their ineffectual fires beneath the gloom and darkness of oligarchical tyranny and oppression. We wish them to be brilliant stars; emblems of constitutional liberty; glittering ones sparkling with the life-giving principles of the model Republic |-fitting adornments of the glorious banner of freedom.

Our last and only hope is in the unity and fortitude of the loyal people of America in the support and vindication of the Thirtyninth Congress, and in the election of a controlling Union majority in the succeeding or Fortieth Congress.

While the new article amending the National Constitution offers the most liberal conditions to the authors of the rebellion, and does not come up to the measure of our expectations, we believe its ratification would be the commencement of a complete and lasting protection to all our people; and therefore we accept it as the best present remedy, and appeal to our brothers and friends in the North and West to make it their watchword

The tokens are auspicious of overwhelming success. However little the verdict of the ballot-box may affect the reckless man in the Presidential chair, we cannot doubt that the traitors and sympathizers he has encouraged will recognize the verdict as the surest indication that the mighty power which crushed the rebellion is still alive, and that those who attempted to oppose or defy it will do so at the risk of their own destruction.

Our confidence in the overruling providence of God prompts the prediction and intensifies the belief that when this warning is sufficiently taught to those misguided and reckless men, the liberated millions of the rebellious South will be proffered those rights and franchises which may be necessary to adjust oligarchy planted in the Constitution by its and settle this mighty controversy in the slavery features have grown to be a monphilanthropy.

MARRIAGES.

RAMSAY—SISLER.—On the evening of the 13th of Seltember, 1886, at the residence of Daniel Getry, Bsq., Montgomery county. Pa., by Rev. Robert Adair, of Philadelphia, Mr. H. J. RAMSAY to Miss LETITIA SISLEM, both Norristown, Pa.

DEATHS,

OBITUARY.

Died. August 25th, at Northambton, Massachusetts, ROBERT C. HALL, of Milford, Delaware.
Our dear brother, with whom we walked and took sweet counsel about Zion, is gone.
A good man, tried and true, has fallen by the arrow of heetic consumption—a sore loss to the community in which he lived, and the Church of Christ, in which he lore office as elder.
Bo-n February 6th, 1827, in Baltimore Hundred, Sussex county, Delaware, of godly parentage, and trained in the good old way of the Presbyterian fathers, his life was one of rare purity and spotless integrity.

fathers, his life was due of fate pure a many integrity. His sound common sense, practical wisdom, and no werving fidelity to principle, rightly gave him a sood degree of success in business. He will be missed as a counsellor in his family, his circle or friends, and in the Church. He consecrated himself fully to his Saviour, and loved to serve the Master in any and swar vilace.

ral and State Governments to maintain their enslavement.

It excluded millions of free white laborers from the richest agricultural lands of the laborers by his firmness and decision he saved the Church in

Special Aotices.

Ap Synod of Pennsylvania.—The Synod of Pennsylvania will meet in the First Presbyterian Church, Carlisle, Pa., on Tuesday, the 16th of October, at 7% o'clock P. M.

WM. E. MOORE, Stated Clerk.

Synod of Tennessee will meet in the Second Presbyterian Church of Knoxville, on the last Thursday of September, at 11 o'clock A. M.
T. J. LAMAR, Stated Clerk.
MARYVILLE, Sept. 3, 1866.

Synod of Missouri.—The Annual Meeting of the Synod of Missouri is to be held at Lawrence, Kansas, commencing on the second Thursday of October next, at 7 o'clock P. M.

HENRY A. NELSON, Stated Clerk.

** The Synod of Onondaga will hold its next Annual Meeting at Auburn Second Church, on the second Tuesday of October (9th), at 7 o'clock P. M. Opening sermon by Rev. Edwin Hall, D.D. LEWIS H. REID, Stated Clerk. SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1866.

As The Synod of Wisconsin will hold its Annual Meeting at Ledi, on the third Thursday or September, at 3 o'clock P. M. Stages will leave Madison and Portage City on Thursday morning for Lodi, in time for members to be present at the meeting B. G. RILEY, Stated Clerk. Lou, Wis., Aug. 16, 1886.

Third Presbytery of Philadelphia stands adjourned to meet in the Southwestern Presbyterian Church, at 3 o'clook P. M., on the second day (Tuesday) of October.

1061-2t J. G. BUTLER, Stated Clerk.

As The next Stated Meeting of the Presbytery of Harrisburg was appointed to be in the First Presbyterian Church of Carlisle, on Monday evening. (October 15th.) preceding the meeting of Synod, at seven o'clock, and to be opened with a sermon by Rev. H. A. Niles.

1061-2t C. P. WING, Stated Clerk.

The Presbytery of the District of Columbia will meet in the Fifteenth Street Church, Washington, D. C., on the first Tuesday in October, at 75 o'clock P. M. W. McLAIN, Stated Clerk. Washington, D. C., Sept. 5, 1866.

The Presbytery of Genesee will meet at the Presbyterian Church in Johnsonburg, on Tues-day, September 25, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M. Members desiring conveyance from Attica will please inform the Stated Clerk, one week previously. C. F. MUSSEY, Stated Clerk. BATAVIA, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1866.

stands adjourned to meet in Springfield First Church, Montgomery Cousty, Pa., on Tuesday, the 2d of October next, at 7% o'clock P. M. Opening Sermon by Rev. Francis Hendricks, Moderator.

Members of Presbytery from the city will take the 345 P. M. Chestnut Hill train, Ninth and Green streets. Members travelling by North Pennsylvania Railroad will leave train at Fort Washington Station.

T. J. SHEPHERD. Stated Clerk.

**Certificate, No. 192, dated December Sth, 1865, for 25 shares of Capital Stock in the OCEAN OIL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, in the name of J. J. MARKS, supposed to have been burned by fire on the Stevenson farm, Venango, Pa., in March last. All persons are cautioned against negotiating for the same, as application has been made for a new certificate.

Philadelphia, Sept. 5, 1866.

Autumn is again upon us, and soon Winter will clasp us in his frigid embrace. Beware of Coughs and Colds; they often terminate in Consumption. COE'S COUGH BALSAM is a pleasant but certain remedy. It is excellent for Croup among the children.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.

The Woodstock (C. W.) Sentinel says:-"It is generally admitted fact, that the medicine manufactured by Messrs. Perry Davis & Son has been instrumental in alleviating much pain, and giving relief to millions of suffering humanity. The medical faculty almost everywhere recommend the Pain Killer, and its renutation is now established as the most beneficial family medicine now in use, and may be taken internally and externally to expel pain." 1060-3t

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PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS: 7-10
PAOLI ACCOMMODATION, No. 1. 8-20
COLUMBIA TRAIN. 9-00
LANCASTER TRAIN. 1249 P.M.
FAST LINE 110
PAOLI ACCOMMODATION, No. 2. 4-10
DAY EXPRESS. 5-50
DAY EXPRESS. 5-50
DAY EXPRESS. 7-30

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An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday.)
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thers, at No. 50 NORTH SEVENTH STREET. Ladies attended by Mrs. Dr. McCLENACHAN. Male Department by a competent Surgeon.

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MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS MASON & HAMLIN PORTABLE ORGANS

PRICES, \$75 TO \$1000 EACH.

Gratified by the high appreciation of their Cabinet Organs, and the very wide demand for them through-out the country, and increasing demand in Europe, MASON & HAMLIN have been stimulated in their efforts to secure THE HIGHEST EXCELLENCE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT OF THEIR WORK, and to GREATLY INCREASE THEIR FACILITIES FOR MANUFACTURE. They are now completing a large, new building, forming an important addition to their manufactory, and rendering it much the largest of its class in the world, and giving them, with the aid of new machinery, facilities for producing the best possible quality of work in such quantity as will enable them hereafter, they trust, to supply fully the demand for their instruments. They respectfully announce the introduction of SEVERAL NEW Annual Meeting at Stillwater, commencing at 7½ o'clock P. M., on the last Thursday (27th) of September next.

C. S. LE DUC, Stated Clerk.

c. burch, school-room, lodge &c. and to the require-STYLES OF CABINET ORGANS, rendering the e hurch, school-room, lodge, &c., and to the requirements of those who desire any degree of ornament, from the plainest to the most elaborate cases. The rapidly increasing use of these instruments in drawing-rooms, has especially encouraged the manufacture of a variety of very elegant styles, which will compare favorably in beauty of design and finish with any

pieces of furniture produced in the country.

It has always been the inflexible purpose of MASON & HAMLIN to secure the VERY BEST qualities of material and workmanship, and the nearest approach to perfection possible in every department of their work, never allowing any sacrifice of excellence to economy of manufacture. They have also been earnest in their efforts for improvement, by unremitting experiments at their own factory, and a liberal policy in securing the use of all improvements in this class of instruments effected elsewhere. The public THE BEST INSTRUMENTS OF THEIR CLASS IN THE WORLD.

As evidence of the character and standing of the instruments of their make, MASON & HAMLIN have the gratification of referring to the fact that within a few years they have been awarded FIFTY-TWO GOLD OR SILVER MEDALS, or other highest premiums, for substantial improvements effected by them, and for the superiority of their Cabinet Organs to all other instruments of the class. Their instruments have also been honored with an amount and degree of a pproval from the musical profession altogether unprecedented. A large majority of the most eminent organists, pianists, composers, directors and teachers in the country, have given public testimony to their high appreciation of the improvements effected by MASON & HAMLIN, and to the marked superierity of their Cabinet Organs to all other instruments of this general class. As loose statements are often made by manufacturers respecting such matters. MASON & HAMLIN invite attention to their circulars, containing the testimony in full. They also earnestly solicit the most critical examination and comparison of their Cabinet Organs. The most intelligent and searching these may be, the more confidence they will have in the result. They invite attention especially to the CHARACTER AND QUALITIES OF TONE in their Organs, which DIFFER MATERI-ALLY from those of any other reed instruments.

NEW SERIES OF ORGANS. The Mason & Hamlin Portable Organs.

In order to meet the demand for low-priced instruments, MASON & HAMLIN have commenced the manufacture of a new series of Organs, the design of which is to furnish really good instruments in the most economical form, and at the lowest prices possible. They are smaller in size, and more compact than the Cabinet Organs, and hence will be known as THE MASON & HAMLIN PORTABLE ORGANS. The cases, which are all of walnut, are very plainly, though neatly and tastefully finished; and in various details, such as ivory keys, pedal coverings, music desks, hinges, &c., &c., not affecting the practical usefulness or durability of the instruments, less expensive materials and workmanship are employed than in the Cabinet Organs. This economy of manufacture is not, however, allowed to extend to the working parts of the instruments, which are all made with that scrupulous care and thoroughness for which the Ma-

son & Hamlin Cabinet Organs are celebrated.

It should be observed that the principles upon which the MASON & HAMLIN PORTABLE OR-GANS are made are just the reverse of those which are generally adopted in the manufacture of lowpriced instruments. The plan commonly is to make as much show as possible in externals, and to slight the interior parts of the instrument, which are not seen. In the Portable Organs it is chiefly upon the externals—upon those parts which are seen, and which are not essential to the musical capacity of the instrument-that the saving is effected, and not upon the more important interior.

In that liquid purity and smoothness of tone by which the Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs are distin guished, and for which they have become so celebrated, and in some other respects, the Portable Organs cannot claim to be fully equal to them. The nece ssity for adopting different and smaller cases, bell ows, &c., renders the attainment of this impossible. Yet it is confidently believed that in quality of tones the Portable Organs approach nearer to the Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs than do any other reed instruments. In power, quickness of action, and other excellences, they are worthy of highest Praise. Each one is furnished with the Automatic Bellows Swell, two Blow Pedals, Combination Valves, and such other of the patented improvements of Mason & Hamlin as are applicable to them.

Prices of M. & H. Portable Organs .- Four Octave, Single Reed, \$75; Double Reed, \$100; Five Octave, Single Reed, \$90; Double Reed, \$125. Circulars, with full particulars respecting all the

styles of Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organ, also Pertable Organs, sent free to any address. Warerooms, 596 Broadway, New York; 274 Washington St., (after Nov. 1st, 154 Tremont St.,) Boston; MASON & HAMLIN.

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