

present it to you shortly. May the sight of these likenesses often cheer you in your upward passage, at the end of which you will meet many of the parents of these children who are waiting for you on the shining shore. Our prayer is that the evening of your useful life may be serene and peaceful.

Dr. Anderson was so much grasped by the hand of Mr. Hall, saying, I recognize in you the soul of one of the first missionaries of the Board. From his writings I first imbibed the views of the missionary work. The subject of my earliest correspondence with the missionaries in the field was their returned children; and during my connection with the Board, over 400 of them have come to this country, most of whom we have had to stay for a longer or shorter period at our own home. We love you; we love all of the missionaries' children. We look upon them as the hope of the Church in sustaining missionary work in years to come. We hope to have many of these children from generation to generation, until the world is conquered to Christ. Carry my love and that of my partner, to these dear children, whom we shall continue to love till death shall lay us in the grave.

A son of the late Dr. Eli Smith, of Syria, then rose. He is a tall young man, of probably twenty years; his prompt manner, and clear, quick enunciation took the hearts of the audience at once. He presented the following—a large and splendid volume—saying: I assure you once more how deep, how heartfelt is the love that our missionary children bear to you. Your devotion to us as a class, has drawn us all to you. You will find inscribed on the back of this volume, 'To Rufus Anderson, from his missionary children.' May many of those whose faces are in this book, shine in the last day as stars in your crown of rejoicing.

Dr. Anderson rose again, and with much feeling, grasped the hand of Mr. Smith, saying: The only fault our departed brother Smith, father of this young brother, had, was his overestimating the moral worth of his friend—though the love I bore him he could never overestimate. May his son have grace to walk in the steps of his father. This book will recall to my mind the sweetest thoughts I ever have enjoyed, love to our missionaries' children.

Dr. Thompson, of Boston, on behalf of the Prudential Committee, now made touching allusion to the album, and to the children of the missionaries whose faces are not in it, but whose record is found upon little white tombstones scattered on the islands of the Pacific, under the palm trees of Ceylon, by the hoarse surf of Madras, or on the burning plains of the Deccan. Some of the missionaries' sons, it must not be forgotten, have offered up their lives on the altar of our country, and not one of them has ever shown any disloyal sympathies. [This brought an instant round of applause.] Not a soul of them has ever apologized for treason. [Applause.] We feel encouraged at the high position taken by the missionary children at home and abroad. We have hope for the world in them.

Thirty-two years ago what was wanted by our Board in finding a man to succeed such men as Jeremiah Kirtland and Samuel Worcester in managing its work? A man with the missionary spirit—a man of calmness and penetration—not enthusiastic—not despondent. The firmness of the oak was wanted without its gnarls. The year that General Washington resigned from the public service of this nation, that man was born. With an ancestry from the highlands of Scotland, and from the soul-trying siege of Londonderry; from such parentage came one who could make up his mind with deliberation, and carry out his purpose with tenacity, and withal, not too stern to change his plan when convinced it was impolitic, and not ashamed to confess his error in judgment.

I have travelled with Dr. Anderson through a succession of voyages and long journeys. These journeys were no pilgrimages of sentiment or trips of curiosity. No wonderful sights, not the pyramids of Egypt nor the temples of India, though sometimes within a day's ride of our route, ever diverted Dr. A. from the one purpose of his business visit. At home, he has scarcely ever taken such a vacation as we ministers generally have. "This one thing I do," seems to have been written on his life.

Dr. Treat announced that several laymen had desired to take part in the meeting, and he would be put into their hands.

Dr. Hawes was called upon to thank God for the long and useful life of Dr. A., and to commend him to God's care.

Hon. Linus Child, of Boston, then took the chair, making some explanatory remarks relative to the smallness of the salaries of the Board officers. Only recently Dr. A. has received \$2500, while most of the pastors in Boston, his own among them, receive considerably more.

Alpheus Hardy, merchant, of Boston, said: "I represent a number of business men who are no strangers to you, Mr. Chairman, nor to you, venerable Secretary. They are men in high places in Massachusetts and Connecticut. Some of them are members of the Prudential Committee, and they appreciate the generosity of giving a great aid to the missionary work, in their name I now hand you, Dr. Anderson, the sum of ten thousand dollars. [Long applause.] It is a gift not in any way diverted from their usual donations to the Board, but it is given in the spirit that breathes in those precious verses, 'I am young, and now am old, yet have I not seen the righteous forsaken.' Hear the responses made by some of these donors when the water was laid before them. 'That is right.' 'Better to give it so than to lay it up.' 'Another, 'such a life shall not end in want.' 'Another, 'I would like to give the whole of it.' [Long applause.]

Oliver E. Wood, merchant, of New York: "We merchants feel that the A. B. C. F. M., has done much for commerce. Wherever it goes, there goes our Boards' Missionary. In part payment of what commerce owes the Board, on behalf of a number of New York merchants, I announce that a like sum has been raised, viz: ten thousand dollars, for Dr. A. [Long and loud applause.]

Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, of New York, rose. He is a slender, light-built man, but with a voice like a trumpet. He said we could not think of turning a beloved brother of 70 years of age, who has spent his life as Dr. A. has, out upon the cold world. The secretaries stand in different relations to the Christian public from the missionaries. Missionaries, when worn out in their service, are provided for, not so the secretaries. The United States Government gives superannuated officers half pay for the balance of their lives. These twenty thousand dollars will yield Dr. A. about twelve hundred per annum, which we can treat him as if he were dead.

Dr. Treat said Dr. Anderson wished him to say that he would reply to-morrow in writing, his feelings would not allow him to venture a word now.

Doxology and dismissal till evening.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

Dr. Condit presented the Report of the Committee on the Home Department. It sets forth the constant reduction which is taking place in the number of our missionaries—an alarming fact. [We are compelled to defer a full report on this subject, which came to hand late, until our next number.]

THURSDAY MORNING.

The sun rose clear and bright over our Berkshire hills, and smiled benignly on our

advancement of Christ's kingdom demands that all attempts at missionary interference should be abandoned.

In conclusion, the Committee offered resolutions of solemn protest against the interference at the Sandwich Islands, also recommending that the Report made by Dr. Wood should be printed in the minutes not only, but in every issue of the paper, and that copies be sent as far as possible to all centres of missionary influence, and especially to all evangelical missionary societies in this country and in England.

The reading of this report produced a profound sensation on the assembly, and all felt that it was time that that strange and unseemly interference at the Sandwich Islands should cease.

The same subject, in fact, came up in another form, in a report of the Committee on the Sandwich Islands and Micronesian Missions, of which Judge Strong, of Philadelphia, was chairman; and his paper also condemns that action of the "Reformed Catholics" (who still need special reformation) in the strongest terms; and that paper, too, is well worth printing, but our want of room prohibits it here.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

The Lord's Supper was administered in both the Congregational churches, and also in the Methodist church, kindly opened for the service. The first two houses were full to overflowing with communicants, and the Methodist church was two-thirds full; a vast body of believers thus at the same time celebrating the dying love of their Lord. The President presided in the First Church, and Dr. Campbell, of Rochester, and Dr. Adams, of Boston, made addresses at the table. Dr. Daggett, of Canandaigua, presided at the South Church, with addresses by Rev. Dr. Canfield, of Syracuse, and Dr. Jonas King, of Greece. In the Methodist church, Rev. Dr. Sweetser, of Worcester, presided and Dr. Hawes, of Hartford, and Dr. Clarke, of Buffalo, officiated in the distribution of the elements. In all these churches the scene was one of touching interest.

THURSDAY EVENING.

Again two meetings were in operation; two large churches were filled. In the South Church, addresses were made by Gov. Buckingham, of Connecticut, Dr. Fisher, of Utica, and by Rev. S. H. Calhoun, of Syria—all good, and well received. The house was also full as it could be.

In the First Church Dr. Hopkins was in the chair, made the opening address, and said some telling things on the subject of Christian unity and true missionary courtesy, after which the subject of interference at the Sandwich Islands was again under discussion, upon the report of Judge Strong, presented in the morning; and admirable addresses were made by Rev. A. Strong, of the Methodist Church, a returned missionary from Turkey, and by Rev. Mr. Sherring, of the London Missionary Society, from India. Both these gentlemen spoke in the highest terms of the American Board, and in strongest reprobation of the interference under consideration. Their remarks were well received by the audience. Both are young and earnest men.

Rev. Dr. Canfield, of Syracuse, followed, giving some admirable testimony of Englishmen in favor of our missionaries and their work at the Sandwich Islands; also the statement of an intelligent gentleman of Boston, not connected with any church, who has travelled and resided at those Islands, and he too bore the most ample testimony to the blessed effect of the labors of the missionaries in those islands.

Judge Taylor, of Canandaigua, and Dr. Patton, of New Haven, also made addresses, and then the report of Dr. Stearns, above given, was unanimously passed.

After this, addresses were also made by Dr. Van Dyck, missionary from Syria, and Dr. Jonas King, of Greece. Dr. Van Dyck pleaded most earnestly for reinforcements to his field. The missionaries in that land must soon break down, and the mission must come to naught, unless help is soon sent to them. A few years ago there were twelve men in that field, now but six, and three of these must soon give out unless they have relief.

And yet that field is specially ripe for the harvest. A spirit of inquiry is there awakened. Fifty years ago there was not a newspaper in all Turkey; now there are thirty-six. There is a demand for books; and, sad to say, French infidel novels are getting in to supply that demand. Now is the time for pouring in a true religious literature to supplant that poisonous error.

The closing speech of the evening was made by Rev. R. R. Booth, D.D., of New York, a speech of great simplicity, directness, and earnestness. The time has now arrived to go forward to higher achievements in the missionary enterprise. We are able to do it. The true economy requires us to do it—humanity requires it—the Saviour requires it. As we arose but recently in our strength to save our land, so let us now arise to consecrate the same energies to the conversion of the world.

FRIDAY MORNING.—CLOSING EXERCISES.

The morning came, bright and clear, all that could be desired for the closing exercises of this grand gathering. Before eight o'clock, the place of meeting was again crowded, if possible, a little more than at any previous time. After singing, prayer, and the reading of the minutes, a vote of thanks was passed to the good people of Pittsfield, for their ample, kind, and generous hospitality; to the choir, for its services of song; to the Committee of Arrangements, for that which they had done in our behalf, and to Dr. Hiekok, for his able and excellent sermon, also requesting a copy of the same for publication.

Dr. Wood read a communication from Dr. Anderson in response to the touching testimonies in word and deed, rendered him two days before. It was a graceful and hearty response to the outburst of good feeling and great respect for the retiring secretary. A resolution was passed to put this letter upon the minutes, and publish it in the Annual Report.

FAREWELL ADDRESSES.

The first was made by Rev. Hiram Bingham, Jr., of the Micronesian Mission. This devoted brother, and his equally earnest wife went out in the first "Morning Star" ten years ago. He is expecting, not only to sail in the new ship of that name, but to command her, so that we may now call him, if we please, the Rev. Captain Bingham. His remarks were very tender, and tears flowed freely in the congregation.

Rev. Geo. F. Harriok, of Constantinople, who expecting to sail the 9th of October for his missionary home in that distant land, had no regrets to express. He longed to be at his work, among his overtaxed brethren on the Holy ground. It was the field of his choice some years ago, it is more so to-day. The field is great. It is ready for the sickle. Encouragements offer on every hand. The Gospel is getting hold and doing its work.

Mr. Dodge read a letter from a native of India, expressing his sorrow at the death of Ballantine; also telling of the great need of missionaries in his dark land; kindly excusing us for sending so few missionaries because the war had so greatly reduced our population and made us so poor. And yet this poor native pleads for help for his brethren.

Beside reading this letter, Mr. Dodge stirred our hearts by one of his warm appeals for more earnestness, more consecration, and

more liberality in the missionary enterprise. We are sure that all who heard this stirring appeal, added to the warm impulse of this heavenly meeting, felt that we were peculiarly called upon at this time to GO FORWARD.

Rev. S. H. Calhoun, the veteran Missionary, in Mount Lebanon, was the next to address us. No man is perfectly safe until he is dead. The first news he had of his father's death, was from a newspaper, which fell into his hands in Smyrna. I said he is safe; he will sin no more. Many say kind words, sometimes flattering, to missionaries. If you say these things you must also pray for missionaries, or you may only harm them. He had lived in Syria, through two terrible wars, and yet he had no trials until this year. Now he leaves two children in his land. He spoke a word for missionary children. He did not want them gathered together, or cared for as a caste by themselves. No Missionary desired that. He wanted them to take their lot with the other children of the land. He would not say farewell. We shall meet again—he would only say, good bye. The assembly were deeply moved by Mr. Calhoun's remarks.

President Hopkins spoke of the kind hospitality manifested by the good people of Pittsfield, for the Board. The Committee had provided for two thousand guests. He also alluded to changes. While his meeting has been going on, the mortal remains of Dr. Porter, at Farmington, in whose parlor this Board held its first meeting, forty-six years ago, were committed to their last resting place. The time is short. We are fast passing away.

Dr. Todd said that it was not often that a pastor and a people have the honor of entertaining the American Board twice in seven years. If the Board is pleased with Pittsfield, we are sure Pittsfield is delighted with the Board. Dr. Todd alluded beautifully to those who were present at the former meeting in this place, but who have since passed into the heavens. He felt also that we had been lifted up, we had been nearer heaven than ever before. We shall be the better for it.

So ended, we hesitate not to say, a grand, glorious meeting.

The officers elected were the same as last year, except Dr. Anderson is no longer Secretary, but is put upon the Prudential Committee, in place of Rev. Dr. Stone, now of San Francisco; and Rev. John O. Means is made a Corporate Member.

The next meeting is to be held in Buffalo, on the first Tuesday of October, (the usual time), 1867, Rev. J. P. Thompson, D.D., of New York, preacher, and Rev. Henry A. Nelson, D.D., of St. Louis, alternate.

pastors writes, the 29th of July.—'We have been obliged to open the church every night, notwithstanding the heat and the harvest time. Every time the meetings become more numerous attended; our little edifice is literally packed with a crowd anxious to hear and to be fed with the bread of the Gospel. Without seeing it, one could not have an idea of the happy transformation of our valley. The sweet sounds of hymns are everywhere heard; the public-houses are literally deserted, and the Lord's day is a real day of rest and edification. Morning and evening the church is filled as on a festival, and between the services the time is filled up in religious conversation and singing. The younger portion of the population is the peculiar subject of this transformation, and yet we can mention a certain number of older people who have become more devout by witnessing the conduct of their children! . . . It would be easier to count up those who remain unaffected than those who have shown earnestness about their souls. This awakening from slumber manifests itself first by a deep conviction of sin, which disturbs the conscience and agitates the heart for a shorter or longer period, and which ends in peace and complete consecration to God. The time of sorrow is, perhaps, longer in the case of persons who have led comparatively harmless lives than in that of scandalous sinners!'

EVANGELICAL PROGRESS.—The above account is an agreeable change from the general tenor of our monthly reports for some time past. So also is the following more general resume from the same pen. The steady progress of the work among the rapturizers on the north of Paris, where soul after soul is added to the Church, rescued from vice, misery, and sin, and the commencement of similar works in other parts of the capital; the circulation of hundreds of thousands of new Gospel tracts by private and individual agency, the known results of which are sufficient to fill the hearts of those stirred up to this work with overwhelming gratitude to the Lord; the work of evangelization in certain places in and around Paris, scarcely thought of before, and greatly blessed of God; the sounding forth of a clearer and more intelligent statement of the love of God to lost sinners through a crucified Saviour by many who were formerly satisfied with a deplorable selfishness and a sentimental preaching which has no power,—these are some of the onward-flowing streams from that shower of blessings.

We also notice, in a late number of the N. Y. Observer, that its "Ireneus," then on his second visit to Paris, takes, on the whole, a more cheerful view than visitors generally have done, of its religious prospects. "Is Paris," he inquires, "is France wholly given up to worldly pleasure? Far from it. In Paris and in the country there is a leaven of religious influence working its way steadily into the masses, and promising one day to bring this foremost of the European nations under the dominion of the Gospel."

ITALY.

THE FREE ITALIAN CHURCH.—It adapts itself to the liberated mind of Italy, and has a force beyond any other Protestant effort, and promises, under wise direction, to be a great instrument of good. Witness its churches, that in Milan counted 800 members and that in Florence some 400. Its general statistics we cannot give, as there is no central authority to receive and publish them. Its meetings are of the most informal character. It is not destitute of able exponents, such as Masorelli, an eloquent member of Parliament, Count Guicciardini and Prof. Oddo. They are aided by the funds of the American and Foreign Christian Union, and also by the Nice Committee. The latter are a private Society, composed principally of members of the Church of England. Its leaders were at Nice when the revolution took place which opened the door for the Gospel, and they employ some fifteen agents. The Mission at Barletta, which was the scene of a late barbarous massacre, was under their direction, and thus they had the honor of presenting the first martyrs for Jesus in redeemed Italy. The Mission has been reopened under favorable auspices. The evangelist has been invited to return by the prefect, the same person who ordered him to leave; and the people received him joyfully.—Rev. A. Van Nest, in Christian World.

THE EVANGELICALS LOYAL AND PATRIOTIC.—The Evangelicals of Italy have gladly borne their share of labor and responsibility in this last struggle of their country for freedom. They have contributed their proportion of men and more, I believe, to the ranks. The loyal Waldensian valleys have above a thousand men in active service. The Leghorn Church has sent twenty-five. Bologna four, Como nine, and so on. The letter of a Christian volunteer says:—"I can testify that all the Evangelical churches of Milan and of all Italy have supplied their contingent in men, as well as their gifts in money, to the country. I have gone along the line of volunteers, and visited all the regiments, and everywhere I find brethren in the faith, all of them full of patriotic feelings and confidence in God, ready to suffer hunger and fatigue, and even to lose their lives, for our holy cause."—Evangelical Christendom.

SWITZERLAND.

AGITATION.—Just now the people of Geneva are in the midst of an agitation growing out of what is sooner or later to become the question for the Protestant Christianity of the old world—voluntarism. A Protestant church about to be built in a quarter of the city which is becoming populous, is deficient in means to the amount of 20,000 francs. It petitions the State for a grant of this amount, proposing as a condition to surrender the edifice to the civil authority for the same control as that now exercised over the other Protestant churches. In the meantime, the Roman Catholics present their petition for a grant of land, of the value of 120,000 francs, for the erection of two new churches in districts which are becoming thickly settled. Thereupon a large number of citizens, including those of both creeds, remonstrated against either grant, partly on the ground that party rivalry will multiply such applications; partly, also, from dread of reviving the old religious controversies, but chiefly on the ground of the injustice of taxing citizens for the support of creeds which they do not profess. The Grand Council is shortly to consider these applications, and its debates are anticipated with great eagerness, not to say public excitement.

BASEL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—This, though on Swiss ground, is properly a German Society, and, thanks to its tranquil locality, has just been enabled to do what, in many countries, is deemed an impossibility. The receipts of the year showed progress and spiritual life. The receipts were 832,551 francs, a considerable increase. The students in the mission house were some of them called home for service in the war, and some dismissed as not giving sufficient promise of usefulness in missionary life. Several have been ordained and are leaving for their work, and forty-seven new candidates were admitted themselves for admission. A retrospect made by the report of the Society's principal fields of labor in Africa, in China, and in

India, relates some gratifying facts, and indicates a general state of progress. In India, in particular, where the greatest number of missionaries, whether European or aboriginal, are found, there is a marked development in the religious condition of the infant churches, in the progress of the schools, in the willingness of the natives to hear the preaching of the Gospel, in the increasing number of native teachers and catechists, in their courage in bearing testimony to their Christian faith, and lastly, in the lively, ever-growing hope cherished by the missionaries, that the final victory will soon be achieved by the Divine Master whom they serve in these widely-spreading countries.

THE EAST.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT AMONG ISRAELITES.—The Israelite Alliance is rising to a notable rank among the institutions of Continental Europe. Lately its president, M. Cremieux, went to Bucharest to defend, before a committee of the Parliament, the cause of the 400,000 Jews of Roumania. His noteworthy speech is somewhat like the words contained in the book of the prophet, and might be summed up: In those days they shall say no more, "The fathers have eaten sour grapes, and the children's teeth are set on edge;" and he seems to have gained his cause—equality for the Jew. The Alliance is bringing out its last report, translated into English. It is worth perusal as showing the genuine state of feeling of the more intelligent and aspiring of the race of Israel, the evident shaking of the silent occupants of Ezekiel's valley, as yet very unconscious and "very dry." But while they are occupied in counting themselves up and coming together, slowly but surely, another is turning his eye toward them as an element in the advance of his reign, and a means of power and civilization in the East.

The project of the International Society for the Renovation of the East presents its plan as follows: To promote the development of agriculture, industry, commerce, and public works in the East, and especially in Palestine; to obtain from the Turkish Government special privileges and powers,—in particular, the concession and gradual relinquishing of the soil of Palestine; to distribute, by purchase, such portions of land which the company itself acquired or received as a concession, and to cause the most fertile valleys of the Holy Land to be colonized. Palestine, it is well known, needs but labor to produce abundantly. Private trade and industry coming in to complete the work of agriculture will attract thither, in great numbers, merchants, colonists, and capitalists, both Christian and Israelite. Such a resurrection of the East, seconded by the revival of religious feeling, will be aided by the united help of the Israelites, whose invaluable qualities and remarkable aptitudes cannot but be advantages to Palestine. A good port constructed at Jaffa, and a good road, with rapid communication at Jerusalem, the first desiderata; then the purchase of land right and left of the road, to be sold again to Israelite families, would follow; and finally, Israelite colonies would settle there from Morocco, Poland, Moldavia, Africa, &c. Such is the aspiring conception, and men whose means are vast and who are not deficient in persistency, declare their purpose to put their shoulders to it.

DEATHS.

At Hartsville, on the 2d of October, ANN ELIZA LONG. The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday morning, 4th of October, at 10 o'clock.

Special Notices.

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.

The train leaving Philadelphia at 12 M. connects at 4:15 with the train for Carlisle, arriving at 5:25 P. M. W. M. B. MOORE, Stated Clerk.

Synod of Missouri.—The Annual Meeting of the Synod of Missouri will 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, at 7 o'clock P. M. Opening sermon by Rev. Edwin Hall, D.D. LEWIS H. REID, Stated Clerk. SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 25, 1866.

Third Presbytery of Philadelphia stands adjourned to meet in the Southern Presbyterian Church, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the second Tuesday of October, 1866. J. BUTLER, Stated Clerk.

Philadelphia Fourth Presbytery stands adjourned to meet in Springfield First Church, Montgomery County, Pa., on Tuesday, the 2d of October, at 7 o'clock P. M. Opening Sermon by Rev. Francis Hendricks, Moderator. Members of Presbytery from this city will take the 3:45 P. M. Chestnut Street train, Ninth and Green Streets. Members travelling by North Pennsylvania Railroad will leave Trenton at Washington Station. T. J. SHEPHERD, Stated Clerk.

The next Stated Meeting of the Presbytery of Hartford is appointed to be in the First Presbyterian Church of that city, on Monday evening, (October 15th), preceding the meeting of Synod, at seven o'clock P. M., and to be opened with a sermon by Rev. H. A. Niles. C. P. WING, Stated Clerk.

The Presbytery of Genesee will meet at the Presbyterian Church in Johnsonsburg, on Tuesday, September 25, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M. Members desiring conveyance from Attica will please inform the Stated Clerk one week previously. C. P. WING, Stated Clerk.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1866.

The Presbytery of the District of Columbia will meet in the Fifteenth Street Church, Washington, P. C., on the first Tuesday in October, at 7 o'clock P. M. W. McCLAIN, Stated Clerk. WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 3, 1866.

Philadelphia Tract and Mission Society.—Office, 125 Chestnut Street. The one hundred and forty-fifth meeting in behalf of this Society will be held in the Presbyterian Church, Thirty ninth and Power Streets, on Sabbath evening, 7th inst., at 7 1/2 o'clock.

Rev. J. W. Duffies and others will address the meeting on the subject of the Pennsylvania Railroad. JOSEPH H. SCHREINER, Agent.

The Half-Century Anniversary of the Sunday-school of the First Presbyterian Church of Utica, N. Y., is to be celebrated with various appropriate exercises on Saturday and Sunday, the 20th and 21st days of October, 1866.

All former superintendents, teachers and scholars are cordially invited to attend, and to give notice of their coming to S. W. McCLAIN, that suitable arrangements may be made for their entertainment; and written remissions of the School and its officers and members, addressed to Mr. Williams, by persons who have ever been connected with it, will be exceedingly acceptable favors. 1662-31.

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