grount of it only by the amount of labor we put upon mines. But gold is not all. Silver, put upon mines. Data gotte is not an. Silver, copper, iron, oil and coal only wait the seekers and delvers, to pour in upon us one consultation. and augmenting stream of wealth. It does almost seem as though no need of the world would ever disembowel our continent of

Take, now, the one article, coal. Steam is the great motor of the age. Steam demands The nation that has it is assured of mannfacturing and commercial greatness. In our country the coal fields are supposed to cover country the coar here are supposed to cover apward of one hundred and fifty thousand square miles. Think what England's carboniferous deposit of only a few square miles has done for her supremacy! Then conceive, if you can, what America's may do for hers.

As to food, we can raise harvests for all the state of the globe. We increased our expenses to the globe.

peoples of the globe. We increased our ex-norts of breadstuffs by millions, while a million armed men were taken away from our productive industry. Thus, even in a time of war, with a war's immense drain upon our resources we were able to be almoners to the nations. De Tocqueville declares that the American Continent alone is capable of giving sustenance to three thousand and six hundred millions of people, or four times the present population of

As to men, population swarm to our shores. As to industry, America is one vast work-

shop.

As to manufactures, Southern journals record with joy and pride the erection of new mills, factories, furnaces and tanneries in the unre-

constructed States.

The convincing and incontrovertible, yea and most eloquent, demonstration of the truth of all this marvelous record of our resources, lies in the statistical statement of Secretary McCuloch concerning the public debt. My yesterday morning paper tells me that the coming re-port of the Secretary will show a reduction during the past year of two hundred million dol-lars! Think of that! says a French writer, free American people did not busy themselves during long years of peace, heaping up useless materials to necessitate crushing budgets. But when the hour of the nation's need came, the nation stamped upon its free soil, and brave armies were called up and equipped on the instant. The London Star says:—"There is nothing in the whole range of financial topics that challenges more interest than the remarkable manner in which the United States people are grappling with the burden of their debt.

Look now at our attained national integrity and unity. The nation was never true and was never one, till now. Our flag flaunted a lie. Its stars did not all symbolize freedom. "Liberty and Union's were inscribed upon its folds: but under it men called the roll of their slaves, and under it people rallied to two antagonistic ideas. At last came the inevitable conflict, and the idea that "there are slave races born to

serve; master races to govern," went under.
We are true, now, to our Declaration of Independence. We are one, now, in the essential principle of Republicanism. We have shaken off an incuous. We are rid of a breeder of strife. We have done a politically and religiously just thing. This nation is uplifted in its moral manhood.

We have been beneath the furnace blast, and under the beat of God's great hammer. now that He hath recast and moulded anew the nation, what is it for? Surely, for the year of his redeemed? Our geographical position and material resources and national integrity and unity have just this meaning.

* * * * * There is one point, in this connection, to which I would briefly speak and close: Reconstruction. As a minister of the Gospel in official position, I have no theory of reconstruction save this—justice. Before the war, the whites in the South voted for three-fifths of their negroes. Under the "Constitution as it is," they would vote for five fifths. Before the war, the whites in the South, favored by slavery, paid three-fifths of the taxes. "Under the Constitution as it is," the slaves having become free are themselves assessed, and their former masters get rid of the three fifths. Reconstructed thus, the rebels, as premium upon their treason. would gain 40 per cent in representation and

avoid 60 per cent. of taxation. Is that justice? Before the war we had no national debt of to three thousand millions. This effort at the ife of the nation made another debt also; a Confederate debt, so called. Reconstructed under "the Constitution as it is," this debt of loyalty might be repudiated or acknowledged only as it should be coupled with that standing obligation of perfidy and debt of treason! Is

that justice?

Before the war, Southern Senators and Representatives left their seats at the capitol, violated their sacred oaths, perjured themselves before God and man, insolently spat in the face of this tree Government, and then for four bloody years did their utmost to follow up that insult with the nation's death. Reconstructed under "the Constitution as it is," these same Senators and Representatives may come back to morrow and make our laws! Is that justice? Before the war, four millions were slaves. During the war we emancipated them. Then we armed some of them. They fought for us. In the thickest of the fight they fought. There was never a traitor among them—not one. Surely they won their right, not only to be free, but to be protected in their freedom. Reconstructed under "the Constitution as it is," they will have no protection. Is that justice? ook at Memphis, the half of whose scene of

sideous and demoniac horror was not described to us, as I am assured by a resident there.

Look at New Orleans, where "unarmed, inoffensive, supplicating men were brained and stabbed in cold blood, because they were in a

hall where words might have been uttered in behalf of Republican ideas."
The loyal North sawin these and other things the fitful flashes of the old fire of Southern scorn and hate, and by their hundreds of thousands of voiceless ballots, they said with the same old unmistakeable emphasis with which they voted for a continuance of the war, sation shall not be reconstructed thus."

"The fruits of our victory," says the Christian hero, Howard, "are manhood developed, strengthened, ennobled, and liberty enlarged and made universal." True. And God havand made universal." ing given us these fruits, we are answerable to Him for their preservation. We should hold them as our inviolable and most solemn trust. Woe be to us if we peril these by unwarranted concessions or unholy compromise! Woe be to us if our adopted plan of reconstruction be not woven with warp and woof of justice!
Justice to the freedmen! Justice to humani-

Justice to liberty ! The freedmen have been enslaved, humanity has been debased, liberty has been stabbed, full long and oft. Let us have done with this. We must educate the freedmen. We must concole humanity. We must holily guard and

We should "go to the negro quickly, ear-nestly, faithfully, with the spelling book in one hand and the Bible in the other," and answer that oraving for knowledge found so often among the freedmen, and which David Walker, himself a negro, gave voice to in these burning words of appeal to his enslaved countrymen more than thirty years ago: "I would crawl on my hands and knees through mud and mire to the feet of a learned man, where I would sit and humbly supplicate him to instill into me that which neither man nor devils could remove only with my life." All the facts show that what the freedmen most need and most desire, and are readiest to take, is education.

Then we must vindicate our common humani-Never again should we allow the stigma to be affixed to it, that has come from legislating for a privileged caste. Never again should we repeat the monstrous lie that Humanity oses its manhood and is put without the pale

of brotherhood by color of cuticle.

western range of mountains up to the Red river | Liberty. Her enemies have been beaten, distance of the North. We are to be limited in the comfitted, put to an open shame. These last the Sixth Church (Rev. Dr. Wilson's), sixteen only by the amount of labor we days of vengeance have given them some feardays of vengeance have given them some fearful blows. But they still plot iniquity and plan for mischief. The oligharchal spirit is silenced, not subdued. While the dying and dead Romanism of Europe seeks revival in America. "If Italy loosens her chains to follow strange idels?" save Archbishop Purcell. "America. idols," says Archbishop Purcell, "America must come forward to the front and assume a first place among the faithful." Once during the war, the Scarlet Woman, the single potentate in the world daring to betray a hatred of freedom, sent a friendly according to the same and the same archive and the same archive archive and the same archive archiv freedom, sent a friendly official message to the official chief of the rebel hosts. Each, with a lost cause single-handed, would see now what they can do united. They strike hands for a new lease of life. Rome already is on a crusade among the freedmen. We must vie with her. We must anticipate her. This Protestant nation must hold this country for Christ. If we go over our waste places and among our ignorant masses armed with the spelling book and the Bible, all the proud barriers of social caste, and all the dark images of Romish su-

perstition will fall before us and be buried in one common sepulchre.

And then with electric arms stretching away under the sea to Europe, and still others stretch ing away on the ocean bed to Asia, we shall stir the Continents with our throbbing life.

With a battery at Heart's Content, composed of a gun cap, with a strip of zinc, excited by a drop of water, the simple bulk of a tear, you can send a current of electricity two thousand miles away, like a stroke of lightning. And men in a darkened room at Valentia see those flashes of light as they come up out of the sea, and thus read your thought.

So shall our grand ideas of liberty, and our thoughts of justice; sent from a battery composed of this free nation's heart, and excited by a drop of this free nation's blood, go throb-bing through the wires, and their flashes shall light up thrones and kingdoms. And oppressed peoples in the darkness shall read their

meaning, and thank God at last for freedom.
Then, indeed, "strong nations afar off" shall beat their swords into plowshares and their commenting on this astonishing vindication of our national credit. O, all ye governments of Europe, ponder the lesson. The great and it shall be said, "Violence shall no more be heard in thy land; wasting nor destruction within thy borders." And a reconstructed world shall shout, "The year of God's redeemed is come."

Religious Entelligence.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Removal of Dr. Eells.—The Brooklyn Union, speaking with regret of the now settled-upon removal of Rev. James Eells, D.D., from that city to the pastorate of the First Church in San Francisco, says: - "This call was declined, but has since been renewed and swelled. So confident are these California Calvinists of the claims of their rising metropolis, that they have proposed to take the Doctor up and set him down there, and if, after six months, he is not converted to their views, then to set him back again without expense to himself. It is now thought Dr. Eells will accept the call, and will leave for his new field in January. Though he belongs to that small class of clergymen who will bear transportation 'across the continent,' there are few of her pastors whom Brooklyn would so reluctantly spare." Presbyterial Conventions for Devotion-

al Exercises. - West of the mountains these are becoming a feature of the times. The last Pittsburgh Banner says:—At a late convention for prayer and conference, held in West Alexander, Pa., arrangements were made for holding a similar one, embracing the Presbyteries of Chartiers, Steubenville, Wheeling, and Frankfort. After consulta-tion with some of the brethren of each of these Presbyteries, and with the cordial consent of the people there, Steubenville, Ohio, was fixed on as the place, and the first of January, 1867, being the Tuesday before the week of prayer, as the time, for holding said convention."—In the same paper, Rev. B. C. Critchlow, Moderator, publishes the following notice to the members of the Presby-tery of Beaver:—"Our Presbytery will meet at Sharon on the third Tuesday of this month. Let the ministerial brethren, and as many of consequence. During the war we rolled it up the ruling elders as can, come to the meeting prepared to spend some time together as a convention, that we may take into prayerful consideration our duty at the present time, as it regards the revival and prosperity. of vital religion in our churches.'

Synod of Kentucky on Reunion.—This Synod (O. S.) has given the first unqualified utterance against the reunion of the Presbyterian Church which has come to our notice. After urging a list of what it is pleased to call facts connected with the separation, its minute on the subject comes, with no appearance of regret, to the following conclusion:-"Such being the facts, this Synod does not see that the way is prepared for organic reunion, and regards with grave apprehension the posture in which this business now stands. The zeal with which the measure is pursued is not, in our judgment, according to knowledge. It is hasty, untimely, not regardful enough of sound doctrine and scriptural order; and if unchecked, will lead to incalculable mischief. Should this measure be precipitated, instead of subserving the cause of Christian union, it will assuredly promote dissension.

A Proscribed Traffic.—A correspondent asks the Christian Instructor as follows:-Does the United Presbyterian Church recognine persons who are engaged in the whisky traffic as entitled to scaling ordinances in its communion? The *Instructor*, which is one of the papers of that Church, replies:—"In answer to the inquiry, we may say in the most unqualified terms, that the General Assembly of our United Presbyterian Church has again and again passed laws positively forbidding any of its members being so engaged. It has solemnly directed church officers and sessions to deal with all who would lend themselves to this business; and we are entirely clear in making the declaration, that if any person is so engaged, it is in direct violation of the principles and authoridirect violation of the principles and authoritative declarations of the United Presbyteritative declarations of the United Presbyteritative declarations of the United Presbyteritative declarations of the Principles and authoritative declarations of the Principles and authoritative declaration of the principles and authoritative declarations of the Principles and authoritative declarations of the United Presbyteritative declaration declaration declaration declaration declaration declaratio an Church, and he ought to be proceeded against, and visited with the censures of the Church. Either he should give up such a business, and thus be a consistent member of the Church, in that he abides by its rules, or he ought to be dealt with as a violator of them, and thus have the Church clear of the

guilt of his fearful sin." Death of Rev. Dr. McMaster.-By a telegraphic despatch from Chicago, we are informed of the death of the Rev. E. D. Mc-Master, Professor of Theology in the Theological Seminary of the Northwest. Dr. Mc-Master was elected to the chair of Theology in this Seminary by the last General Assembly, and has occupied the post but a few months. His unexpected departure will bring sadness to many hearts, especially in the West, where he has lived and labored for many years. Dr. McMaster, was a man of clear and vigorous intellect, a constant student, and a skilful expounder of the word of God. His preaching strongly attracted of the constant and he prospersed a strong intellectual men, and he possessed a strong and abiding influence over the students who were instructed by him in theology. It is a sad thing that he should be arrested on the thresheld of his new career; but God orders all things well concerning his own. Their disease of which Dr. McMaster died, we

understand, was pneumonia. — Presbyterian. Pennsylvania Churches.—A revival has Last of all, we must keep ward and watch for Last of all, we must keep ward and watch for

faith on the 2d inst.

Returning. - Rev. Albert Williams, well-known pioneer minister upon this coast. and the founder and first pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in this city, sailed for New York in the steamer Constitution, on Saturday last. He intends to make his home in New Jersey.—Pacific, Nov. 15th.

Revival.—We are glad to hear of a very interesting work of grace in the church of Lower Brandywine, Presbytery of Newcastle, of which the Rev. David W. Moore is pastor. A revival last year brought in quite a number, and we rejoice to know that God is again making manifest his divine power to save in this church.—Presbyterian.

Congregational.—An extensive revival is reported from Southwest Harbor, Maine. small and feeble church, mostly aged people soon to pass away, became deeply exercised for the future religious prospects of the place, and cried to God for help. The Holy Spirit came down with power, and already seventy persons, including many of the youth, profess to have found the Saviour. -Salaries in the West .- The little church at Altona, Ill., of fifty members, has just completed a church costing \$5000. At the dedication, after a discourse by Rev. F. T. Perkins, on "Love for the Church," at his suggestion they cancelled the remaining indebtedness. They then engaged Rev. Mr. Harris, from Vermont. In Quincy, from \$800 a year, they called a man at \$3000. In Griggsville they rise from \$800 to \$1500 and parsonage. The new church at Lacon call Rev. A. A. Stevens at \$1500, and the little church at Canton, after a hard struggle to only do better than that for him, but also provide him with a parsonage, perhaps the best (save the one at Racine) west of the Lakes. -A Congregational church edifice, erected only two years since in Somerville, in the vicinity of Boston, was burned on the night of the 9th inst. There is no doubt but that it was the work of an incendiary.—Foreign Missions, Home Evangelization, Revivals and Congregationalism, are the subjects of lectures to be given at Andover Seminary, the present year, by persons outside of the Faculty.—Out of nine members of the Senior class in Andover, recently licensed by the Andover Association, all were children of pious parents; all but two were baptized in infancy, and four were in their childhood consecrated by their parents to the ministry. ——Special religious interest exists in West Lebanon, N. H., and White River, Vt.——Sabbath, Nov. 25th, was the 20th anniversary of the settlement of Dr. Storrs over the Church of the Pilgrims, in Brooklyn, N. Y. Since his pastorate began, 1011 persons have been added to the church; 617 by letter, and 394 by profession. The gifts of the church to public benevolences have amounted to \$220,000.——The thirteenth anniversary of the planting of a Christian colony at Geneseo. Ill., was celebrated on the 19th and 20th of

Episcopal.—In San Francisco the cornerstone of a new Episcopal church was laid on the 9th ult. It will be the largest church edifice in California-140 by 137 feet, with a square tower 200 feet high, surmounted by an ornamental pinnacle.—A letter from the Pennsylvania Bishop, Stevens, dated at Paris, speaks of improved health, but holds out no hope of being able to return to his diocese before the passing away of winter.

The Gloria Dei (Old Swede's) Church of

last month. A sacramental communion

formed a part of the exercises. The colony was from Bergen, N. Y., and the church was

there organized preparatory to the emigra-

this city, has just completed a new Sunday-school building. It was opened on the first Sabbath of the present month, the anniversary of the Sunday-school being celebrated at the same time.—The examination of the justice, and at the same time relate our experistudents of the Divinity school in West Philaence in terms which there is no mistaking. meeting of the Southern Convocation of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, held last month at Marcus Hook, the following question awakened a wide discussion, which is to be continued at the regular session at Manayunk, in January: "Is not the Lord's Day becoming less and less sacred in the estimation of the people? and if so, what shall be done to correct the evil?"

Missionary .- Settlement of Native Pastors. —Harootune Muradean, in connection with th Eastern Turkey mission of the American Board, was, on the 2d of September, ordained as pastor of the church in the villages of Chevermeh and Heramik, about fifty miles south of Erzroom. The church pledges him one-half of his salary, which is twice as much as they have ever before given to sustain preaching. Native pastors have also been or-dained for Mashkir and Divrick, both in September. These churches are in the vicinity of Kharpoot. There are now nine native preachers in the Kharpoot field .letter from Mr. Nutting, of Oorfa, Central Turkey mission notices the great satisfaction with which he attended the first ordination of a native pastor in his field, at Aidaman, in May last. After the ordination, ten persons were received to the church, making the whole number thirty. At Behesne, another out station, he reports decided progress, and the organization of a church, in May last, of five male members, with whose narratives of religious experience he was much pleased. Of Seve-

rek, also, he mentions "good things."

Western Turkey.—Mr. Leonard, missionary of the American Board at Marsovan, notices the addition of seven persons to the church, which is now free from dissension and discord; and mentions reports from studenthelpers, at the monthly concert, reminding of the report which the seventy brought to Jesus,—"Lord, even the devils are subject to was stationed before going to Aintab, and where he notices great progress, not in the city only, but in places in the vicinity.

Foreign.-The London Review states that during the last three months, no less than five elergymen in full Anglican orders, and all beonging to the ultra High Church school, have given up their respective livings or curacies, and have been formally received into the Roman Church. With one exception, these gentlemen have been ten years and upwards clergymen of the Established Church. The Waldenses have one hundred and eighty schools for the twenty thousand people of their fifteen parishes, being nineteen per cent. of their population.—Rev. Dr. Burt, of Cincinnati, now in Europe, writing home, says:—"The amount of Sunday dissi-pation exhibited by Protestant Berlin is ex tremely painful. There seems to be no conscience on the subject, even among Christian people. A Berlin man with whom I talked, thought it would not be derical for a minister to attend the opera on Sunday night, but that

MR. D. L. MOODY, of Chicago, has been speaking in Boston, on "The Success of Lay Effort in the West." The subject is exciting a deep and certainly a desired interest.

A MECHANICAL TRIUMPH.

No invention of a similar labor-saving character ever resulted in the same practical benefits to the people, or has come into such general use as that wonderfully simple piece of mechanism-the Sewing Machine! What could we do without it? Where would we now find hands enough to accomplish the labor which these busy little workers are doing! These are questions which determine the usefulness of an invention, and by them we may gauge the importance of Sewing Machines. The history of this discovery is full of interest. As early as 1836, and ingenious and prolific inventor, named Walter Hunt, of New York, invented the first machine that was of any practical value for sewing. Being of a rather indolent disposition. and disinclined to undertake the labor of introducing so novel an invention into general use, he neglected to patent his discovery, and sold the right to manufacture such machines to a Mr. Arrowsmith, who, however, neglected to test the practical value of his purchase or to secure it by a patent.

Six years elapsed before any further action was taken toward the introduct on of Sewing Machines, and then, on the 12th of February, 1842, the first American patent was granted to

John J. Greenough, of Washington. The next recorded attempt at an application of the idea was made and patented by Benjamin W. Bean, of New York. In the same year 1843) a Sewing Machine was patented by Geo. R. Corlies, of Greenwich, N. Y., but no one seems to know much about it; an evidence that its practical value was small. These abortive build the finest house in the region, called attempts had the effect, however, of calling the Rev. W. G. Pierce at \$1500. But he is so attention of inventors to the subject of Sewing highly appreciated at Elmwood, that they not Machines, and on the 10th of September, 1836, Elias Howe, Jr., of Cambridge, Mass., patented the first Sewing Machine capable of being improved so as to be adapted to general use.

Although the machine patented by Mr. Howe would now be considered worthless, if compared with the more recent inventions of others. yet he stands at the door of the Sewing Machine business, as it were, and levies a tax of one dollar on each finished machine in which the principles he invented are used. A fortune closely approaching two million of dollars has thus been accumulated by Mr. Howe-a very fair return, considering the fact that the Howe Machine has been left far behind by those whose subsequent inventions have effected a revolution in the manufacture of clothing, shirts, caps, boots, shoes, embroidery, and house furnishing goods.

The utility of a Sewing Machine for family use depends upon its adaptability to the greatest variety of work; and this article would be incomplete, if, after tracing the rise and progress of the idea, we should fail to point out, from among the many varieties, the one that comes nearest to perfection and combines the greatest number of useful qualities. For certain kinds of work there may be machines more peculiarly adapted than others; but for all the numberless requirements of a family, we unhesitatingly pronounce the smoothly, silently, and swiftly running Grover & Baker Machine the best.

One great advantage is, that the thread is drawn direct from the spools, and requires no previous winding on shuttles; and the simplicity of all its parts and the easy adjustment of needle, thread and work, make it more readily comprehensible to the learner than any we have vet seen. Another important fact is, that they perform, without an alteration of the adjustment, a much greater variety of work than is possible on others. We might thus enumerate quality after quality in our own way, but we think we do the inventors and makers full ence in terms which there is no mistaking, when we say that the Grover & Baker Machine may be chosen as the best, simplest, and most reliable Sewing Machine in the market.

The trade in these necessities, which have now become so indispensable, is assuming gigantic proportions. Grover & Baker alone send many thousands to foreign markets, and this popularity abroad is an evidence of their merit and superiority. American Sewing Machines are used all over the world, and, like American pianos, have furnished the principles which have been adopted by a great majority of foreign manufacturers.—New York Citizen.

MARRIAGES.

MUENCH-THOMSON.—Dec. 13th, at Pine Street hurch, by Rev. John McLeod, ROB'T L. MUENCH, Esq., of Harrisburg, to Miss CHRISTIANA THOMP-NON, of this city.

ENGLE-HITCHINS .- Oe the evening of Dec. 10 at 1028 S. Third street, by Rev. J. Garland Hamner, Mr. LOUDON ENGLE to Miss E. ADELAIDE, eldest daughter of James Hitchins, Esq., all of this ROSE-LEES.—In this city, Dec. 13, by Rev. Daniel March, Mr. CHARLES ROSE and Miss ELLEN M. LEES, all of Philadelphia.

DEATHS.

SINCLAIR.—At Genesso, N. Y., Nov. 22d, MAR-GARETTA H. SINCLAIR. aged 28.
A Valedictorian and afterward a Teacher in Ingham University, an earnest worker and a patient sufferer, living and dying unto the Lord her memory is blessed.

OBITUARY.

On the morning of Nov. 14th, 1866, in the 57th year of herage, MRS. HENRY B. FIDDEMAN was numbered with the departed. Her four menths of long, patient suffering were at length over. God saw that she needed not another day of affliction to make her any purer, and he took her calmly and cloudlessly home. The angels had been long at hand, and up and away from the beautiful flowers which she had planted and nursed and loved, they took her to more beautiful gardens than she had ever dreamed, where no frost or blighting ever falls.

You will remember that she gave herself to her Saviour and united with the Church, while you were doing your good work there. From that hour her Christian lite exhibited a steady growth in grace and a progressive meetness for the coming of her Lord. There was a natural sprightliness and cheerfulness in her disposition which won upon all who met her; and this, when mellowed and sanctified by our holy faith, became daily a thing more and more beautiful to behold. In few have I ever witnessed a firmer and more abiding assurance of the presence and providence of God in all things—in the darkness as well as in the light—in the sorrow as truly as in the joy. This and her sweet resignation to His will, were brough out most touchingly in her last lineering illness. Amid terrible sufferings she was cheerfully submissive still—a oheerfulness which nothing but Go.'s grace could give; and while, all around, the hearts of sympathicing loved ones were bleeding for her pains, her own beautiful words were still as of old—'I tria all right, it is all right.' Like her Saviour, she turned from her own agoniesto comfort others. There were warm ties to link her still to life; the devoted wife and tender mother could but lean back in affection to those about to be bereaved; and yet she never desired to linger a day loneer than her Saviour, she turned from her own agonies to comfort others. There were warm ties to link her still to life; the devoted wife and tender mother could but lean back in affection to tho

saw best, and her soul continued through it all uponthat Christian elevation—Not my will, but thine be
done.

Many gathered to hear her pastor's elequent wordand follow her to the tomb. Rich and poor, black
and white, were there allike as mourners. The nechand the dependent had reason to weep. Especiall,
affecting wait to see all the family servants onestaves, now free, dressed in full mourning and gathering a onnot be corps for a last farewell. Emaner
pated by law, a number of them had still clung to bekind guardianship, and they were all ready to to stifhere to their "having lost their dearest earthiiriend." The great round tearsgushing up from the
warm African heart and pouring down their darfames, told in elequence sing resoft the goodness and
kindness of her was had passed away.

And so we buried her. Little had I thought, as I
drew near my gid home, that I was to head linked
arm in arm with the present pastor, buch a procession
as that. Little had I dreamed of beholding to many
familiar faces in tears. With the bereaved family I

was permitted to spend hours of close, near sympathy, recalling many tender reminiscences from the past, dwelling upon various comforting Scriptures, telling of the land beyond the grave, and mingling our prayers together at the throne of grace. She was a near friend of mine, as of all her pastors, and I had a right to weep. She had often cheered me, when in the midst of my inner sorrows I was sad indeed. How much such a friend may help the ministry amid their heavy trials! Whatever the gloom enshrouding my way, I never, in all those burthened months of my first pastorate, entered her presence without finding sunshine there. With the perfumes of the flower, with which she used to brighten my lonely study, will be mingling the fragrance of her memory—on and on through all the coming years.

L. P. B.

PREMIUMS FOR 1866-7.

These premiums are designed for the persons procuring new subscribers; the subscribers must be such in the strictest sense, and must pay regular rates, as named, strictly in advance.

CASH PREMIUMS.

For one subscriber, 75 cents; for four or more, at one time, \$1 25 each; for a club of ten new names, \$7 50; each single addition to the club, 50 cents.

OTHER PREMIUMS. All orders for these premiums must enclosé a postage stamp.

Hours at Home or Guthrie's Sunday MAGAZINE, (to those not already taking them), for one new name and \$3 50.

LANGE'S COMMENTARY, either of the three volumes, postage free, for Two new names and \$7. HUSS AND HIS TIMES, postage free, for Four

new names and \$12. FOR EIGHTEEN NEW SUBSCRIBERS,

at \$3 each, paid in advance; or in the city, at \$3.50 each, paid in advance, we offer A FIFTY-FIVE DOLLAR

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINE.

This machine is already so well and favorably known to the public, that commendation is superfluous. Its merits have long since given it a foremost place among the few machines accounted the BEST; and the purchaser has the advantage in buying the GROVER & BAKER, of choice of stitches, taking either the No. 23 Double Lock, Elastic Stitch Machine, complete with a set of Hemmers and Braider, or the No. 9 Shuttle Machine without Hemmers. A pamphlet containing samples of both these

stitches in various fabrics, with full explanations, diagrams, and illustrations, to enable purchasers to examine, test and compare their relative merits, will be furnished, on request.

OUR COMMITTEE'S PUBLICATIONS. SOCIAL HYMN AND TUNE BOOK.

For every new subscriber paying full rates in advance, we will give two copies of the Hymn and Tune Book, bound in cloth, postage ten cents each. For a new club of ten, paying \$25 in advance, we will send fifteen copies, freight extra. We make this offer to any ex-

SABBATH-SCHOOL BOOKS.

For Twenty-two new subscribers, paying as above, or for thirty-three in club, we will send the entire list of the eighty-nine Sabbath-school Library Books issued by the Committee. Freight extra.

THE NEW BOOKS on this list are: Gillett's England Two Hundred Years Ago; Only in Fun; Allan's Fault; May Castleton's Mission; Flowers in the Grass; Rose Delaney's Secret; Diamond Cross; and Out at Sea. Most of these are still in press, but will appear soon.

MISCELLANEOUS WORKS

For Twelve new subscribers, paying as above, or for a club of eighteen, we will give the following valuable miscellaneous works of the Committee :- The New Digest, Gillett's History of Presbyterianism, two vols.; Life of John Brainerd, Zulu Land, Social Hymn and Tune Book, morocco; Coleman's Atlas, Minutes of the General Assembly, Sunset Thoughts, Morning and Night Watches, The Still Hour, The Closer Walk, The Closet Companion, Strong Tower, God's way of Peace, Why Delay? Manly Piety, Life at Three Score, Ten American Presbyterian Almanacs, Confession of Faith, Barnes on Justification, Presbyterian Manual, Apostolic Church, Hall's Law of Baptism, Hall's and Boyd's Catechisms. Freight extra.

FOR ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER. Zulu Land, or Coleman's Text Book and Atlas. Postage ten cents.

FOR TWO NEW SUBSCRIBERS. Life of John Brainerd and Zulu Land. Postage 56 cents extra.

FOR THREE NEW SUBSCRIBERS. The Digest and Life of Brainerd, (postage 60

cents extra,) or Gillett's History of Presbyterianism, two vols., and Social Hymn and Tune Book, morocco. Postage 60 cents extra.

FOR FOUR NEW SUBSCRIBERS. Gillett's History, Life of Brainerd, Hymn and Tune Book, morocco. Postage \$1 extra. Or the Digest and Gillett's History. Postage \$1 extra.

FOR FIVE NEW SUBSCRIBERS. Zulu Land, History of Presbyterianism, Life of Brainerd, Hymn and Tune Book, morocco. Postage \$1 12 extra.

Any book of equal value on the Committee' list may be substituted in the above offers. A list will be sent if desired.

All orders must be accompanied with the cash. If possible buy a draft, or a postage order, as in case of loss of money we cannot send the premiums, though we shall adhere to our rule of sending the papers.

PREMIUMS TO OLD SUBSCRIBERS. A postage stamp must invariably accompany these orders.

Old subscribers paying strictly in advance, and adding Two Dollars to their remittance, can have Hours at Home, or Guthrie's Magazine, for one year, provided they are not already taking them, or Life of John Brainerd postage free. By adding the following sams, they can have

the books named, postage free:-\$1 60, Zulu Land, or Coleman's Text Book and Atlas of the Bible.

\$1 65, Two Hymn and Tune Books. \$1 91, Bowen's Meditations, tinted paper full gilt; worth \$2 50.

worth \$5.

\$8 13, New Digest, worth \$4. \$3 90. Gillet's History of Presbyteria

Special Aotices.

The Presbytery of Rochester will hold its annual meeting in the Brick Church, Rochester, on Tuesday, the 8th day of January next, at 2 o'clock P. M. C. E. FURMAN, Stated Clerk. Rochester, Dec. 13, 1865.

The Permanent Committee of Sabbath-Schools, appointed by the last General Assembly, will meet in Convention with the SabbathSchool Convention, at Batavia. New York on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at two o'clock P. M.
EDWINE HATP FELD,
Stated Cierk of G. A.

The Presbytery of Columbus will meet at Pardeeville, on the third Tuesday, (the 18tr.) of December, at 6 e'clock P. M. B. G. RILEY, Stated Clerk. Lodi, Wis., Nov. 21, 1866.

As Philadelphia Tract and Missien Society.—Office, 1334 Chestnet Street
Tract Visitors Mouthly Meetings for December
will be held at the following churches:—
Central Presbyterian Church, Eighth and Cherry,
on Wednesday evening, 20th inst, at 7% o'clock.
Subject for remarks: What are the Best Ways of
Distributing Tracts. Tract Visitor, are requested to JOSEPH. H. SCHREINER, Agent.

As Philadelphia Bible Society.—The Twenty-eighth Anniversary Meeting of the Philadelphia Bible Society will be held in the Church of the Bpiphany, on Sabbath evening, the 23d of December, at 7% o'clock, when the Rev. Richard Newton, D.D., will preach a sermon in behalf of the Society.

On the following Monday, at 4 o'clock P. M., the Annual Meeting of the Society for the election of the Board of Managers for the ensuing year will be held in the Bible House, corner of Seventh and Walnut streets.

Decided. There seems to be no question but what COE'S BALSAM is the greatest and best Cough preparation extant. In cases of Croup it is unfailing. Take little and often, and the result is sure. It should find a home in every household. The proprietors assure us it needs but one trial to establish its merits.

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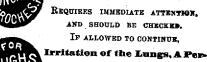
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