Review of the Near.

DOMESTIC.

The early part of the year was one of extraordinary spiritual interest and prosperity. A great and wide-spread revival was prevailing all over the North and West, and in every denomination, in continuance of the awakening of the previous fall and winter. In many places, as Towanda and Williamsport. Pa., Elmira, Auburn and Corning, New York, Springfield and Peoria, Ill., converts were counted by hundreds and thousands. A readiness to receive counsel, instruction and the growth of the Church seriously, both in exhortation on religious topics was widely the new and the old districts. We regret exhortation on reingulus could be was which y the new and the old districts. We regret prevalent. Outside of our largest cities, the religious movement may have been termed of the proposed effort of the third Sabbath popular and almost self-propagating. But of last month. But besides the denomina-little human force, so to speak, was needed tional and Home Missionary aspect of Church to start the work in any place. And its features and phenomena were satisfactory to those called to manage and guide, to preach and iteach. Grown-up men were especially numerous among the converts. In many instances, the ingatherings were very large. It was quite common to announce an addition of fifty or sixty to a moderate-sized church, at a single communion season. Lafayette Avenue Church, Brooklyn, received in all, during the revival, two hundred and sixty; the First Church, Cleveland, received over one hundred at one season; the Second Church, Williamsport, one hundred and thirteen; Owego, N. Y., one hundred; Corning, eighty-nine; Binghamton, ninetythree; the Brick Church, Rochester, nearly ninety; Church at Erie, and Fourth Church. Washington, eighty-one. A single Presby-tery of the other branch (New Castle) reof such representative men as Albert Barnes and Edward Robinson. This year has been ported six hundred and ninety-six additions one of continued outward and inward pros-by profession, to the General Assembly last perity to the institution, if we omit the May. The total of accessions on examination serious loss of Dr. Fisher from the Presireported to our Assembly was ten thousand were vouchsafed during the early part of the year, large additions were received at the retwo hundred and eighty-nine; nearly tifty per cent. greater than the present year.

A marked feature of these revivals was the abundance and efficiency of lay effort, and the constant pressure directed upon laymen to bring them into personal and active connection with the work. The successful labors of a Boston judge, especially the hopeful conversion of one of the leading statesmen of the country, through his instrumentality, have made memorable the more recent scenes of the revival. And though our great cities, like New York and Philadelphia, were not at all the scenes of general awakening, many terest, is seen in the fact, that she now furnishes to New York Union Seminary a larger individual churches were aroused, and large accessions were received. The Kensington church in this city received fifty-four at one time to profession, and Old Pine Street, bearing fruit in old age, and giving a last testimony to the fidelity of the now sainted Brainerd, received more than a score by profession in the spring. A daily prayer-meet-ing was sustained in this city with much interest, passing from church to church, for weeks. Fervent prayers for the twenty special influence of the Spirit arose from these assemblies, and it was the cherished hope of that venerable and lovely Christian father, Dr. Kennard, whose presence was the life of these meetings, that our city would reap the answer to the prayers there offered in a glorious and speedy revival of religion.

lious spirit toward the acts of previous Gen-The struggle with the enemies of the Saberal Assemblies, designed to exclude rebels bath in this city, in public prints, before the legislature, and in the Supreme Court, has from its ministry and to express its sympa-thy with the oppressed. They issued a "Declaration and Testimony," denying the right of the body to pass such acts, and exgiven peculiar character to the religious hisory of the year. Commencing with the publication of a Sunday paper, the movement took the more formidable shape of an attempt pressly refusing to obey them. Louisville Presbytery, the head and front of this moveto secure the repeal of the State laws, which ment, sent Stuart Robinson, Dr. S. R. Wilstood in the way of the running of the street son, and ex.-Gov. Wickliffe, men whose ancars on the Sabbath. These efforts roused tecedents were notorious, as commissioners to the General Assembly. It was an act of mere rebel defiance to the logal spirit of the majority and of the whole land. The Assemthe spirit of Christian people, and gave a peculiar tone to the prayers and exhortaions at the daily prayer meetings. The people were stirred up to resistance against these dangerous and anti-christian proposals. Frebly met under circumstances of much excitement, and among churches mostly adverse quently they had the character of great and sol-own mass-meetings in behalf of the Sabbath. in sentiment to its own. A convention of loyal members deliberated upon a course of Petitions to the legislature against the repeal action for two days previous to the meeting. The election of the thoroughly loyal Dr. were circulated and signed at these prayer-meetings. Many of our churches had tables Robert L. Stanton, by a clear majority of sixty-five, while the candidate of the "Decand pen and ink for signers at their vestibule doors, and good men and ministers from d from Harrisburg, l 7 97 ly with the legislature to save the day for our eity. How completely the friends' of the Sabbath triumphed in these efforts, and secured the maintenance of the admirable laws of our State, intact; how the chief actors in the movement secured a contract for carrying the mails through the city, under which they might defy the laws of the State; how, during the summer vacation of our churches, they aneakingly began to take advantage of their contract, gradually ran a greater number of trips on the Lord's day, inveigled other companies into the same practice, and overspread the whole city with clamor, and broke a Sabbath's peace of over one hundred and eighty years' duration ; how our city authori-ties winked at the gross violation of law, and how, at last, the annoyed and outraged citizens, church-goers, and pew-owners appealed for redress to the Supreme Court of the State, and secured one of the most crushing and comprehensive verdicts on the side of order and religion ever given, is all-too recent to need more minute rehearsal. Certainly the year 1866 marks an era in the history of the Sabbath cause in the city and State, and the decision of Judge Strong, rendered in this city, October 11th.; restraining the Union Passenger Railway Company from running their cars on Sunday, and from earrying the mails any day of the week, will be memorable to every friend of the Sabbath and of that public morality and order of which it is the principal safeguard, especially in our great cities. Returning to our own Church, which performed no inconsiderable part in accomplishing these results, we find it giving evidence of a steadily increasing prosperity. In our own city, a series of enterprises in Church Erection has, for two years, been going forward and is still in progress, the results of which, as far as realized, we gave in an article of July 19. From this, it appeared, that our progress as a denomination in this city for the two years, ending with the dedication of Carmel Chapel, at Broad and Oxford streets, May 31, had added over five thousand sittings, and church property to the value of \$214,060, to that already if the hands of the denomination. The increase in our accommodations was forty per cent. on our former sittings, a rate four times greater than the probable increase of our city population, and greater than that of all the other evangelical demominations combined in the same time. Since that date, the Chapel in Frankford has been hastened nearly to completion; fifteen thousand dollars have been spent in improvements on the Buttonwood Street, and several thousand upon Logan Square Church. The list for the year is, the Brainerd Mission, Kenderton Church, Southwestern Church, Carmel Chapel, Buttonwood Street improved, and Logan Square improved, with Frankford Chapel nearly complete. In no part of the field of our denomination, in none of the great cities where our churches are numerous and wealthy, has there been any such development in the line of church building as in Philadelphia. Dr. Cuyler's church has a chapel in progress in Brooklyn, a German church has been built and paid for in Newark, a chapel is in progress in Cleveland, while Chicago is the only part of the field which approaches our own in this sort of enterprise; there, two or three church believe there is less disposition for an imme-diffées and a chapel are in process of erec-tion, and one church, the Seventh, is under-supposed existed last spring. Our own dis-behalt, on their part, is concerned. The as the year closes, a bold demonstration in of enterprise; there, two or three church edifices and a chapel are in process of erec-

of this remable growth to the liberality and not yet done. We need guarantees for the zeal of that noble and large hearted friend of the church, just gone from us, Matthias W. Baldwin. But we see evidence of the power 1-ture which our brethren are scarcely prepaid to give as yet. There is little or no zeal among us for immediate union, and per-haps less than there was at one time among of his example and indications of an aroused spirit of Christian enterprise which will not

suffer the work to slumber in the future.

number of theological students than any

other college. With all our admitted pro-

gress in denominationalism during the last

fifteen years, our Church has, as yet, almost

everything to learn, as to the importance of

the denominational college in the chain of

instrumentalities needed in raising up exactly

THE TWO GENERAL ASSEMBLIES.

Louis last spring. The growth of the anti-slavery and loyal elements in the Assembly

of the other branch had been accelerated

and invigorated by the manifest impossibility

of conciliating the Southern portion of the

Church and their sympathisers along the

border. The latter class had shown a rebel-

The two General Assemblies met at St.

such a ministry as we require.

our brethres. The distinctive work of our own General Assembly at St. Louis, was in the sphere of Church Erection. A new plan was adopted, in which all loans were abolished, and a sys-In fact, our whole denomination feels that new infusion of vigor into our Church building enterprise is the most pressing im-mediate want of the body. Hence, the last General Assembly radically changed the old in which an ious which about the anost unconditional gifts put in its place. Only the interest of the old fund is to be thus employed. Annual contributions are expected from the churches, plan and gave us one more accordant with the spirit of Christian benevolence. The contributions are expected from the churches, has no word of reproof for the great sin of the whole of which are to be given away. It rebellion, and which can welcome back the want of such a plan has doubtless hindered is universally conceded that this is a better guiltiest and bloodiest traitors without the plan than the old one. Thus far there is sign or the pretence of repentance. While nothing to show in what degree the churches are disposed to give it efficiency.

A good measure of liberality has characterized our churches and wealthy men during the year. We have already mentioned the Erection, there is need of a fresh growth of donations to Hamilton College. Among other acts of the kind is Hon. Wm. E. enterprise, and a larger measure of confidence in the adaptedness of our Church to the Dodge's offer to found a Professorship in wants of the community in large and growing Lincoln Institute, by donating \$20,000 on certain conditions. The Third Church, Pitts-burgh, reported donations amounting to \$69,000 during the ecclesiastical year. Recities, which will lead men of means to go before the actual church organization in the purchase of sites and the erection of suitable buildings. In Philadelphia, some of our largest spiritual successes have followed upon burgh, reported donations amounting to \$69,000 during the ecclesiastical year. Recently it contributed nearly five thousand dollars to Home Missions. The death of M. W. Baldwin, Esq., of this city, has given use the incurrent operations on a second just such a bold and believing policy. In Chester City, sixteen miles south of us, a nearly similar policy was pursued, and a thriving church is the result. In the city of William to Home Missions. The death of M. W. Baldwin, Esq., of this city, has given rise to the inquiry, an anxious one in some minds, how the great stream of beneficence Wilmington, the entire suburbs are occupied | which flowed so steadily from his deep purse, is to be kept flowing; but we already begin to see the channel filling again, and we bewith four or five meat chapels erected on the same plan and with like prospects. lieve a spirit of liberality, caught from the example of such men, and encouraged by the Our denomination has but one college east of the Alleghenies, Hamilton, the alma mater peculiar circumstances and developing influences through which we, as a nation have passed, is widely spread through the Church. There is no general movement toward union among the different branches of the Pres-byterian Church in this country. The Re-formed Presbyterians (General Synod) are dency. The influences of the Holy Spirit undergoing the ordeal of a full discussion of the Psalmody question; many, perhaps most opening in the fall, and the liberality directed toward its treasury from various parts of the Church, is still flowing, under the faithful of the churches, adhering to rigid views and deprecating and endeavoring to suppress disand energetic labors of Prof. Goertner. A new library building is going up, as the re-sult of these gifts, and an endowment of thirty thousand dollars for the astronomical cussion. But a liberal wing, powerful in zeal, talent and active piety, insist that an inspired Psalmody should not be made a term of communion. It is feared the denomi-nation may be divided during the current year. Many go to the United Presbyterian department was announced but a few weeks ago. The practical value of Hamilton to our Church, fot which the same discussion is denomination, in its supreme and vital inin store.

OTHER DENOMINATIONS.

sacramental clause, so as to teach the error of an oral partaking of the body of Christ, are among their distinguishing tenets. Their ritualism is also very marked. Dr. Krauth, This is the centenary year of the existence of Methodism in America. In 1766, Embury began to preach to four persons in his own house in New York. In 1864, the M. E. in this city, an able man and a fine scholar, is the leader of the movement; and the paper which he edits, The Lutheran, is its organ. Church North alone numbered 908,000 mempers and probationers. In 1859, the M. E. Church South reported 721,000 members (scarcely 500,000 in 1860); other bodies, includ-The ther party, powerful in numbers, holding all the depondinational institutions and prong the Protestant Methodists, count about perty, and strong in the sympathies of the other Evangelical Churches, have brought from Baltimore to this city the Lutheran 170,000 more, making over 1,500,000 members, with 25,000 ministers and local preach ers, and 12,000 churches. It is the M. E. Church North alone which is celebrating this Observer, and intend manfully to contend for purer faith and a simpler ritual. jubilee. Public meetings are held, in which The Baptists reaped an immense harvest during the revival. They co-operated most cordially with other denominations, and the principles and interests of the denomination are discussed, sermons are preached, articles in their own and other religious or especially with the Presbyterians, in efforts gans, and in secular papers, exhibit various to save souls. The liberality of such a prominent man in their ministry as Spuraspects, chiefly statistical, of the theme, and great discoveries seem to be made of an ex-traordinary adaptation of that particular degeon, must have a happy effect upon the Church generally. Yet there have been nomination to the American people, and indications recently, in their public organs, of of its wonderful services to the cause of the existence of much of the old leaven of illiberality and exclusivism. In this city, the education and literature, hardly rivalled by those of Presbyterianism, Congregationalism and others. But the centenary movement Baptists have lost the beloved and samtly Kennard, and among laymen, two men of the importance of John P. Crozier and Dr. David has taken the form of a vast collecting scheme. Everything given by anybody to any Metholayne. Mr. Crozier, beside his liberal gifts dist object this year, is styled a contribution to the Centenary Fund. Daniel Drew's princein life, left fifty thousand dollars, the income of which is to be expended mainly in the y contribution of half a million to found a theological institute, announced some time in lepartment of publication. The German Reformed denomination is 1865, and the poor widow's mite for repairing still showing well-marked, though not exa church, are alike called "centenary. Be travagant, ritualistic tendencies. side these, there are specific centenary objects: first, and chiefly, an educational fund, expected to reach one million dollars; The Unitarians have been successful in raising a fund of one hundred thousand dollars for Church Extension purposes. Several then Missions, the "Irish fund," and the Biblical School at Bremen are mentioned. instances of organic union between Unitarian and Universalist Churches have recently oc-October was named as the month in which collections were to cease, but they were going on at a later date, and in a manner most gratifying to the projectors of the fund, and honorable to the Christian liberality of the Methodist Church. It was then an-nounced that they were entering upon their fourth million, the sum actually named by the Committee in November, 1865; and though it is probably impossible, as yet, to distinguish the amount contributed for merely local, and for the more general objects contemplated by the movement, it is beyond doubt that the disposition to give has been developed to an amazing degree among this people. Every local object, every church-building-or-debt-extinguishing enterprise has been facilitated by its influence. Even washerwomen have wrought more diligently at their tubs that they might the better assist in some local enterprise of the denomination, now dignified by its connection with the hundredth anniversary of their existence, and with the simul taneous efforts of rich and poor all over the Chnrch, for similar bjects. The denomination shared largely in the revival of the winter and spring, and Conference reports show additions of 109,000 to the Church in the North. The Congregationalists have been pushing on every side, though scarcely with so much zeal in church extension as a year ago. The ters. plan of their National Council of June, 1865, to raise a quarter of a million for these pur poses, was never, we believe, fully accomplish ed. Some time in April last, the amount reported as raised was \$114,000. This may have somewhat cramped their efforts, and perhaps necessitated the tour of a distinguished major general throughout the East and North in behalf of the church edifice going up in the national capital. Nevertheless, the activity and progress of these brethren, especially in the newly settled districts, have been really remarkable. Eighteen new churches were reported as organized in Missouri at an annual Conference of that State. Oregon, California and Nebraska have witnessed their zeal and progress during the year. A seminary is contemplated in California. Yale Seminary has been reorganized, with Dr. Bacon as Professor of Theology, In New Orleans, their Church has become self-supporting. In this city, a Welsh organization has been recognized and added work. to their number, and a Fourth, or Plymouth Church, organized, but with what prospect of success we know not. In New York City an Independent Methodist Church was recently recognized as Congregationalist by some of their leading men. There is reason to fear that their lately developed denominational zeal sometimes becomes a mere propagandism; and that the grand principles of Calvinism, which made the Puritans what they were, and which were so appropriately reaffirmed in their convention of 1865, are sometimes lost sight of, or even sacrificed, when gathering in new materials and recognizing new churches. The positive influence of the Congregationalists for sound doctrine, is certainly much diminished in this country. Their representative man, Henry Ward Beecher, and their most successful newspaper, The Independent, with their other merits and services—which are many— render none whatever in this high depart-ment of Christian effort. "The faith once city, nullified the wise procedures of the ment of Christian effort. "The faith once delivered to the saints" must take care of

going renovation. It is true, we owed mudy tinctive work as a denomination is probably annual income from the sittings in Mr. | behalf of the prohibitory law of the State is being made against the crack hotels of the city, which have long been guilty of system-The Episcopal Church has the unenviable atically setting it at defiance, and have not distinction of being the first to reconstruct

Beecher's church is \$30,000.

university has been endowed with the gener-

ous sum f \$500,000, to be under the control

of the Episcopal body. It was opened in Bethlehen, in September last, under the

presidency of the accomplished Coppee, late

other Synods, formally withdrew from the General Synod at its meeting in June, and in

December they organized a General Synod at Reading Pa. Strict adherence to the Augs-

burg Confession, and a construction of the

The Latheran Church has actually divided

of the University in this City.

the Church and restore the status quo ante before been seriously molested.

bellum. Every Southernsdiocese, we believe STATE OF THE COUNTRY. is now recognized. For this act, it enjoys the The year has been made remarkable by the applause of politicians of the lowest type of great popular demonstration in the interest expediency, and the peace at any price men. of justice to white rebels and black loyalists, given in the fall elections. A Congress which But the great, loyal public of the North, which has just recorded its disapproval of a sought to do its duty, though falteringly, to like scheme in politics, by a majority of four both, and which, in consequence, was made hundred thousand of the best men in the land, looks with wonder at a Church which the object of unleard of opposition and abuse by the Executive, was most triumph-antly sustained, and the Executive as sig-nificantly rebuked by the people. The religious sentiment of the community was alsign or the pretence of repentance. While we hear nothing of the working of rationalmost wholly with Congress. Rum-drinkers, venders, and makers, Sabbath-breakers, Irish Catholics, save in a few neighborhoods ism in the American Church, the ritualistic tendencies of the Church of England are where Fenianism counteracted the instincreproduced here to a limited extent. In this tive tendencies of this class, all those so low country, the contest between High and Low that they had reason to dread the rivalry of Church turns rather on the question of the enfranchised negro, all victims of unrearecognizing the ministry of the non-episcopal bodies, and on a liberal or illiberal policy soning caste prejudice, threw their votes on the side of the President. The character of New York City is illustrated in the fact that forty-six thousand majority was given on the wrong side. Congress thus sustained, has promptly granted unrestricted suffrage to Protestant body. Truth, piety, order cannot all loyal citizens of the District of Columbia, be exclusively claimed by this small portion, white or black. Rebels are distranchised, and loyalty is made the only passport to civil and political rights to all of suitable age, without disparaging the providence of God to His Church. So the evangelical part of the Episcopa Church believe. They have a Clerical Association in New York City, without distinction of race or color. This is the policy likely to become universal all over which has expressed deep alarm at the the country. And it is an indication of spread of ritualism and popish practices in national progress in the line of justice, which this country, although as yet the cases are sporadic and rare. But divisive tendencies may well be taken as the crowning event on this continent of a year which was ushered are manifestly spreading, and, in connection in with revival, and gladdened by the hopes with the vaster movements in the mother and jeys of thousands of converts to the Oburch; must culminate in organic dis-ruption in a very few years. By the libe-rality of Hon. Asa Packer, of this State, a blessed Gospel of the Son of God.

PUBLICATION CAUSE.

Donations received by the Treasurer of the Presby-erian Publication Committee, from October 1st to November 30th, 1866 :--

terian Publication Committee, from October November 30th, 1866 :-Drawyers, Del, Pres eh. Manayunk, Pa, Sunday-school. Philadelphia, Pa, N Broad st ch. Lansing, Mich, Iat Pres ch. West Fayette, N Y, Pres ch. Multing, Mich, Iat Pres ch. Lima, N Y, Sunday-school. Hillsdale, Mich, Pres ch. Baldwinsville, M Y, Pres ch. Baldwinsville, N Y, Pres ch. Batersburg, Mich, Pres ch. Deerfield, Mich, Pres ch. Cohoes, N Y, Pres ch. Chorery Valley, N Y, Pres ch. Munchester, Ill, Pres ch. Materville, N Y, Pres ch. Materville, N Y, Pres ch. Warren, Ohio, Pres ch. Waterville, N Y, Pres ch. Materville, N Y, Pres ch. Ma \$10.00 19 00 into twoparts, corresponding with High and Low Chirch. The former party, comprising the Pennsylvania, Buffalo, Missouri and 40^{2} 10 9.00

Total amount received. .\$967 25 The contribution of \$30 at one time constitutes a corresponding member, and entitles to one dollar's worth of the Committe's publications yearly, for ten years. The contribution of \$100 at one time consti-tutes an honorary member, and entitles to five dol-lars' worth of publications, yearly, for life. A beau-tifully-engraved steel-plate certificate is furnished to corresponding and honorary members. W.L. HILDEBURN, Treasurer, 1334 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

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 on more, at one time, \$1 25 each; for a club of ten new names, \$7 50: each single addition to

OTHER PREMIUMS. All orders for these

MARRIAGES

JOHNSON-SAFELY.-At the residence of the bride's father, on Dec. 7th, by Rev. J. H. Cooper, Mr. JOHN JOHNSON to Miss LAURA N. SAFELY, both of Cedar county, Iowa. HUGHES-EVANS.-In Manayunk, on Dec. 24th, 1866, by Rev. A. Calver, Mr. JOHN E. HUGHES to Miss LIZZIE EVANS, both of Schuylkill Falls. SIMPSON-NELSON.-In Manayunk, on Dec. 20, by Rev. A. Culver, Mr. WILLIAM SIMPSON to Miss MARY ANN NELSON, both of Manayunk.

Special Motices.

57 The Presbytery of Niagara will hold its annual meeting in the First Presbyterian Church in Lockport, on Tuesday the 15th day of January next, at 4 o'clock P. M. W. G. HUBBARD, Stated Clerk. WILSON, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1886.

43. 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.

Ap The Sabbath-school of the Central Fré-byterian Church (8th and Cherry) will hold their An-niversary next Sabbath afternoon, January 6th, at 3 'clock.

MISSIONARY HERALD.

The MISSIONARY HERALD now enter aper-the sixty-third volume. Attention is called to new

features: 1. Improvement in general appearance and teppe-graphy. It is printed in the best style of the River-side press. 2. The January number contains sixteen Missionary Maps. 3. The same number contains a classified list of all the Missions of the Board, giving names of Mission-aries, the name and definite location of each Station, together with the pronunciation of the geographical names. This last feature is the result of great labor and research. 4. Future numbers will contain valuable engrav-ings.

4. Future numbers will contain valuable engrav-ings. Notwithstanding the great cash outlay, the sub-scription price remains but one dollar. Many Hon-orary Members and Donors who have been on a free list, are now sending in five or ten dollars for as many years in advance, or to furnish the HERALD to others.

others. Any friends of the Board who wish to enter their names on the pay list of the HERALD may send their subscriptions and address directly to Mr. Charles Hutchins, Missionary House, Boston, or, if more convenient, may leave it with Rev. J. McLeod, Presbyterian House, 1334 Chestnut street to be for-warded. J. McL.

"V Toes" were the order in the last session of Congress, but nothing was so effectually vetoed as Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and their kindred evils, by COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE. No two-thirds vote can ever sustain these troubles when the cure is called to the rescue. Dyspepsia, Heartburn and Acidity cf Stomach cannot exist where Coe's Dyspepsia is taken

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1060-eow6m SARAH A. CHEVALIER. M.D.

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THE WHITE PINE COMPOUND Cures Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Diph-theria, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Pulmonary Affections generally. It is a remarkable Remedy for Kidney Com-plaints, Diabetes, Gravel and other Com-plaints. For Piles and Scurvy ft will be found very valuable.

the club, 50 cents.

laration and Testimony" party received but eighteen votes, and the exclusion of the delegates from Louisville Presbytery, until their case could be determined, by a vote of two hundred and two to thirty-one, on the first day, sufficiently revealed the temper of the body which all its subsequent acts confirmed. At whatever hazard and loss, the General Assembly was prepared finally to purge itself of treason and of all complicity with it, and to stand in the front rank with the loyal and freedom-loving churches of the land. as becomes the Presbyterian name. After a protracted and strong debate, a vote was reached, on the thirteenth day of the session, referring a final decision in the case of the signers of the Declaration and Testimony to the coming General Assembly, for-bidding them meanwhile to sit in any Church court higher than a Session, and declaring any Presbytery admitting such persons to a seat as *ipso facto* dissolved. On this proposal the vote stood one hundred and ninetyseven to thirty-seven. The formal results of this action thus far have been the forma tion of a new Presbytery of Louisville, in sympathy with the Assembly, the rejection of the Assembly's action by the Synod of Kentucky, and the withdrawal of two or three ministers and churches in Baltimore to form an independent Presbytery. No South-ern organization has yet been attempted in any Northern city. Dr. Vandyke was elected Professor in the Theological Seminary at Columbia, S. C., but declined the honor;

which was then offered to Dr. Plumer, who has accepted.

The advance in loyalty in the other Assem bly opened still more widely the channels of sympathy between that body and our own. The defeated minority included some of the warmest partisans in the contests which had divided the Church. Their influence, once controlling, was reduced to a nullity. Doc-trinal bigotry had always a strong support in the pro-slavery sentiment, so powerful in the other branch until 1861. The way was, therefore, clear at St. Louis, for some real advance toward reunion, the other branch cheerfully taking the initiative. A union communion was celebrated, and a joint Committee on Union, embracing fifteen members from each Church, was appointed to report at the next Assembly. The presence of the distinguished and venerable Dr. McCosh, Professor in Queen's College, Belfast, was not only a matter of interest to both Assemblies, but gave an impulse to the friendly feelings and tendencies which characterized the bodies in so marked a degree. The whole occasion, if it proved and foreshadowed nothing more, at least showed how difference of organization need be no barrier to the fullest, freest, happiest fraternal intercourse. Little progress has been made in realizing organic union. Dr. Brainerd, the Chairman of our Committee, has been suddenly called to his reward. Dr. Krebs, the Chairman of the other Assembly's Com-mittee, has been very ill. No meeting has been held. Many fraternal interchanges, between subordinate bodies, Synods and Presbyteries, after the example set by the Assemblies, have taken place. The Synods of Penn-sylvania and of Baltimore, meeting in October, at Carlisle, held a joint communion of a deeply interesting and profitable character. But with increasing brotherly affection, we

curred. The Swedenborgians have been pub-lishing the works of their oracle. On the whole, the year has been one of increased activity among these bodies, without any progress however, to report. The American Council of the Roman Catholic Church, held in Baltimore in October, planned out a large amount of work, and took the freedmen of the South into their missionary projects. The demonstration had a formidable look and was made much of by political papers, which teach and exhibit awe of the Irish vote. President Johnson lent the dignity of his presence to the closing services. The Fenian inovenient in this country and in Ireland has amazingly developed the independence of the Irishmen, and almost broken the spell of priestly power over their hitherto tractable natures. The perilous position of the Pope draws much sympathy; but if he leaves Rome, and Victor Emanuel makes it the political capital of emancipated Italy, the meetingplace of a liberal, constitutional and popular

y chosen parliament, the prestige of the Papacy will be hopelessly destroyed in many, very many eyes, to whom it has ever beer the cynosure.

LACK OF MINISTERS.

Nearly all denominations have complained oudly of a deficiency in the supply of minis-The American Board at its annual meeting in Pittsfield, in September, reported that but a single ordained missionary had been sent out in a twelvemonth. No more gould be found, although they need thirty-five for the current year. The foreign work is languishing on the field of other societies, from the same cause. There is no doubt that the very inadequate support give to the ministry by the Church as a whole-with many noble exceptions-is acting unfavorably upon the supply. Many home missiona-ries and others in tolerably prominent posi-

tions, are enduring poverty and hardship in honorable silence, preferring to suffer, trust and submit, rather than complain. But it is unwise for the Church to count upon such a spirit in her arrangements for bringing forward her fature ministry. The evil is great, and no adequate remedy has yet been protent. posed. By some means, each congregation must be stirred up to its duty. The religious press has been doing its part faithfully in the

TEMPERANCE.

Many things are co-operating to give strength to the new movement inangurated by the organization of the National Society in 1865. The incurable dishonesty and vas frauds upon the government, of which multitudes of distillers are guilty, the natural league of all makers and venders of intoxicating drinks with the disorderly and dan gerous classes of society, and with opponents if Sabbath laws, the scandalous examples of intemperance in high places, the boldness with which even reasonable license laws are defied, have roused a more determined spirit among the friends of Reform. In New York City, the Board of Health was also made a Board of Excise, and for weeks that great centre of vice was kept under most wholesome restraint, particularly on Sundays. But

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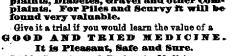
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