home. This church has also been blessed by a gonally accession to her membership, and a lagely increased attendance .- Church of the Highlands. During the past year the membership has families. There has not been what is generally termed a revival, but a quiet, steady interest, a general toning up of Christian feeling and active terms are the receipts were mostly larger than in 1866; the tion. A great want is a better and larger church. The little building is not large enough for parents and children to sit down together. Adults fill the church in the morning, and the Sabbathschool in the afternoon. There is only need to means could cause a new church spire to rise amoung these mountains before the year closes. _Cor. Evangelist.

DEATH OF HENDERSON.

In John Henderson of Park, Scotland has lost her most princely giver, and the Presbyterian church one of its heartiest friends. Born in 1782 at Barrowstonness, he died in Glasgow on the first of May at the age of eighty five. In his youth he became a merchant in the then rising town of Glasgow, and his fortunes grew with its growth, and were scatter, with that liberality that cause increase, because the brings blessing. The accidental death of his cal German Catholics as Dollinger. Dr. Newman brother, and partner, at once added to his wealth has a very strong backing, including such men as and impressed upon his mind with greater force the Canon Oxenham, and will hardly be formally consense of his stewardship in relation to it. His gifts demned at Rome as that would open Oxford's eyes for many a year were between £30,000 to £40,000 annually. He called into being and sowed Scotland

These ultramontanes are compassing heaven and him into closer relation to the struggling Reformed churches of the continent, and to their impoverished pastors. He educated students for the Belgian, Italian, and French churches in Geneva, Belfast, and Glasgow. The Waldensian College in Florence is in great part a monument to his name and in his last will he leaves \$5,000 to this martyr church.

He was liberal at home and in his own denomination. To every scheme of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, whether for church extension into England, or missions to India, or the erection of manses at home, his hand was open and not county. To the widow and the fatherless he was indeed the steward of the Most High, and many a darkened home was comforted by his gifts of sympathy, while the donor was unknown, and many a poor country minister had his salary eked out hy a Christian present from the Park.

In personal character he was modest and unassuming, a pious and exemplary Christian, "diligent in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord."

Religious World Abroad.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ritualism.—This blossom of the Tractarian plant still blooms and excites attention. A special Commission has been appointed by Parliamentary direction, in which the Church is represented by three primates, and several bishops and clergy. The other members represent Parliament. One ritualist is a member, and Lord Shaftesbury has been asked to serve.

About a score of the principal ritualists, including Pusey, Denison, &c., have written a letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, denying what they consider his misrepresentations of their doctrines. They assert the real and adorable presence, spiritually and ineffably, in the consecrated bread and wine, but reject transubstantiation; they admit that they teach a sacrifice of the altar, but deny that it is either a substitute for, or a repetition of the sacrifice of Calvary.

perpetual curate of St. Albans, London, is being tried before the Court of Arches for his priestly practices. An attempt to transfer the case to the House of Lords has been defeated, and it will proceed to be adjusted on its own merits before Dr. Lushington.

Lord Shaftesbury's bill to prevent the clergy from decking themselves in the thousand and one particolored vestures of Rome has been thrown out of the House of Lords, but will probably meet with a different reception from the Lower House of the tirst Reformed Parliament. It is agreed, by impartial observers, that the working classes, the future

rulers of England, detest Ritualism. The Bishop of Salisbury held a "visitation" recently, at Bridgeport and read a charge of several hours in length, maintaining;—1, that certain men have had intrusted to them by God, as fellow-workers with Him, supernatural powers and prerogatives; 2, that God had been pleased to give to these, His ministers, the power of so altering the elements of bread and wine, as to make them the channels of conveying to the soul for its subsistence the refreshing body and blood of Christ: 3, that as Christ, the ascended Lord, is ever pleading, so the clergymen, His ministers, plead on earth that which He pleads in heaven; and 4, that God, who alone can forgive sins, hath delegated to them, His representatives, the power and authority of expressing to those fit-ting to receive it the pardon of their sins. Having remarked that there is a time to speak and a time to keep silence, and he felt that the time for being outspoken had arrived in his diocese, one rector stepped from his seat and exclaimed, "I believe there is a time to speak and a time to be silent; let those that are on the Lord's side follow me," and walked out of the church, followed by one churchwarden. Intense silence prevailed for a minute or two. His lordship said, "I would only remind you that this is a court, and the clergy are bound to at the court of the court tend it, though their consciences are not bound to receive all they hear; of course, a person may be punished for any contempt of court." He then resumed reading, but, before he had concluded, every churchwarden had left. In the afternoon the thirtyfour churchwardens unanimously adopted an address to the Bishop asserting that, unless a check is at once and promptly made, both by clergy and laity to those innovations, that a considerable portion of those who are now sincerely devoted to the Establishment will be induced to withdraw to Dissenting places of worship, or be insidiously attracted towards the Church of Rome.

The Reform Bill, now before Parliament, makes a deliberate transfer of the governing power to the hitherto unenfranchised classes, completely as the same power was transferred by the Reform Bill of from the Aristocracy to their admirers of the middle classes. The Spectator thinks that among the effects of the measure will be a more stringent legislation on moral questions, such as liquor selling, and a more correct legislation on great international issues. In this way it is likely to greatly influence the moral and diplomatic future of England, and to set aside the narrow policy of expediency, which has shut men's eyes to evils at home, and caused the nation to lose its place as the Head of Protestantism in Europe.

The aristocratic party are anticipating the change by large concessions; a bill to confirm the universities of Oxford and Cambridge to the Scottish and German plan, and to open fellowships and professorships to dissenters, has received the assent of the House of Commons.

The May Anniversaries gathered as great audiences as usual. It was remarked how much the character of the meetings had improved since earlier years. Then anecdotes served very often: been increased about one-third, mainly on profes-tion of faith. Many of these were heads of ind facts to put into the reports they read in dingy the receipts were mostly larger than in 1866; the largest being: the British and Foreign Bible Socie-

ty, £187,508; the Church Missionary Society, £150, 356; the Wesleyan Missionary Society, £148,140; the Religious Tract Society, £110,775. Besides these there was received for Foreign Missions, £207,681; for Home Missions, £116,015: for Jewish raise four thousand dollars more in order to build. Missions, £41,618; for Colonial and Continental A few liberal men with large hearts and large Missions, £38,519; for Educational purposes, £37,-962; for miscellaneous purposes, £40.099, making a total of £1,078,653, given through the voluntary societies who report in London.

The English Roman Catholics are manifesting the true Catholic unity in some very sharp controversies. The Pope refused his official sanction to the proposal to establish Dr. Newman in Oxford, at the head of a Catholic College. The ultramonta-nists, who regard Dr. Newman as luke-warm and half-Protestant, were loud in their exultation. friends started an address of confidence, but Dr. Ward of the Dublin Review first refused to sign it and then came out with an impeachment of Dr.

broadcust with the Sabbath literature that saved the earth to convert England. In a recent sermon, national Day of Rest from utter desceration. He Archbishop Manning said: "England is the head originated the preliminary movement which led to the establishment of the Evangelical Alliance, and the establishment of the Evangelical Alliance, and the stronghold of its powers. Weakened in Engwas at his death the sole proprietor of its excellent land, it is paralyzed everywhere; conquered in British organ Evangelical Christendom. It brought England, it is conquered throughout the word; once overthrown here, all is but a warfare of detail. All the roads of the whole world meet in one point, and, this point reached, the whole world lies open to the Church's will. It is the key of the whole position of modern error."

The Dissenters have been suffering somewhat from what Rev. Dr. J. T. Smith, at Cincinnati, called "the epidemic monomania for reunion," The recent sessions of the Congregational Union were mostly occupied with a proposal to admit Baptist ministers to its membership, without trammelling the Union in regard to its luture freedom of ac-tion. The application came from the pastors of some few churches, who do not exclude pedo-bap-tists from church-membership. The Union's Com mittee reported 12 against; 9 for, their admission. The opponents gathered in strength and used every fair means to exclude the Baptists, but the discus cussions by Dr. Vaughan and others, so won upon the assemblage that scarcely a dozen hands were

raised in opposition when the vote was put,

The Congregationists having held out the olive oranch, their Baptist brethren slapped them across: the face with it. At the Baptists Union every ut-telance, even including Mr. Spurgeon's was in opposition to what was termed this attempt "to do the impossible," while one speaker had the discourtesy to sneer at "the little dodge" of the Congregation

Ireland .- Colleges .- The indications are that the attempt to put Maynooth on a legal level with the Queen's Colleges will be a failure. It is proposed to raise Trinity College, Dublin, to the rank and capacity of a National University. The two Presbyterian Colleges were closed with addresses by Prois. Witherow in Derry, and Watts in Belfast. Prof. Watts was unable to keep from "Inability and Limited Atonement," which we believe he takes to be the "marrow of divinity." Prof. Witherow spoke on Collegiate Education in the Irish Presbyterian Church. In Belfast efforts are being made to in-

crease endowments and scholarships.

The Synods met just before the Assembly. The Moderator of that of Dublin, referring to a meeting of the Synod of Ulster in Newry in 1822, contrasted the state of the Church at those two periods, showing that the Church has since doubled its ministers, originated its missions, established its Sunday-schools and evangelistic agencies, and spread through the land. The Synod of Belfast, the richest in the body, overtures the Assembly for a Sustentation Fund, and referred thither an application from a Mr. M'Hwrath, a gentleman who has labored for seven years among the poor in Newtownards, who proposes to build at his own expense a place of worship for 400 of these persons, and who seeks to be ordained as their pastor. The Synod of Ballymena transmitted an overture praying for the establishment of a mission to

The Assembly met in Dublin on the third, when Dr. Montgomery, a returned missionary, was elected Moderator.

Dr. Cooke, the veteran champion of orthodoxy. has resigned the pastorate of his church in Belfast, through the burden of advancing years, while the Established Church must soon relinquish the active services of Earl Roden, the Irish Shaftesbury, for the same reason.

The Societies reported, in the main, increased receipts; the Episcopalian Societies being of course in advance of all others. The Irish Society is doing a good work among the Irish speaking population. One Missionary said that a man called out to him: Throw away your English, and give us something we can understand;" and another called out when he was preaching in Irish in the county of Cork, "God Almighty bless you, sir; you took the hunger off us to-night."

The minor Protestant bodies do not seem to flourish. The Paptists report no increase and are very few in number; the Congregationalists are sending to America to ask money, the sinews of broselytism; the American Methodists have to send \$100,000 to Ireland to perpetuate their name in the native land of Adam Clarke.

FRANCE.

The Reformed .- The death of Mr. Juillerat having left vacant the presidency of the Consistory of Paris, and a Parisian pastorate, the Messrs. Coquerel claimed to succeed him, the elder by right of seniority to the first of these positions; the younger to the second. Their friends exulted in the fact as a foregone conclusion, but the Consistory has had the faithfulness to pass by both these Rationalists, and to choose the venerable Dr. Grandpierre to the first, and Rev. M. D'hombres to the second. This has tian Union in Northern Italy are advancing slowly. not allayed the bitterness with which these Liberals regard orthodoxy, and the controversy of the day.

The Ministers of Worship, M. Baroche-a French Stanberry—has annulled the decision of the Consistory of Caen, that requires all Protestant electors to assent to the Apostles' Creed before exercising ecclesiastical suffrage. He bases his decision on the fact that the Central Council of the Church, a body selected by the Government, several years ago, declared that the certificate of admission to communion was sufficient evidence of the candidate's standing.

To get rid of this and other difficulties, the principal Consistories demand that the Government shall convoke a General Synod of the church. This body has not met since the beginning of the French Revolution. Several eminent men have asked an audience of the Emperor in order to secure its convocation.

The pastors and leading men in Paris have estabished conferences as a means of edifying the faithful within and attracting them that are without. Guizot, make them centres of decided attraction. They are both special (or in connection with the Established Reformed Church) and general.

The Protestant Societies held their Anniversaries n May. Two Home Mission Societies reported desirable progress. The Foreign Mission Society's Mission Stations in South Africa have been broken up by the wars between the Boers or Dutch settlers f the Transvaal Republic and the natives. The Deaconesses' Institution and the Publication So-

cieties rejoice in success. erected for the purpose, receive sometimes from a tone, and singing seldom indulged in, and when vennative Christian Arab, religious tracts printed on tured upon only in a low tone of voice. The printthe spot, as memorials of the Exhibition; while ing of the New Testament in the Spanish tongue-from the great Bible Stand, copies of the Gospels, which is a penal offence—is done at midnight in a Pentecostal number of tongues, are distributed deep cellar, carefully arranged to prevent any inti One old soldier, receiving one of these, said: "I love this; I am a Catholic though I do not observe the forms. I am not a Protestant, but I have often longed to do something to further the spread of the simple Gospel." He then gave a ten franc gold piece, but would take no refusal and no receipt, sayng: "The Lord God knows of it, and that is enough A tract containing the parable of "The Prodigal

Son" is an especial fovorite.

The opening of the Salls Evangelique was an impressive and brilliant occasion. Shaftesbury, the representative of Evangelical laymen, presided, and after enumerating the purposes for which the Hall was erected, referred to the exhibition of military weapons in the great building, as an evidence of the need for thus. Baron Latour welcomed the strangers present. M. Guizot, the Christian statesman, pleaded for religion as the safeguard of liberty Bishop Stevens pastor Monod, and Fish, and Dr. Eldridge in turn addressed the crowded assemblage A native of Algeria distributed tracts in the Hall of

The attempt on the part of the English and American exhibitors to close their departments on the Lord's Day was at first successful, but the French authorities have revoked the permission to do so.

Error and Ultraism .- At the induction recenty of a very common-place professor in a Parisian nedical college, one student said to his 1800 com-

"Gentlemen, our new professor deserves from us belongs to the school of materialism, and that his teachings will be in conformity with his convictions. We demand—we adopt materialist ideas, and we shall have them." Immediately fanatical bursts of acclamation resounded throughout the hall, although a minute before, they had been indulging in demonstrations of just the opposite character. What a

sad omen for "young France."
How well the dominant hierarcy is fitted to meet and grapple with the doubts of such errorists. may be judged from the fact that the Bishop of Nismes has recently published a pamphlet in eulogy of the "Holy See," for its persecution of the Albi-

Switzerland. - The Jesuits have again been troub ling the peace of Switzerland. Not content with their attempt to break up the national union by the war of the Sonderbund [i. c. Secession] which led to their ignominous expulsion from the country, they have been attempting to foist themselves into the pastoral offices in the Catholic Canton of Valais, but the Federal Council have peremptorily ruled their exclusion. A division of the Canton of Unterwalden enters protest, and will bring the matter before the Federal Assemblies.

The Central Council has issued a decree forbidding Italian bishops to exercise jurisdiction in the country. The Pope, after 50 years of opposition, complies and constitutes a new bishopric out of portions of Italian dioceses which lie within Swtizerland.

The Government is also moving to exclude num from employment in the public schools, where, especially in the Canton of Berne, they have a great influence, and use it to promote their proselytizing thirty years' experience described to Miss C. the eviends. It is to be regretted that their places will probably be filled by Rationalists.

The increase of intemperance is arousing the most ndifferent to the corrupt state of society in their na- ed students to these their missionary friends and intive land, and it is hoped that the efforts for social reform made in this direction will at least roll away the stone from the mouth of the grave, and allow a sleeping nation to hear the Master's word.

YPALY.

The Situation. - Dr. De Sanctis, the Waldensian of Florence, in a recent paper, compares Italy, in a religious point of view, to Ezckiel's valley of dry bones. Of a believing foreigner, a polished Italian says: "that gentleman is an excellent man, but has his prejudices." The grossest immorality has destroyed all religious feeling. The suppression of crime costs \$12,500,000 per annum. Religious toleration rests on no law; only on the indifference of the many, and is not strong enough to prevent petty ersecution by the bigoted; and even by the National Government, when policy recommends it. The Baretta massacre is still unpunished.

Rumors of contemplated treachery on the part of Victor Immanuel are making themselves heard. The reactionary and hasty measures of the Ricasoli ministry, in regard to recalling bishops, and com-pounding for the Church property, originated with him, and his "devoutness" is not questioned by his Romanist enemies. He is a man of thoroughly immoral life and therefore a fitting tool for a confessor. One minister warned him that he must clear out his palace before Prince Hubert, the Heir Apparent, brings home his new bride.

Evangelistic Work.—The work in Venice is still advancing, though Gavazzi has withdrawn to other fields for a time, in compliance with the wishes of the police, who are friendly to the Evangelists. Lent preachers were called on to preach the Gospel "as Gavazzi does;" but preached only "death to Gavazzi." The superstitious part of the populace was so wrought upon by these Ephesian shrine makers, that another Barletta was threatened; but the police thought the result would be quite the op-posite. The books of the Claudian press are offered for sale side by side with "The Catholic Fortified Against the Wiles of Protestants." The newspapers and the theatres have taken up the war in good earnest, and the popular plays and feuillestons boast of the days when Paolo Sarpi taught in a free, almost Protestant Venice, or expose the Roman intrigues of the present.

The Stations of the American and foreign Chris-The Christian World says, Bassignana makes an important exception. There the popular movement is on a vast scale: the whole country around is awakened, some for and others against the truth, but of the former, there are many more than of the latter. The place of worship is always crowded to excess with attentive hearers. The brethren of the Church are active and zealous in the defence and spread of the truth.

The movement has been in progress for some months. Indeed, from the time the former Evangelist, Sig. Musso, left with many Evangelical families to immigrate as an Italian colony, to the United States, there has ever continued a most interesting state of religious awakening. Though deprived of their pastor, the people would not remain deprived of the Gospel. The Evangelist at Vercelli has frequently visited them, and his efforts, together with he labors of others, have been greatly blessed.

Gayazzi has been laboring in Padua and Milan and other towns; in one place preaching to 1000 workingmen in a noble's countryhouse. In Guas-The materielle of the Protestant churches in the capital, comprising such men as De Pressense and talla, the Bishop asked him to dinner and a "pri-was gone.

vate conference" on their differences, and afterwards raised such a stir that only the police preveuted a riot and massacre. In Udine, the Bishop's palace was sacked, and the people, as also in Chiozza, secured a hall and sent for an evangelist to preach to them. In Cantania, "the toe of the Boot," an ex-priest has begun evangelistic work; Mr. Kay, of Palermo, came over and helped him.

Spain.—The Reformed Christian people who are scattered throughout Spain, are about 2000 in number. They are all known to each other as Bible The Exhibition is a success in itself, and in hav- Christians, they abjure the term "Protestant," and ing saved Europe from a sanguinary war. The decarefully abstain from everything that could, by impartment set apart within the Champ de Mars for plication, even be considered political agitation. For objects of religious and humanitarian interests, greater security they rarely assemble in larger num-worthily represents the now predominant faith of Europe—Protestantism. All who pass the Kiosk at night; their preaching is in a conversational deep cellar, carefully arranged to prevent any intimation of the work being carried to the outer world and it is circulated by means which its friends do not find it desirable to divulge.

Portugal—An Evangelist writes from Lisbon: "The work of reformation is indeed begun in Portugal, by the great mercy of God. I have been vorking in Azores, where I live, and there we have already a Portuguese congregation. I came here and met another Portuguese Protestant congregation, of about sixty members, that meet secretly on Sundays for Divine service for fear of persecution, as hey are poor most of them.'

After beseeching help from America, he continues:
"We have here two priests who have left secretly
the Roman Catholic Church, and who desire to make public their belief, but how can they do it? If they are not helped in some way by Protestant Societies, they must starve. They could be employed in these two congregations, one in Lisbon, another in Azores, but who can pay them to live?"—Christian World.

MISSIONARY.

East Indian Missions - Missionary Unitarian Tes imony .- Miss Carpenter, daughter Dr. Lant Carpen ter, and biographer of Ramohun Roy, has returned to England from her philanthropic visit to India, and recently gave an account of her visit at a soirce of the Social Science Association. Miss C. is a Unitarian and says that before her Indian journey she had been somewhat prejudiced against missionary efforts, a hearty welcome, for I can pledge myself that he and had little faith in their efficacy, especially as respects Hindoostan. From many English residents in that country she had received statements which tended to confirm her prejudices. But she determined to examine for herself, and to form an impartial opinion, based on observations on the spot. The result has impressed upon her the conviction that the missionaries are doing a very great and good work in India. It is true that their labors are not as yet attended by many professed "conversions;" but there is no doubt but that they are introducing the Scriptures and gradually leavening the population with the indirect yet elevating influences of Christianity. Miss C. stated that the missionaries themselves have little confidence in direct efforts to pro-selytize. They aim rather at forming the youthful mind, and at imparting a knowledge of Scripture history and biography. In visiting the Scotch Presbyterian school at Bombay, under the superinten-dence of Dr. Wilson, she was much pleased with the very remarkable knowledge of the Bible manifested by the native pupils. One of the pagan tutors (a Parsee) was there teaching the Ten Commandments.

Through friends at home expecting a long tale of professed proselytes, a strong temptation is held out to adduce exaggerated and superficial statements. But the real work accomplished cannot thus be gauged and registered like so many inches of rainfall or degrees of atmospheric heat. It is an effect produced gradually, silently, and invisibly in the mind and heart of the community. In india, as in other parts of the world, "the kingdom of God cometh not with observation." A missionary of dences of great moral improvement amongst the surrounding population, and she was herself a witness of the warm attachment of the still unconvert structors. Incorrect statements at home produce very mischievous effects in india, and excite ridicule and severe criticism, which discourage the actual

The merely secular governmental education works well, as which the Bible is excluded, the best British classics are introduced, and thus Christian influences were brought indirectly to bear upon the children. Many are expressing a willingness to read Christ's words as He spoke them; but they refuse to accept them with accompaniments of author ity, of dogma, or of sect. The devotional poetry and moral lessons of Christianity are also being sought after by an increasing number of the Hin-

China.—The light shines on the borders of a dark place. A Church of England missionary says:-There is no great stirring of the dry bones, but an increasingly rapid spread of the leaven of Christian truth. It is quite rare to meet with people in and around Ningpo who have heard nothing of Christianity at any time. It is talked about amongst the people, and signs are apparent that our arch-enemy is disturbed and uneasy, though the number of Christians is at present insignicant, and our apparrent success is small. There is enough Gospel knowledge in thousands of hearts, I believe I may truly say, to save them, when applied by the teaching o the Holy Ghost."

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGAN.—The tones of this instru ment are mellifluously sweet, with a volume, power, and expression truly marvellous in so small and compact an organ. They are

OBITUARY.

Moses Hatt died in Williamsport, Pa., May 6, 1867, in his ninety-first year.

He was born August 25, 1776, near Muncey, in this county, then Northumberland county. His early boyhood is largely lidentined with the horrors and privations of the Indian wars of the Valley of the West Branch. When but a child, his parents, after a severe struggle, in which an uncle was killed by the Indians, were driven from their home to Fort Augusta, near Sunbury, where they were oblized to remain for two years—after which they returned to their farm. He was an attending witness at the first Court ever held in Williamsport. In 1798 he married for his first wife Phebora, eldest daughter of Gen. John Burrows, of Montoursville, and in 1800 emigrated with her to Geneva, N. Y, going by boat to Northumberland, thence up the North Branch, poling his boat to Elmira, N. Y., thence by ox team across the country to the head of Seneci. Lake, and thence by boat to his destination. A few years subsequent to his settlement in Geneva, he and his wife rovisited their friends in this county. He performing the entite journey on foot, and his wise on horsoback. He spent fitty-five years of his life at Geneva, during which time he burded three wives, and raised a family of eight children. In 1855 he returned to Lyconing county to spend the remainder of his years with his eldest son, John B. Hall. His name is found among the list of the first members of the Presbyterian church, founded by the Rev. Jedediah Chapman. in 1800, in Geneva—one of the first churches formed in Western New York. He was early chosen a ruling elder and deacon. He lived to see all of his children, and several of his grandchildren, members of the Christian Church. He was a devoted Christianity. He was always ready to extend the hund to any Christian brother by whatever name. He was a warm friend of the Government and freedom.

During the war of 1812 he answered to his name, and being phy Moses Hall died in Williamsport, Pa., May 6, 1867, in his ninety

whatever name. He was a warm friend of the Government and freedom.

During the war of 1812 he answered to his name, and being physically unable to do duty, sent a substitute who served the full term. During the late rebellion he has been a close reader and a careful observer of the current events. Ho had read the Bible through many times, and on the first of January last he commenced reading it again, and on the 6th of March had completed it, besides reading several other books. Since that time he has read the second volume of Greeley's history of the rebellion, having previously read the first. He was taken sick on the 11th of April, with crysipelas, since which time he has gradually failed, with but little pain, until the 6th inst., when the taper of life went so peacefully and calmly out, and his spirit was borne so quietly away that those who stood nearest him did not realize it until he was gone.

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