nas prayer and conference, with the view of pronet ing Christian fellowship and harmonious action hetween the several bodies here represented. We between me actual boards and the plan of federal union, as they had stated that none of the Cumberland which would allow each member of the confederawhich would also we peculiarities, and to revolve in fin to retain its own peculiarities, and to revolve in is own sphere, might be proposed and recom-manded. But we did not expect that any plan of menaco, union, embracing all the Presbyterian churches in our land, would be for a moment thought of. We were confirmed in this impression. thought of the design of the Convention by the fact that  $a^{s}$  to the design of the Convention by the fact that the call came from the Synod of the Reformed the call calle how a source of the deformed presbyterian Church. We supposed that the pe-culiar views of that body as to Psalmody and communion, put any organio union with Churches which did not adopt those views out of the question, But, sir, from the first hour of our coning to-

But, sir, from the solitary exception of the remarks article, it was laid on the table, and the following of Dr. R. J. Breckinridge, on the first day of the substitute offered : Convention, I have not heard a word uttered, nor s to pass. When the Committee appointed to bring in a Basis for the organic union of all these churches, reported an unanimous agreettient, (ex-(amberland Presbyterians.) I was greatly sure prised. There was nothing in the report, as it reemed to me, to which any Old School man could which we, as a Church, had always stood. The great majority of Old School men; as appears from the almost unanimous declarations of our Presby-1 teries, are in favor of organic union pop: terms) which would satisfy their conscience. They are unanimous also in declaring those terms to be the incere adoption of our standards of doctrine and

The great question, however, is, What is meant by "the system of doctrine" taught if the West minster Confession which we all profess to adopt? On this point not only difference of opinion; but not little misapprehension appears to prevaila I underslood Dr. Fisher the other evening to allude to his And we have heard it said on this floor, as well as elsewhere, that commentaries were written ion the Confession of Faith, and the adoption of thread and planatory comments was insisted upon. This, Mr. President, is an entire inistake. Old School men are satisfied with our standards. They are willing they should be adopted without note or comment. If a man comes to us, and he adopts "the system of doctrine" taught in our Confession; we have all right to ask him, Do you believe there "are three persons in the God-head, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, and these three are one God, the same in substance, equal in power and glory?" It he says Yes, we are satisfied. We do not call upon him to explain how three persons are one God; or to determine what relations in the awful mysteries of the Godhead, are indicated by the terms

Father, Son, and Holy Ghosti and a statistic in the state of the state male and female, after his own image, in knowledge, rightconsness, and holiness, with dominion over the creatures?" and he answers yes, we are satisfied. If he says he believes that "the covenant being made with Adam, not only for himself, but for all his posterity, all mankind descending from him by ordinary generation, sinned in him, and fell with him in his first transgression," we are satisfied. If he says he believes that "the sinfulness of that estate whereinto man fell, consists in the guilt of Adam's Brat, sin, the want of original right-phaness, and the cor-ruption of his whole nature, which is commonly called original sin, together with all sound transgressions which proceed from it," we are satisfied. If he says, "Christ executes the office of a priest, in" his once offering himself a sacrifice to satisfy divine justice, and reconcile us to God, and in making con-unual intercession for us," we are satisfied. If he mays he believes justification to be "an act of God's

vention under such circumstances. He, therefore. moved the point of order as to whether they were competent as members of the Convention, inasmuch churches desired a change in their ecclesiastical status,

The Moderator said that when the invitation to the Convention to meet was first proposed in the Reformed Presbyterian Synod, it was not intended to include any who did not believe in the Westminster Confession of Faith.

Dr. Musgrave then withdrew his question of order, and, on leave granted, the Cumberland branch recorded their vote against the amendment to section second, which made the final vote on that long discuesed question, four churches in favor to two against.

Upon proceeding to the consideration of the fourth

"The Book of Psahns, which is of giving inspira-Convention, i have not the members of any of the lion, is well adapted to the state of the Church, ine priver offered from the members of any of the lion, is well adapted to the state of the Church, ine hadies here represented, which did assume that the all ages and circumstances; and should be used in lodies nere represented, when the assente that the an agestance creamstances; and should be used in organic union of all the Presbyterian Churches of the worship of God. Therefore we recommend that our hand was the object contemplated and desired. a new and faithful version of the Book of Psalms such being the case, I have taken no part in your be provided as soon as practicable. But, inasmuch deliberations, but have sat in silence, waiting to see as various collectious of Realmody are: used dir the what God, by his providence and Spirit, would bring, different churches, a change in this respect shall, not

be required " Pending its consideration, the Convention ad-journed until 71 in the evening.

### THAT HVERTNO SESSION. PRIDAY. 5 1

Mr. Davidson, of Long Island, said that conces sions had been made to the Psalm singing churches n the late edition of the Hymnal in the shape of

50 Psalms. Rev. W. Davidson, D. D., U. P., thanked the Con-vention for the kindness shown the delegation from the E. P. Church. He thought they were ready to vote on the proposition if the Conventiond was ready.

ready. Rev. Dr. McMaster read from a book the words of a man who spent all his life in the Reformed Presbyterian Church, who was in favor of using other than the 150 Pealms, by making a version

fnom the Scriptures. Rev. A. G. Wallace, U. P., said although our As, sembly may not adopt fills, he believed the time was coming wapidly when this union would take tid School brethren when he spoke of philosophi-cal theories and theological speculations to which assent was demanded as a condition of union. speak for the U. P. Church, but for himself. There could be no union without concession. This Confromous is to let our brethread sing their songs, and they will let us sing our songs. He would say the U. P. Church has adopted 81 new versions, so she is thus far advancing towards union.

Rev. Mr. Bratton. R. P., said he was one of those called "strict," and as yet he did not feel like giving up the position of the R. P. Church. He was a union man. He believed there was necessity for union, for infidelity and false religion are about to be united against Christianity, and we ought to be united to fight this infidelity. There must be con-cession if, we would have union. It seems that this Psalmody question is going to give us trouble. Some have looked on us as using *Rouse's Psalms*. We don't use Rouse's Psalms. We use a version made by Francis Rouse and amended by the Church of cotland. We are using this version until we can get a better. We maintain that the Psalms should be used in the best version that can be had. He offered an amendment; but yet he said he was not prepared to vote for it. The amendment was to add the words: --- "Until the United Church shall: prepare a Psalter from the Bible which will be the Psalmody of the Church."

Dr. Musgrave would never consent to commit a version of the Psalms that would suit the gentleman and some others. He was willing to permit these brethren to sing their own version or any other version they please. He venerated the Psalms, and the Seotch version, and used them often in his ministry, but he would never consent to be curtailed. of his liberty. We are Protestants. We lay down our protest on the ground that God alone is Lord of the conscience. And no man has a right to say I shall sing anything without giving a "Thus saith the Lord." If he cannot give the chapter and verse

pray for such a measure of spiritual oneness as would necessarily involve the corporate union of all the thurches living in the same place? And does not the same great doctrine of corporate ecclesiastical union appear, again and again, inculcated with great fervor, in the lives and writings of his Apostles, and elsewhere in the Holy Scriptures? Do not divisions and schisms in the Church, engendering, intensifying, and perpetuating discord and strife among bre-thren, grieve the Holy Spirit of God, who is the Spirit of peace, and unity; and love? And are they not pleasing to the spirit and prince of darkness, their

pleasing to the spirit and prince of darkness, their author and fomenter?. Do not the instincts of every regenerated soul revolt at these spectacles of division and strife 'among breakine', and this because they have most surely "been taught of God to love one another?? A string of the for a string of the Undoubtedly, there is a great and constantly in-creasing desire for union among the Christians of this land at this time and especially among Trebyter-aus. We thankfully hall this at an auspicious sign of the times and balance that the might and metric of the times and believe that the mighty and merc ful hand of God has produced it. We believe that it is a fruit of his good Spirit in the hearts of his chil-dren, and that it should be religiously cherished. "Nor" has this 'desire' for junion 'come too soon. Great dangers threaten us; and great fields invite us. Great dangers threaten us, and great fields invite the It is full time we should make an honest and earnest effort to unite the forces which division weakens; to husband and turn to the best account the resources which our discords squander, and to go forth, with united heart and hand, to the immense, the ploridus task before us. Is it not so? What is the work to, be done? First, we must meet the organized oppo-sition of the foes of Gud and his cause. Ungodiness, Sabhath breating profisitif interfiserations? Viet, and Sabbath breaking, profanity, intemperance, vice, and crime; do every where abound and increase. The increase i virons us. Infidelity is spread abroad throughout the nation and threatens to become a moral spidemics throughout Christendom. With all these we must grapple at once, and either overcome them, or be overcome by tham, swoil has over it within or be

And all this is but the beginning of our task.! An innense Home Mission field the greatest God ever, gave to the Church of any nation – demands our gave. Already four millions of blacks, and a like number of schotant and neglected whiles, stretch aut in – ploring hands from the sunny South; and cable soous an bolic form of the sunny south; and cable soous for help. Equal millions in the cities and rural dis-tricts of the North and in the far West are in equal need. Vast bodies of our population, in all quarters of the land, are living beyond the pile of adequate Christian instruction and influence.

Meanwhile our population is increasing with uncramped rapidity. In the third of a century we shall be one fundred millions of people in this land. In a century, should all things continue favorable to the increase of population, we will be four hun-dred millions of people, and the child is how born who will live to see this teeming population. For the evangelization of this great people, in this short period, the Church must make provision, or prove

recreant to her trust. "The field, is the world." For conturies the Church has prayed the reigning Head that his "gospel might have free course" among the nations. At length the that heard her prayer; and in our day has thrown open the gates of the nations, and bidden her to go in and possess the land The Chinese wall has fallen. Greece again rings the Ma-cedonian cry, "Come over and help us;" and Ethicedonian cry, "Come over and help us;" opia is stretching out her hands to God.

Dear brethren, what a vast and glorious work is before us. And then, if you will only use them aright, what vast resources of every kind has God given us. They are sufficient. They are abundant. himself to such a principle as to confine himself to a version of the Psalms that would suit the gentle. Unite our strength husband our resources, and in God's name, go forth to the toils, and tears, and triumphs of the great work before us. But if we con-tinue to bite and devour one another, we shall be consumed one of another. TEKEL will be written upon us. The enemy will, for the time, triumph. Our failure to do our duty will probably bring an-told miseries upon this land, and upon all the earth-Additional generations of this world's population, by thousands of millions will continue to go down to a dark, a burning, and an everlasting hell; and in the great and dreadful day will lift up their hands in witness against us, and with tongues of torment will say, "You did it." Ought we not, then, in all humility, earnestness and prayer, to make the effort for union, and see if it cannot be attained on a Scriptural basis? Perfect uniformity in all things pertaining to doctrine, dis-cipline, and worship, may not be attainable; but ought we not, in view of all these things, to ask ourselves, "Is perfect uniformity on points of minor imserves, is perfect uniformity on points of minor in-portance necessary?". Is it indeed so, that charly, and forbearance, and long suffering, and brotherly kindness have ceased to be Christian graces in the Church of God? And if not, is it not, in the awful urgency and solemnity of the present crisis, our duty to inquire how far we may for bear with each other, how far, we can conscientiously concede to each other, how far we can without sin, yield to each other's views and predilections? And this all the more, in view of our substantial agreement in doctrine, worship, and order. Brethren, we invite you to persevere in the work, now so happily begun, of seeking the peace and the prosperity of Zion. By all that is sacred in the revealed will and authority of God-by all that is sol-emin in the dying prayer of Jesus by all that is sweet, and edifying, and sacred in the communion of saints—by all that is alarming in the threatening aspect of the organized hosts of darkness, as they muster and marshal their battalions in eager array on every side-by all that is dreadful in the calamities that threaten our land, and by all that is frightful in the sight of a world of perishing souls - by all the vast opportunities which are before us in the home and foreign fields, for successful missionary effortby the past glories of the Presbyterian name, glories now obscured by our unblessed divisions, but which we fondly hope we shall live to see shine forth once more in full-orbed splendor before we die-by all that is near, and dear, and sacred to the Christian heart, for time and for eternity, we ask, we beg, we implore you, to make unceasing effort, and that you offer unceasing prayer until the scattered tribes of our Presbyterian Israel shall be gathered into one.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC.

The Great Remedies for all Diseases of the LIVER, STOMACH, OR BIGESTIVE ORGANS.

ut Maria a state da sector da s HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS Is composed of the pure juices (or, as they are medicinally termed, *Extracts*) of Roots, Herbs and Barks; making signeparation in the highly concept the data of the entirely free from alco

### Hoofland's German Bitters.

These who liave ho objection to the combination of the Bitters skisted, will use and

Bitters as stated, will use HOOFTIAND'S GERMAN TONIC. They are both equally good, and contain the same medi-cinal virtues the choice detiven the two being a mere mat-tor of fasto, the Tonic being; the most palatalle. The stomach, from a variety of causes, such as Indiges-tion, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, etc., is very apt to thive its, functione daranged: as closely assitudoes with the Stomack, then be-cothes affected, the result or move of which is that the pa-tion is function deviced.

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HOOFLAND'S GERMANSTONIC.

PREPARED BY Dr. C. M. Jackson, north Act t que real configue the q RHILAD FURHIA; PA.

Twenty two years since they were first untroduced into

Twenty two years inces they were first introduced into-this country from Germany, during which time they have undoubtedly performed more cures, and benefited suffering humanity to a greater extent, than dry other remedies known to the public. These remedies, will effectually cure Liver Complaint, J a und dice, Dyspepsia, the Chronic or Nervous De-bility, Chronic Diarrhea, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising the form a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or Intestines. Stomach, or Intestines.

### DEBILITY.

Resulting from any Cause whatever; PROSTRA-TION OF THE SYSTEM, induced by Severe Labor, Hardships, Expo-

sure, Fevers, &c.

There is no medicine extant equal to these remedies in such cases. A tone and vigor is imparted to the whole sys-tem, the appetite is strengthened, food is enjoyed, the stomach digests promptly, the blood is purified, the com-plexion becomes sound and healthy, the yellow tinge is eradicated from the eyes, a bloom is given to the checks, and the weak and nervous invalid becomes a strong and healthy being.

#### PERSONS ADVANCED IN LIFE,

And feeling the hand of time weighing heavily upon them, with all its attendant ills, will find in the use of this BIT-TERS, or the TONIC, an elixir, that will instil new life into their voins, restore in a measure the energy and ardor of more youthful days, build up their shrunken forms, and give health and happiness to their remaining years.

#### 78.01 NOTICE.

It is a well-established fuot that fully one-half of the fenale portion of our population are soldom in the enjoyment of good health; or; to use their bealth; or; to use their own express never 6 guid, devoid of all energy, extremely nervous, and have no appetite. To this class of persons the BITTERS, or the TONIC, is especially recommended.

### BEAUTIFUL HAIR.

Many years in chemical experiments has resulted in the perfection in CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR, an unrivaled hair dressing, imparting new, life and increased nutriment to the hair, preventing baldness and arresting its progress when commenced regulat ng and sustaining the principle upon which the color of hair depends, thereby positively restoring gray hair to its origina color and youthful beauty, and stopping its falling out at once Sold by all druggists.

8. A. CHEVADER, M.D., New York.

The Best and Cheapest Family Magazine.

## HOURS AT HOME:

A Popular Monthly of Instruction and Recreation. With the num er for November, Hours At Hows entered upon its Sixth Volume. During the two years and a half of its publication it has grown steadily in public favor, drawing around it a constantly increasing circle of readers. Avoid ing every thing sensational, it has aimed to furnish Healthful, Instructive and Entertaining Reading

### FOR THE FAMILY,

And the remarkable degree of success which it has reached is the most satisfactory proof that could be given of the po-pular need of such a periodical. The same general principles which have controlled it heretofore will continue to guide it. and as proof that its conductors mean to spare no effort to secure the productions of the best talent astive and foreign, for the amusement and profit of its readers, they announce the following special attractions for the new volume :

IN THE DECEMBER NUMBER appear the opening chapters of a new serial entitled THE CHAPLET OF PEARLS, by

### 491.291 Miss YONGE,

"THE POPULAR AUTHOR OF ALL AND A

This story, which is one of the time of the Hugdenots, is, as the introductory chapters show, written in Miss Yonge's most attractive and pleasing style, and it promises to be of great interest. It will appear in Houng Ar Hous simultaneously with its publication in London, from advance sheets secured for that purpose.

The conductors of HOURS AT NOME have also engaged a series of original papers from

### Mr. JAMES GREENWOOD.

Author of ." THE LAMBETH CASUAL," and of numerous other sketches; portraying with remarkable graphic power the condition of the lower classes in England. Mr. GREENWOOD will prepare-these papers specially for HOURS AT HOUR, and their publication will be commended in an early number.

### Dr. HORACE BUSHNELL,

whose discussions of "THE MORAL USES OF DARK THINGS" have been received with so much favor by the more thoughtful readers of the magazine, will continue to contribute regularly to its pages, but upon a different range of subjects. Essays, sketches, short stories, poems, &c., &c., may be anticipated from the numerous popular writers who are already favorites with the readers of HOURS AT HOME.

#### CONTENTS OF THE DECEMBER NUMBER.

MORAL USES OF DARK THINGS, X. OF INSANITY.

MORAL USES OF DARK THINGS, X. OF INSANITY. Horace Bushnell, D.D. THE GOLDEN TREASURY. STORM CLIFF, XXIV. (Concluded.) (Trunslated.) VOIR NAPLES EL MOURIN. LANG-STYNE SKETCHES, I. MY FIRST TRACHERS. CHRISTY. Part III. A VISIT TO AND A VISIT FROM FREDRIKA BREMER. Prof. M. S. De Vere. THE SULENT HELPER. A. D. F. Raudolph.

 THE SILENT HELPER.
 Prof. M. S. De Vere.

 THE SILENT HELPER.
 A. D. F. Randolph.

 EYES AND EARLS IN JAPAN.
 Rev. G. B. Bacon.

 THE CHAPLET OF PEARLS, L to V:
 By the Author of "Heir of Redolyffe."

 THE DAIRYMAN'S DAUGHTER
 C. S. Robinson, D.D.

 Books of THE MONTH.
 J. S. Solution

### SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

PRAYERS FROM PLYMOUTH PULPIT-By HENRY **TRAILES FROM FLIMOUTH FULTIT** by HENRY WARD BEECHER.—For ONE new subscriber (\$3), and 25 Cents additional when the book is sent at our expense. **KATHRINA**—TIMOTHY TITCOMB'S New Poem—for ONE new subscriber and \$3. QUEENS OF AMERICAN SOCIETY—By Mrs. E. F. ELLET—(Containing 13 Steel Engravings), for TWO sub-scribers (\$6). scribers (\$6). STORM CLIFF-By Miss S. J. PRITCHARD.-For ONE subscriber (\$3), and 25 Cents additional when the book is sent at our expense.

free grace, wherein he purdoneth all our sine, and accepteth us as righteous in his sight, only for the righteonsness of Christ, imputed to us, and redeived by faith alone," we are satisfied. Mr. President, will you allow me to ask my brother, Fisher, whether there is any metaphysics in this? Dr. Fisher, said—" No, I agree to all that."

br. Hodge-I give you my mand. [Here Dr. Hodge and Dr. Fisher grasped each other's hands, amid tremendous applause.] Mr. President, I now appeal to every man in this house, is not this simple, reasonable, and right? Is not this what is meant when a man says he adopts our "system of detrine?" Is not this-nothing more and nothing less-that which we are authorized and bound to require ?

The Moderator here called on Professor H. B. Smith, of New York, to lead in prayer in behalf of the Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge, who was prevented

by illness from attending the Convention. Rev. Dr. D. X. Junkin, of New Castle, Pa. doubted the propriety of the proposed amendment, not that he did not fully accord with its sentimentnot that he did not wish that a union could be reached upon just such a basis; but as he desired an or-ganic union of the entire Presbyterian family, he would not defeat that object by attempting too much, or by demanding too much. He believed a union to be possible; but it could only be reached by meeting upon a platform constructed of principles in which we all agree, and agreeing to differ in regard to others. Ile did not want the Confession made a Procrustes bed; but desired room for a reasonable variety of opinions under it. His morto ini the Church as in our State was Epluribus Union. No buly would doubt his Old-schoolism; but by using our great principle of *federative representation*, we can have substantial unity, and can present an undi-vided front against Rome and infidelity, without sacrificing any principle, or demanding of any were given last week. branch too great a sacrifice at once. The unity of the Committee on an the Spirit must precede organic union, and any attempt to reverse this order must fail.

The vole was then taking on the amendment, with the following result: In favor of the amendment, Old School Presbyterian, New School, United, and Dutch Reformed. Against the amendment, Reformed Presbyterian. Declining to vote, Cumber

tection as amended passed, by a vote of four in fa-Vor to one against, as follows: For the amendment, New School, Old School, United Presbyterian, and Dutch Reformed. Against it, Reformed Presbylerian.

Rev. W. W. Barr moved to further add to the section the words, "with the Larger and Shorter Catechism," which was lost, two Churches voting in a lavor, viz: New School Presbyterian and Reformed Dutch, and three against, viz: Old School, United, and Reformed Presbyterian. Upon a reconsideration the amendment was agreed to. The delegation of Cumberland Presbyterians declined to vote. The Reformed Presbyterian changed its "ole after the adoption of Mr. Barr's amendment. Rev. Mr. Edmiston, on behalf of the Cumberland resbyterian Church, explained that his denomination declined voting on the amendment which liad ween made to the second section, for certain reasons not becessary at this time to be made public. They wished the proposed union, however, God speed,

for the exclusive use of the Psalms, I tell him I am a Protestant. He was willing to adopt either proposition, but would not go any father.

Win. Getty, U. P., said we had witnessed on this platform this afternoon the virtual uniting of two branches of the Presbyterian Church. And we hoped this evening that something would be done in the way of concession. They have conceded more than I ever expected. If you give us the privilege to sing these old Psalms as long as we ive, what more do we want? Some of us will sing these old Psalms as long as we live. Let us show we have the spirit of the Master in our midst. Mr. R. C. Stewart, U. P., came because it was

the ardent wish of his heart for 20 years to see just such a proposition as this coming from these bodies. He would not have travelled 600 or 700 miles if it was not for this very proposition. And he thanked

God for this day. The ameniment of Mr. Bratton was lost, he him-self declining to pledge his vote for the article if amended to suit him. The voting was received with great applause, it being almost a unanimous vote of every member of the different churches. The vote on the substitute for the article was then The vote on the substitute for the article was then taken, as follows: O. S. 97 ayes; N.S. 40 ayes; U. P. 10 ayes, 1 nay; Ref. 6 ayes, 5 nays; Ref. Dutch, 1 aye; Cumberland 2 ayes, 1 nay. The fifth article was then taken up, and Rev. Dr. Roberts moved an amendment that the words be added if article to the article are and a set.

added : "subject to the revision and control of the superior judicatories."

The original article and the amendment, after some debate, was, by a unanimous vote of the churches, laid on the table.

The remaining discussions and action of the body, together with the Basis of Union, as adopted, were given last week. We close with the report of

### ADDRESS.

The Presbyterian National Convention, assembled November 8th, in the city of Philadelphia, sends to the ministers, "elders, and people represented in this body, cordial Christian salutations.

Fathers and Brethren.- In accordance with our appointment by you, we are convened in this place, for and Presby terian. Deciding a seried to, and the prayer and conference, in reference to the terms upon prayer and conference, in reference to the terms upon prayer and conference, in reference to the terms upon prayer and conference and the prayer and the praye which the respective Churches might be united. And now that we have agreed upon a Basis of Union, which we herewith submit for your candid and prayerful consideration, allow us, ere we separate, and return to our homes, from a work which has been to us a labor of love and sacred joy, to address to you a few words.

The Basis we submit has been adopted, after care ful and prayerful consideration. We do not propose in and prayerin consideration. We do not propose it as perfect, or as an illimatum. Possibly you may desire to modify it. If so, it is in your power. We submit it, that you may give it your serious and earnest attention. Not the wisdom of our action, but the unspeakable importance, of the subject, im-real up to set this at your hands, and we trust the pels us to ask this at your hands; and we trust the infinite wisdom and grace of God may guide you to just conclusions.

"The unspeakable importance of the subject," we say; and, brethren, is it not so? Is it not the revealed will of God that his Church should have corporste union and communion on a Scriptural Basis? Can we be Presbyterians at all, and deny or doubt amendment. Can we be resoytenans at all, and geny or doubt Dr. Musgrave doubted if it was proper to allow the Cumberland Presbyterians to vote in the Con-when already entering upon his unutter ble agony,

## IN THE SEASON

# Of Rose Colds, Hay Fever, &c., no sufferer should be without JONAS WHITCOMB'S REMEDY FOR ASTHMA. It is an unfailing cure for these distress-ing complaints. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Sole Proprietors, Boston, and 592 Broadway, New York (Sold by all Draggists.)



**Fair.**—The ladies of the Lombard Street Central, Presbyte-rian Church will hold a Fair for the sale of useful and faucy arti-cles, at the Hall, South Eleventh Street, below Pine, confiniencing Wednesday, November 27, and to continue two weeks, for the bane-ft of the Church. The #air will be open every Afternoon and Eve-ntr g, and all thanksgiving day. Season tickets 25 cts. Single ad-mission, 10 cts. nir g, and an ...

City Evangelization.—Philadelphia Tract and Mission Society, office, 1334 Chestout Street. The One Hundred and Eight ty-eighth Union-Meeting in behalf of this Society will be h.bld at the Che tout Hill Bapitat Church on Sabbath evening 24th, at 75, Several addresses will be made. JOSEPH H. SOCHREINER.

**43:** The Third Presbytery of Philadelphia standa adjourned to meet in the Presbyterial House, Philadelphia on Monday, December 2, 1867, at 13/5 Oclock, P. M. B. B. HOTCHIKIN, Stated Clerk.

### WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN

Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of MARASMUS, without fail. Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the propritor, but space will allow of the publication of but a few. Those, it will be observed, are men of note and of such standing that they must be believed.

## TESTIMONIALS.

### Hon. Geo. W. Woodward,

Chief. Justice of the Supreme Court of Remissionata, wifes "I find 'Hooffand's good tonic, useful in dis gans, and of, great bene and want of nevous action in the system. Yours truly, GEO. W. WOODWABD."

### Hon. James Thompson,

Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia, April 28, 1866.

"I consider 'Hoofland's German Bitters' a valuable medi cine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. • Yours, with respect, JAMES THOMPSON."

From Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, D.D.,

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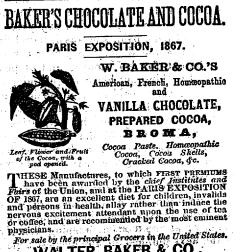
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