

Religious World Abroad.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Presbyterian Union in England.—At the recent meeting of the Synod of the English U. P. Church, a delegation from the English Presbyterian Synod was present to urge the propriety of a union of the English Churches without waiting till the Free Church of Scotland shall have been able to satisfy the scruples of Dr. Begg and the other Scottish "watch dogs" of traditional orthodoxy. It was felt that a fruitful and harmonious union could easily be effected in England, and ought not to be delayed. The U. P. Synod complied with the suggestion, and raised a Committee for separate negotiations, but with the promise that they would not consent to cease acting as an integral part of the U. P. Church of Great Britain.

Colenso's Successor.—The Tory Administration seem not to have dared to keep their promise, that the royal warrant for the ordination of new Bishop of Capetown has gone back to Africa, taking the Bishop elect with him. It is said his heart is sad at the faithlessness of Government officials in general, and of the Colonial Secretary in particular. He finds great difficulty in getting his various projects safely through the shoals of ministerial navigation.

Politics and Religion.—Church-going Englishmen have been experiencing the horrible fate inaugurated by Rev. Sidney Smith,—"being preached to death by wild curates." The pulpit of the Establishment has been ringing with eulogies of "little Benjamin" [Disraeli] who is held up to public admiration as "a second Joseph," while Gladstone and his allies are denounced as allies of Rome and of Satan. In Ireland several Presbyterians have come forward as Liberal candidates for Parliament and advocates of disestablishment, to the horror of the old-style Tories, who believe in the Protestant peace. One of the four candidates for Belfast (an elector) received such an amount of support from the leading ministers of the denomination that the Conservatives resorted to the unscrupulous expedient of getting the venerable Dr. Cooke, who is lying on his death-bed, to address an appeal to the Protestant electors to vote for the two candidates. He published a well-addressed statement, stating that they will hear his voice no more, and making the support of the Conservative candidates and of the Irish Church a duty which the electors owe to their country, their religion, and their God. The genuineness of the document has been called in question, and even the old man's daughter has entered the field to vouch that it is not a forgery, and that she saw her father revising the proof-sheet. This lady's letter has been published as an advertisement in the local organs, and is now placarded on the walls of Belfast. It is insinuated that she may have been the writer of the original letter; but whoever may have penned it, all who have a regard to the memory of the dying man declare its appearance.

Quakerism on the Increase.—In several places in the rural districts of Westmoreland and Craven (in North-West Yorkshire) there is now taking place a remarkable conversion to the principles of Quakerism. In some villages the inhabitants gather together by scores to worship in silence, with the occasional exhortations and readings of Holy Scriptures. Very few members of the Society of Friends are resident amongst these converts, but six or eight Friends visit the new meetings occasionally and stir up the brethren. Some of the local Methodists and others have been compelled to establish prayer-meetings every night to prevent their members from being attracted to the new Quaker folds, and increase their zeal for the old communion. This result is good to all parties. The district of the Lakes and Dales has for two centuries been a favorably local for Quakerism, but of late years it had very much fallen asleep, there—"The Friends' First-day (Sunday) School Association report that the annual investigation made by the Committee into the numerical condition of our schools shows that there were in Third Month last, 77 schools in 64 places, with 1,095 teachers, and 12,474 scholars. In their report of 1861, when the total number of our scholars was about 3,000, the Committee pointed out that it would not be beyond the possible teaching power of Friends in Great Britain to instruct 20,000 First-day scholars."

Evangelicalism in Oxford.—A recent report that the entire body of the undergraduates at this University are ritualistic in sympathy and opinion, has elicited some facts to the contrary. An average of upwards of thirty young men meet weekly for prayer at the house of one of the most evangelical of Oxford rectors; many meet daily for the same purpose in one another's rooms; some half-dozen or dozen conduct a Sunday-school, which numbers sixty scholars; a society, holding similar views, distributes tracts weekly in many of the villages round Oxford; and the rector gathers, once each term, at his house, from 100 to 150 undergraduates.

The Irish Presbyterian Church, besides at present establishing churches at the watering-places and the great tourist resorts, has appointed a missionary to Alexandria, in Italy, and another to Vienna, both in connection with the Jewish mission, but to take advantage of all openings for spreading the Gospel; has designated a clerical and a medical missionary to commence a mission in China at Neuchang, where Mr. Burns died; and returns her late Moderator to India, accompanied by a fresh missionary for the station there. There are now fifty-six colporteurs employed and training for their special work. They pass freely through the southern and western counties, meeting many welcomes, large sales, and, on the whole, few rebuffs. Once a year they meet at their provincial centres, pass an examination, and receive words of encouragement and counsel. Some of them assist in prayer-meetings; most of them seize every opportunity of reading the Bible to Roman Catholics, and the colporteur's work has been sometimes opened in a convent. The necessities of trade have drawn Roman Catholic workers into Protestant neighborhoods, and the opportunities of farming have drawn Protestant settlers into Roman Catholic districts; and, as this interchange of population goes on, there is a fusion that can but issue in the wider spread of evangelical truth.

Ecclesiastical Law-Suits and Troubles.—The prosecution of Rev. W. J. E. Bennett of Frome for teaching the Romish heresy of the real and visible presence of the body and blood of Christ in the elements of the Eucharist, has not yet come before the Court of Arches.—Rev. Chas. H. Voysey, is to loosest theologian in the Church of England, is to be prosecuted for denying about half the fundamental doctrines of the Christian faith. Father Ignatius recently anathematized him from the pulpit, and taught the congregation how to spell the name of the heretic, so that they might be the better on their guard against him.—A church, was recently opened at Brighton for the convenience of those who prefer the Church Liturgy to extemporaneous prayers, but cannot conscientiously remain in the Establishment. Rev. Dr. Wisniewski, of the Baptist chapel in Bath, takes charge. Rev. Newman Hall and a rector of a neighboring parish took part in the opening services. For this offence the rector was immediately silenced from preaching in the diocese of Chester. Thereupon 648 members of the Church of England memorialized the Bishop to inflict the same sentence on the ritualistic rector of St. James' chapel, Brighton. The Bishop could hardly refuse, and the rector, Rev. J. Purghall, was prohibited from preaching in that diocese, as an injunction to which he has not paid the highest attention. This case ecclesiastical history excites a great deal of comment, and the question is asked "Has the Church any form of disciplinary govern-

ment." The Bishop confesses his impotency, and says the memorialists may prosecute Mr. Purghall in the Court of Arches, a proceeding which cost from £1,500 to £2,500.

THE CONTINENT.

French Protestantism.—There are some sad indications of the growth of Rationalism in the established churches. One pastor, hitherto thought orthodox repudiated the doctrine of plenary inspiration, and said that it has now few partisans among them, and that the sceptical school was likely to lead the future. The Rationalists propose the division of Paris into five reformed churches, each having its separate consistory; they are petitioning the minister of Public Worship to that effect; they have also broached the matter in relation to the Lutheran Church in Paris. But the plan meets with too much opposition to have success at present. Of course they expect that, out of five consistories, some would be rationalistic. The war between the orthodox and rationalists often descends to gross personalities and pitiful details, not to speak of the bitter language indulged in.—The Synod of the Free Churches met at the commencement of September in Bergerac (Dordogne); 44 churches were represented by 66 delegates; and some foreign delegate-visitors were there. They effected the reconciliation of parties in two churches of the Union, one of which had been cut off from fellowship on account of its intestine broils. Ten posts of evangelization are supported by the union. Funds are law. It supports five of its fifteen theological students at Geneva and Lausanne.

Christian Work in Germany.—"About eight and a half years ago, Mr. Woodruff, a merchant of Brooklyn, with the aid of a retired Bremen merchant, established a Sunday school at Bremen. As the result of influences thus set in motion, since 1861, 85 schools have been established in Germany and German Switzerland. Here is the net result. In Germany sixty-six schools, with nine hundred and eighty-one teachers and eleven thousand two hundred and ninety-nine scholars; in German Switzerland, nineteen schools, with two hundred and twenty-two teachers, and two thousand three hundred and fifty-three scholars. Such were the figures at the beginning of the present year. As the school have been prosperous of late, these statistics inadequately represent their present numbers. This Sunday-school movement is continually gathering strength as it moves on. And ardent friends are here and there springing up."—Dr. Anderson, in Watchman and Reformer.

The Austrian Clergy.—It will be remembered that when the liberal laws on the subject of marriage, education, &c., were enacted, and reluctantly signed by the Emperor, the Pope instructed his prelates to treat them with contempt. A very unsatisfactory explanation was afterwards offered to the Austrian Government, which subsequent events have shown to have meant nothing at all. The Bishop, in accordance with their master's order, set themselves in opposition to the laws, and their Church was wont to do of old; but this time without very flattering success. Five of the contumacious Bishops are to be prosecuted as disturbers of the peace, one of whom, the Bishop of Lutz, is called to account for declaring in a "pastoral letter," that the Constitution of the realm was "a work of the devil"—implying, of course, that, as such, it must be resisted—and the others for persistent violation of the plain provisions of the law. The Archbishop-Cardinal of Vienna, orders his priests to refuse all absolution to those who are civilly married, even if they be in danger of death. "Every time," says the Bishop of Brund, in an evangelical circular written with his own hand, "every time that you will have to register the birth of a child born from parents who have been married before the civil authorities, you will erase the words legitimate child."

The Clerical Question, says Le Phare de la Loire is the order of the day all over Europe. With us everybody knows what point it has reached; the last processions of Corpus Christi may serve as a thermometer to it, and the next elections will take care to furnish us with unmistakable indications for the future. In a small parish of Corsica, called Luri, things have taken quite an unexpected turn. The inhabitants of that locality, having some grounds of complaint against their priests, have unanimously resolved to abstain from his ministry. They no more go to his church; they are born, married, and buried without the services of the cure being ever required by his parishioners. It is really an excommunication reversed. It is a sort of interdiction going up stream."

Religious Liberty in Spain.—A correspondent of the London Times, at Madrid, states that the English residents in that city applied to the Revolutionary Government for a plot of ground whereon to build an English church, the small room set apart on the ground floor of the British Legation affording barely decent accommodations. Through Col. Fitch they made application for a site on the Calle del Arenal. The cable informs us of the success of their application. A previous similar application to the Local Junta at Seville was answered as follows:—"This Junta has this day (Oct. 23) decreed to grant you the permission which you have solicited, to establish a chapel in which the individuals of the Protestant faith can carry on their religion in the form their worship prescribes." The application was made by the American Consul, Mr. John Cunningham, a Scotch merchant of high standing in Seville.

A correspondent of the London Times writes—"I fell in the other day with a priest, the narrow space between whose temples, round prominent forehead, broad chin, and marble brow constituted a striking Spanish type. He had gone out to Morocco as a Francisian missionary; he had fallen in with an English layman who had dined with him the merits of their respective creeds; he had been won over to Anglicanism, had gone to Gibraltar, and was preparing to go to the United States; when upon hearing of the Revolution and of the proclaimed freedom of creed and worship, he conceived the bold plan of coming to Madrid as the apostle of Evangelism. He is this very day to preach before a very large strictly Catholic congregation at Arganda, a few leagues from Madrid, and purposes to explain to his audience what construction should be put upon those words, 'freedom of conscience.' If he be not stoned to death, he may be hailed as an apostle."

The Jesuits' Suppression in Spain.—The Provisional Junta, before its dissolution, suppressed the Society of the Jesuits throughout Spain and the Spanish islands; ordering its colleges and institutions to be closed within three days from the date of the decree; and declaring its movable and immovable property sequestered to the State. The costly property accumulated at the shrine of "Our Lady of Atocha" (to whom, on one occasion, Queen Isabella gave a crown of jewels worth over half a million of dollars, and whose entire collection of treasures is said to be worth at least five millions of dollars), has been seized, and will be used by the government. The cutting off of his enormous annual subsidy from Spain, will tend to make the Pope hereafter less easy in his money matters. A letter from Vienna says: "The Jesuits established at Bruges have just purchased, a large property, which affords quarters for some of the members of that order now expelled from Spain, of whom it is said about 150 intend taking shelter in Belgium."

The Bible in Spain.—The fact is brought out by the revolution, which had been before kept private, that a society had long existed in Edinburgh for the diffusion of the Bible in Spain. It is called the Spanish Evangelization Society, and it has in thirteen years distributed tens of thousands of copies of the Scriptures, and hundreds of thousands of other religious publications, through its agents, who have

been all the while at work in the very heart of the country. Its yearly income has been four or five thousand dollars. Many of its books have even been printed in Spain, of course very secretly. Now that the country is thrown open by the new government, and religious labors are destined to be perfectly free, the British and Foreign Bible Society is promptly preparing to possess the land. An English paper informs us that already "large supplies of the Spanish Scriptures are collected at the frontiers, arrangements are being made for the establishment of depots at the chief centres of population, and a cohort of colporteurs are ready to march through the length and breadth of the country as soon as the promises of complete religious freedom are made good by law."

An English letter from Madrid says:—"Our Protestant fellow-countrymen are not likely to let the grass grow under their feet. Distributors of Bibles and tracts have already begun their operations in the great cities, and two bold Britons have been seen giving the sacred volume to people in that very 'Plaza Mayor,' where not more than a century ago the population of the city sat down to enjoy what was then the favorite national holiday—an auto-da-fé of heretics and Hebrews."—The American Bible Society, at its last meeting, made a grant of Bibles for Spain, to go through the hands of the American and Foreign Christian Union, who already have an agent in that country. The only other grant of Bibles for Spain, to be found on the records of the society, was made in the year 1839, about thirty years ago. A box of Bibles was forwarded by a ship bound to a Spanish port. But the captain became so uneasy, as they drew towards their port, with the fear of having his ship and cargo confiscated for having Bibles on board, that at last he had the box of Bibles brought on deck, lashed some heavy stones to it, and sunk it in the sea, and that was 'the last of it."

Disestablishment Urged in India.—The Indian Government has just given ten thousand rupees for the repair of St. Paul's Cathedral in Calcutta. Once on a time an incident like that would have been allowed to pass without remark. Now, however, the act is sharply censured, especially because the cathedral is given over by the bishop to a clique of Ritualists. The natives, too, are especially dissatisfied, and with all the world, take up the cry of disestablishment. The Hindu Patriot thinks the Government might have better employed in considering how the Church Establishment in India, like that of Ireland, might be reformed or abolished. "The bishop draws a princely salary from our public revenue, and its archdeacons and chaplains receive 1120 and 650 rupees a month." The Indian Daily News says: "This ten thousand rupees donation to St. Paul's Cathedral in order, long after, less wealthy congregations in Calcutta have repaired their churches themselves, in an unsatisfactory piece of business, considering whence the money is derived."

Statesmen have been very careful not to teach the Bible to Hindus and Mohammedans in the State colleges, but have not hesitated to make Hindus and Mohammedans help to pay for bishops, chaplains, and churches for Christians. The present attitude of the Government in reference to religious questions is so often at variance with consistency and justice, that whatever may be the apparent necessity for Government to pay chaplains to serve in small Mussul stations, the day is fast coming when the injustice of an expensive State Church in the great Indian cities will have to be considered and fairly dealt with."

Wanamaker and Brown Clothing 6th & Market Sts. Oak Hall PHILADELPHIA. Samples sent by mail when written for.

WESTON & BROTHER, MERCHANT TAILORS, 900 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA. Have just received a handsome assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS for Gentlemen's wear, to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally. A superior garment at a reasonable price. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. apr2-ly.

REVERSIBLE SETTEE, Specially adapted for Churches, Lecture and Sunday School Rooms.

W. P. UHLINGER, Manufacturer of Patent School Desks, &c., COLUMBIA WORKS, Columbia Avenue, below 2nd Street, PHILADELPHIA. nov5-ly

GYMNASIUM, Corner of Ninth and Arch Streets, FOR Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, open for the Winter season. Open day and evening. Call in person or send for circular. oct2 times.

W. P. UHLINGER, Manufacturer of Patent School Desks, &c., COLUMBIA WORKS, Columbia Avenue, below 2nd Street, PHILADELPHIA. nov5-ly

GYMNASIUM, Corner of Ninth and Arch Streets, FOR Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, open for the Winter season. Open day and evening. Call in person or send for circular. oct2 times.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS AND HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC.

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

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS. It is composed of the pure juices (or, as they are medicinally termed, Extracts) of the Roots, Herbs and Bark, making a preparation, highly concentrated, and entirely free from alcohol, which admits of any kind.

Hooiland's German Bitters. Those who have no objection to the combination of T Bitters, as stated, will use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC.

They are both equally good, and contain the same medicinal virtues, the choice between the two being a mere matter of taste, the Tonic being the most palatable. The stomach, from a variety of causes, such as Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, etc., is very apt to have its functions deranged. The Liver, sympathizing as closely as it does with the Stomach, then becomes affected, the result of which is that the patient suffers from several or more of the following diseases: Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disagor for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Bloating or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swelling of the Head, Headache, Vertigo or Difficulty of Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Distention of the Veins, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Loins, etc.; Sudden Fusions of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Impulses of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

The sufferer from these diseases should exercise the greatest caution in the selection of a remedy for his case, purchasing only that which he is assured from his investigations and inquiries possesses true merit, is skillfully compounded, is free from injurious ingredients, and has established for itself a reputation for the cure of these diseases. In this connection we would submit those well-known remedies—

Hooiland's German Bitters, AND HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC, PREPARED BY Dr. C. M. JACKSON, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Twenty-two years since 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 any other remedies known to the public. These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diarrhoea, Diseases of the Kidneys and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or Intestines.

DEBILITY, Resulting from any Cause whatever; PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM, induced by Severe Labor, Hardships, Exposure, Fevers, &c.

There is no medicine extant equal to these remedies in such cases. A tone and vigor is imparted to the whole system, the appetite is strengthened, food is enjoyed, the stomach digests promptly, the blood is purified, the complexion becomes sound and healthy, the yellow tinge is eradicated from the eyes, a bloom is given to the cheeks, 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 BITTERS, or the TONIC, an elixir that will instil new life into their veins, 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.

NOTICE. It is a well-established fact that fully one-half of the female portion of our population are seldom in the enjoyment of good health; or, to use their own expression, "never feel well." They are languid, devoid of all energy, extremely nervous, and have no appetite. To this class of persons the BITTERS, or the TONIC, is especially recommended.

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN. Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of MARASMOUS, without fail. Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, 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 Pennsylvania, writes: "I find 'Hooiland's German Bitters' is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility, and want of nervous action in the system. Yours truly, GEO. W. WOODWARD." Hon. James Thompson, Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, April 28, 1866. "I consider 'Hooiland's German Bitters' a valuable medicine in cases 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., Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia. Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir: I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear conscience, I have in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hooiland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes. Yours, very respectfully, J. H. KENNARD, Eighth, below Coates St.

From Rev. E. D. Fendall, Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle Philadelphia. I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hooiland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic, to all who are suffering from general debility, or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver. Yours truly, E. D. FENDALL.

CAUTION. Hooiland's German Bitters are counterfeited. See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON is on the wrapper of each bottle. All others are counterfeited. Principal Office and Manufacturing at the German Medical Store, No. 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia, Pa. CHARLES M. EVANS, Proprietor, (Formerly C. M. JACKSON & Co.)

PRICES. Hooiland's German Bitters, per bottle, \$1 00; per dozen, \$10 00. Hooiland's German Tonic, put up in quart bottles, \$1 50 per bottle, or a half dozen for \$7 50. Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine. For sale by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Dec. 1, 1868.

THE UNITED SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE TRUST COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

INCORPORATED BY THE STATE. CAPITAL \$1,000,000. OFFICE: S. E. CORNER FIFTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia Directors: GEORGE H. STUART, GEORGE W. CHILDS, WM. W. A. PORTER, F. A. DREXEL, THOS. W. EVANS, S. J. HOLMES, S. J. HORSTMANN, A. J. DREXEL, JOSEPH PATTERSON, WM. V. MCKEAN, WM. C. HOUSTON, S. J. HOLMES, HENRY E. ROOD.

Directors in other Cities, New York—James M. Morrison, President Manhattan Bank Joseph Stuart, of J. & J. Stuart & Co., Bankers. Boston—Hon. E. S. Tober, (late President Board of Trade.) Cincinnati—A. E. Chamberlain, of Chamberlain & Co. Chicago—L. Z. Letter, of Field, Leiter & Co.; C. M. Smith, of Geo. G. Smith & Co., Bankers. Louisville, Ky.—Wm. Garvin, of Garvin, Bell & Co. St. Louis—James E. Yeatman, Cashier of Merchants' National Bank. Baltimore—Wm. Prescott Smith, Superintendent Consolidated Baltimore Line New York to Washington.

Officers, GEO. H. STUART, President, HENRY E. ROOD, Vice President, C. F. BETTS, Secretary, J. L. LUDLOW, M. D., Consulting Physician, R. M. GIVIN, M. D., J. O. F. KERRER, M. D., Medical Examiners, C. STUART PATTERSON, Counsel, RICHARD LUDLOW.

This Company is prepared to issue policies of Life Insurance upon all the approved plans, either at mutual rates or at stock rates, as low as those of other reliable institutions. Blank applications and tables of rates can be obtained at the office of the Company in Philadelphia, or at any of its branch offices or agencies now being established in all the more important towns in Pennsylvania. The Company will also have branch offices or agencies in many of the prominent cities throughout the United States within a short time. sept 10

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN YOUR OWN HOME COMPANY THE AMERICAN OF PHILADELPHIA. S. E. COR. FOURTH & WALNUT STS. Insurers in this Company have the additional guarantee of a CAPITAL STOCK all paid up IN CASH, which, together with CASH ASSETS, on hand January 1, 1868, amounted to nearly \$2,000,000. INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1867, \$893,089 28.

Losses Paid Promptly. DIVIDENDS MADE ANNUALLY, thus insuring the insured pay premiums. The DIVIDENDS on all Mutual Policies for several years have been Fifty per Cent. of the amount of PREMIUMS received each year. Policies made non-forfeitable. Largest liberty given for travel and residence. Its Trustees are well known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

Alexander Whilldin, J. Edgar Thomson, George Nugent, Hon. James H. Pollock, L. M. Whilldin, F. B. Mingle, Hon. Alex. C. Cattell, Henry K. Bennett, Isaac Hazlehurst, George W. Hill, James L. Chapin, John Wanamaker, Albert C. Roberts.

ALEX. WHILLDIN, President. GEO. NUGENT, Vice-President. JOHN C. SIMS, Actuary. JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

HOME Life Insurance Comp'y, 258 Broadway, New York. Assets, \$1,500,000—9000 Policies in Force. Its Principles, Stability, Mutuality, Fidelity. ADVANTAGES. An organization strictly first class. Assets proportioned to actual liabilities, as large as any company old or new. All the net profits go to the assured. Dividends are declared and paid annually. Its policies are non-forfeiting in the sense that its members, under any circumstances, get all the assurance that they have paid for. One-third the annual premiums loaned permanently on its policies. Its members are not limited as to residence or travel. No extra premium is charged therefor or permits required. All the forms of Life and Annuity Policies issued.

The HOME has declared and paid dividends annually, to its assured members since its organization. Last dividend 40 per cent. applied immediately, which is more than 50 per cent. four years hence.

Officers and Directors. WALTER S. GRIFPITH, President, E. H. FROTHINGHAM, Treasurer, GEO. C. RIPLEY, Secretary, A. A. LOW, A. A. Low & Bros., 81 Burling Slip, N. Y. H. F. BROTHMAN, Pres. Union Trust Co., N. Y. J. S. T. STANBACH, Pres. Atlantic Dock Co. THOS. MESSINGER, Pres. Brooklyn Bank. SAMUEL SMITH, Esq. Mayor city of Brooklyn. HENRY E. PIERREPONT, 1 Pierrepont Place, Brooklyn. G. B. BAILEY, Broker, New York. ATHER L. CORWELL, Merchant, 80 Wall street, N. Y. WALTER S. GRIFPITH, President, Brooklyn. J. NO. D. COOKS, Pres. Atlantic Ins. Co. E. B. GLAZIER, H. B. Gladie & Co., 140 Church street, N. Y. J. S. CHITTENDEN, S. B. Chittenden & Co., N. Y. J. S. SOUTHWORTH, Pres. Atlantic Bank, N. Y. DUNNING, Sec. South Brooklyn Savings Institution. J. NO. G. BERGEN, Police Commissioner. LEWIS ROBERTS, L. Roberts & Co., 17 South street, N. Y. JOHN P. MARBLE, 28 Pierrepont street, Brooklyn. JOHN HALEY Haight, Halsey & Co., New York. THOS. CARLTON, Methodist Book Rooms, N. Y. HAROLD POLMER, 209 B'way, N. Y. A. B. DAWWELL, Attorney and Counselor, N. Y. NEDDIAN KNIGHT, Hoyt, Sprague & Co., New York. EDWARD A. JAMBERT, Merchant, 45 John street, N. Y. JAMES HOW, Pres. Union White Lead Co., Brooklyn. L. E. WYMAN, Merchant, 88 Burling Slip, New York. GEORGE J. BERRY, Pres. Fire Ins. Co., New York. S. E. HOWARD, Howard, Sanger & Co., New York. GEO. S. STEPHENSON, Importer, 49 South street, New York. CHAS. A. TOWHEE, Merchant, 100 Nassau street, N. Y. JOS. W. GREENE, J. W. Greene & Co., N. Y. EUPHRAS GRAVES, 83 Wall street, New York. EDWARD D. DENNO, 50 Wall street, New York. E. LEWIS, Jr., Valentine & Bergen, Brooklyn.

AGENTS IN PHILADELPHIA. ESLER & COLTON, Cor. 4th & Library sts. Agents Wanted.