

Our Contributors.

God's Answer to the Best.

By Rev. Theodore L. Cayler.

If we were allowed to dictate to God just how and when He should answer our prayers, we should usurp His place. God never can pass by a genuine prayer unnoticed. His attributes and His promises forbid the thought. But He always intends to be God. We may plead, and press our requests; but those may be such unusual requests that our Heavenly Father does us the greatest favor in refusing them. He thus answers our prayers, but it is with a wise and emphatic "No."

True believers often have their best conscientious petitions answered according to their intention, and not according to the strict letter of the request. A troubled Christian prays for peace of mind. He can have no true peace while certain sins are indulged, and he needs a spiritual purgative. As the Quaker said to the profane swearer, he needs "to get all that bad stuff out of him." So God sends sharp afflictions, or else a harrowing conviction of sin by His Holy Spirit. These bring the erring man to penitence, and penitence works peace. A genuine Christian sometimes wants to serve God in a certain line of labor, and prays that the way may be opened to him. Instead of that, the Lord shuts up that road, and opens an entirely different one in which His servant can do a better service. Some young men have honestly asked their pathway to the ministry might be cleared of hindrances; yet they were kept out of the ministry to serve their Master as useful laymen. Such prayers are heard, and answered, according to the spirit and not the letter of the request. Sometimes God withholds the specific blessing asked for, and bestows a much richer one in its stead.

As an old Puritan phrases it, "there has been a transmutation of the thing desired into some other blessing; for God often improves, and lays out the precious stock of believer's prayers to the very best advantage." When the patriarch was blessing the two sons of Joseph he laid his right hand on the son who stood at his left side. So our Heavenly Father keeps off His hand of blessing from the thing we prayed for, and lays it on another good gift which is better for us, and more for His own glory.

Paul was the richest man in spiritual experience that we have ever read of. The epistle of his wonderful life bears as evident marks of the Divine Spirit as any letter he ever sent to Corinth or Rome. Paul had a severe affliction, whose precise character he does not describe, but he calls it a "thorn" or stake in his flesh. It was something that hurt. In three earnest petitions the stout old apostle besought the Lord that he might be delivered from this trial, or torment, whichever it was. God heard his prayers, and answered them. But instead of removing the thorn, He sends an assurance that it was worth any amount of suffering to possess—"My grace is sufficient for thee." That answer not only did Paul more good than a deliverance from his plague would have done, but it has enriched the whole Christian household to the end of time with one of the most precious promises God ever made. O my soul, let the thorn prick thee, or the cross gall thee, if there only comes such an abundance of grace with it as to sanctify thy secret places, and enable thee to show forth Christ gloriously!

Faith often gets a severe strain in this matter of receiving answers to prayer. We sometimes think that God gives us a blow instead of a blessing. By-and-bye we find out that the blow was the blessing under a stern disguise. When we have learned to let our all-wise and ever-loving Father have His own way, we have made an attainment more precious than fine gold. Prayer can bring no richer blessing. But the faith that is not willing to let God's "no" as submissively as God's "yes" is not a faith worth having. We parents are certain that our refusals often do our children more good than our compliances with their unwise askings. Surely God knows as much as we do. And how ashamed we shall be when we get to heaven, to discover what a wretched mistake we always made when we "sulked" or scolded at our Father's answers to prayer.

Prominent Men in Northern Ohio.

By Anson Smyth, D.D.

Much is said and written throughout the country of the large number of Ohio men who are ready to take office and bear rule in the land. Ohio sometimes boasts of her distinguished sons, claiming for them eminent fitness for positions of trust and honor. In some instances this business has been overdone, and the people and papers of other States laugh at our claims. Still, I think that, weighed in a just balance, there is good reason for the pride we feel in many of our prominent citizens. Other States can boast of sons equally distinguished; but Ohio, according to our partial judgment, excels in the number of men worthy to be held in high consideration for their abilities and unimpeachable character. President Grant once remarked that whenever the Government needed a man for an important post, Ohio stood ready to fill the bill. I presume that none will deny that during the war of the rebellion, the Buckeye State furnished more than her due proportion of the successful leaders in our armies. Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Hayes, MacPherson, Steadman, Garfield, Cox, Barnett, McClellan, Rosecrans, Hazen, Custer, Ewing, Gilmore, Stanley, Leggett, Mitchell, Swayne, McDowell, and the McCooks, were but a portion of the Major-Generals who won imperishable honors in battling for the life of the nation. All these, and many others like them, were either natives or residents of Ohio.

But it is not my present purpose to speak for the entire State, but rather to name a few of the men who have risen to distinction, whose home is in the extreme northern part of the State; all of whom live upon our narrow northern water-shed, and most of them along our lake shore. If Ohio men rank high with those of other States, the Western Reserve, slightly extended, has no occasion for fearing comparison with the other four-fifths of the State.

At Fremont is found the home of the President of the nation, Rutherford B. Hayes—a name which will shine in history with a brightness not inferior to that of any other of our Presidents, except those of Washington and Lincoln. President Hayes is a native Buckeye, and a graduate of a Buckeye college. He was a lawyer of eminence in his younger years, then a General, then a member of Congress, then Governor of Ohio. Refusing a reelection, he retired to his estate at Fremont, and for two years was in private life, when it was his purpose and earnest desire to remain. Against

his remonstrances, he was again elected Governor; and one year later, without his personal seeking, he was called to the highest office in the nation, if not in the world.

Who will be our President a score of years hence? This inquiry is prompted by the following reminiscence: Twenty-one years ago I took an omnibus at Mount Vernon for Gambier, to attend the Commencement of Kenyon College. Of my three fellow-travelers, one was the Governor of the State, Salmon P. Chase, who kindly introduced to me the gentleman who sat at his side, "Mr. Hayes," then of Cincinnati. In appearance and manners, Chase and Hayes were remarkably unlike. Chase was large and grand in presence. He was known throughout the land as a citizen ranking with the first men of his time. He had served six years in the national Senate before becoming Governor. On the whole, he was one of the best men I have ever known, both for administrative abilities and for personal virtues. But he was afflicted with one lamentable weakness—an absorbing ambition for the Presidency of the nation. In the estimation of his friends and of himself, his prospects for reaching the coveted position were promising. During the two days that we remained at Gambier, the Governor was the observed of all observers. Mr. Hayes was youthful in appearance and inconspicuous in the crowd that gathered at the Commencement. Nobody thought of him as destined to distinction in the nation. Standing beside Governor Chase, Mr. Hayes was like David the stripling beside King Saul.

My next interview with Hayes was two years later, when he came to Camp Chase, near Columbus, as Major of the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry, of which regiment William S. Rosecrans was Colonel and Stanley Matthews Lieutenant-Colonel.

In less than ten months President Hayes will retire to his farm, honored by millions of good people, but not by the extremists of either political party, especially not by sulky and sore-headed Republicans.

Toledo, in sight of Lake Erie, was for many years the home of the Chief Justice of the United States, Morrison R. Waite. Judge Waite is a native of Connecticut, the son of the late Chief Justice of that State. He graduated at Yale College in the famous class of 1837, having William M. Everts, Edwards Pierpont, David B. Coe, Benjamin Silliman, and others who have become distinguished for classmates. He then came to Maumee City, now South Toledo, where he commenced the practice of law. In a few years the county-seat was removed to Toledo, and with it went Mr. Waite. For nine years from 1847 I resided at Toledo, having Mr. Waite for my neighbor. He was a man of excellent ability and of irreproachable character. He was no office-seeker, and he gave his undivided attention to the practice of his profession. Some time ago he, with Caleb Cushing, Mr. Everts, and one or two others, I believe, was by President Grant appointed a member of the commission which met in Geneva, Switzerland, and made the award of \$15,000,000 to our Government for damages done to our marine during the war. One of the principal papers connected with the matter was written by Mr. Waite, and so admirably was the task executed that its mod-est author became known both in America and Europe, for talent and profound legal knowledge. Soon after his return from this mission, he was chosen a member of the State Constitutional Convention, of which distinguished body he was made president; and while serving as such he one day received a telegram from Washington appointing him Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the nation—a position made vacant by the death of Salmon P. Chase.

I doubt whether there is another man that is held in higher estimation by people of all parties than Judge Waite. There may be in the nation greater lawyers and greater thinkers than he; but there is a symmetry and poise of character in the man which enables him to make the most serviceable use of his excellent attainments. Ohio not only honors, but loves, Judge Waite.

At a short distance south from Fremont is the village of Fostoria, the residence of Charles Foster, the worthy Governor of Ohio. At an early day the father of Governor Foster established a store, by which, as the years passed, he accumulated wealth. He had a large country trade, supplying the people for many miles around with dry goods, groceries, hardware, crockery, boots and shoes, hats and caps, and about everything else for which there was a demand; taking in payment all sorts of country produce. His son, our Governor, was trained to the same business, in which he became very successful. So popular was he with the people that for eight years he represented his district in Congress, though that district was strongly Democratic, while Mr. Foster was a Republican. Last year he was elected Governor against the eloquent and popular Thomas A. Ewing.

A little farther east and south, at Mansfield, is the residence of that famous financier, John Sherman. So much is now said concerning the Secretary of the Treasury that I will make but brief mention of him. His father removed to Connecticut, and while a young man he became a judge of our Supreme Court. He died at an early age, leaving, among other children, the General of our Army and our Secretary of the Treasury. At the age of twenty-one John Sherman entered upon the practice of law; at the age of thirty he was elected to Congress, and before reaching his fortieth year he entered the United States Senate, where he remained until called into the Cabinet of President Hayes. All his varied official duties have been discharged with marked ability and with the strictest devotion to the interest of the country. If the Republican party can furnish a more worthy candidate for the presidency than John Sherman, who he is, and where he lives, I do not know.

Twenty-two miles east from Cleveland, and within two miles of the lake, is the farm and the home of James A. Garfield, of whom little need be said. In my estimation he is the strongest man at our National Capital. His birth-place is in the township of Orange, near Cleveland. Though a poor boy and dependent upon his own efforts, he graduated at Williams College. He then taught school for a few years, served two years in the State Senate, entered the army a Colonel, and left it a Major-General, then became a member of our national House of Representatives, and is now Senator-elect.

The gentlemen that I have named are all Republicans—the climate of the Western Reserve not being favorable to Democratic official life. Still we have Democrats of distinguished ability and high character. Henry B. Payne of this city is, as I believe, as worthy of

the Presidency as many other Democrats who have been named in connection with that office.

But I would not have it understood that I have exhausted the supply of our lake shore statesmen. Congressmen Hurd of Toledo, Monroe of Oberlin, and Townsend of Cleveland, do honor to the positions that they fill. I will not take the time to speak of the divines and scholars, the physicians and scientists that abound upon this shore, save to mention Charles F. Brush, a native of this county and a resident of this city, who seems to be doing more than any other man to turn darkness into light. "The Brush Electric Light" is proving a wonderful success not only in America, but throughout Europe. It is used in many of the large manufacturing establishments of the country, and for parks and wharves and other places. A few days ago an order came here from London for "Brush Machines," amounting to \$80,000. Mr. Edison spent most of his boyhood at Milan, within five miles of the lake, and we have a rightful claim to a share in whatever glory he has acquired.

Cleveland, June 10, 1880.

The Republican National Convention.

The leading hotels of Chicago, especially the Palmer and the Grand Pacific, are just now the centres of a political excitement the like of which, for intensity and wordy clamor, I have never before seen. It was my fortune to be present at the Convention which met in 1860 in the great "Wigwag," and nominated Lincoln over Seward. Then the excitement was not great until it culminated in the defeat of New York's favorite son. When that result was brought about, then, like Jerusalem of old as described by the prophet, Chicago was for a time "full of stirs, a tumultuous city, a joyous city."

Again, I was present at the Convention which put Grant in nomination for his first term in 1868. That Convention was held in the old Opera House, which was destroyed in the great fire. It could not hold an audience of more than two thousand people; there was no contest; Grant was nominated by acclamation; and so, though there was great enthusiasm, there was no excitement.

But now the conditions are all different. Instead of there being one leading candidate, as in 1860, there are two; and now, as then, there are several others who command more or less support. Instead of an auditorium that will seat two thousand, or six thousand, the number that the wigwag would contain, the place where the present Convention is in session will hold, I am told, more than ten thousand people. Then there were, as I remember, no contested delegations; now there is a most exciting contest over a part of the delegation from this State, and a less strenuous fight over portions of delegations from other States. And not only are there more causes of excitement, but there are also more people to be excited. The crowds in the city, from every part of the country, are simply immense. Probably no political Convention of either party ever before brought together such a vast multitude, drawn by a desire to witness its proceedings. The delegates, as the tickets have somehow been distributed in a way to excite almost universal complaint, many persons, and not a few who are conspicuous by their station or talents, have failed to get a sight of the Convention in session. It is a sight worth going far to see, and which once seen, can never be forgotten.

The great auditorium where the Convention meets, is more than 400 feet long by 150 feet wide. It is gaily festooned with American flags, draped in every style, and adorned with life-size portraits of the great statesmen and military heroes of our history. The form of the auditorium is elliptical, the main floor inclining towards the platform. The galleries extend all around it in steep tiers of seats. From a position a little in the rear of the chairman's desk, a sight of the great audience is grand and inspiring. Many of the prominent and influential men of the party are seen upon the floor of the Convention, chief among whom are Hale and Frye, Boutwell and Marshall Jewell, Conkling and Cameron and Garfield. But the man who, of all others, is most inquired for, is the New York Senator.

"All tongues speak of him, and the bleared sights Are speculated to see him."

Not only because he is seldom seen here, but because he is popularly credited "out West" with being the master of "the machine."

As I write, the Convention has been in session three days. The results of its deliberations will doubtless be known before the reader sees this report; and yet it is now apparently two or three days from the end of its business. The discussions thus far have been for the most part dignified, and though earnest and sometimes warm, there has been but little ill-temper displayed.

It is probably within the power of this Convention to name the next President. Whether they will do it or not, remains to be seen. May its action at least show that we have not yet, as a people, reached that stage of political corruption described by Cowper:

"The age of virtuous politics is past,
And we are deep in that of cold pretence;
Patrons are given, and bribe is broad to be sincere,
And we too wise to trust them."

It is an evil day for the State when parties become infected and debased by the selfishness of their leaders.

CLEVELAND,
Chicago, Ill., June 5th, 1880.

Position of Dr. P. A. Ross on Slavery.

I have read with much interest Rev. Mr. Sawyer's articles on the anti-slavery movement in Tennessee. His accuracy is remarkable; for many of his facts must have been gathered from others. The statements he makes in regard to myself, I accept, save one of them. Before I advert to that, it is a pleasure to say that my intimacy with brother Sawyer, from our first acquaintance until I removed from East Tennessee to Alabama, was very near and without interruption. I ought also to say that he was an admirable preacher and a faithful pastor. Few men knew so well how to conduct religious revivals. Of the many I have witnessed, I have not known the Divine presence more remarkable than one in which I aided during his pastorate at Rogersville, East Tennessee. It is painful to know he had trials with his people after I left that region of country.

The statement to which I demur is this: "Dr. Ross, under the influence of the New York Observer and the Christian Observer, became anti-slavery, and then pro-slavery." The statement was in his letter printed in THE EVANGELIST May 20th. Without direct responses to this opinion, I think it is better to give the readers of THE EVANGELIST what I pub-

lished at the time touching my relation to the great slavery question.

The influences over me when I entered the Presbyterian ministry were the teachings of such men as James Gallager, David Nelson, Isaac Anderson, and Charles Coffin. In their interpretation of the Bible, I became anti-slavery in the mild form of that day, and emancipated all my slaves. The mode I adopted was suggested by Rev. Dr. Young of Danville College, Kentucky. In other words, I placed these servants, already highly trained, under a probation of five years—paying wages to the older members of the families, and supporting the younger children. After that time I sent the whole body to the care of my friend David Nelson, then at Quincy, Ill. These emancipated ones did well, and often wrote to me in great affection, even until the last year.

The anti-slavery movement, meanwhile, had changed its base. It had left the Word of God and taken the ground of the higher law—the eternal right in the nature of things. This new position of anti-slavery led me to give the Scriptures a more extended examination. The result was a book, published by Lippincott, Philadelphia, 1857. This book never was fairly received, North or South. The title did me harm: for Northern men saw on the title-page "Slavery Ordained of God," and closed the volume, offended, in the opinion that I taught the perpetuity duration of slavery by divine authority; Southern men, on the contrary, who went beyond the title-page, saw everywhere in the book that I taught slavery was not ordained of God in that sense, but was to pass away; and the South must prepare itself for emancipation. These men were equally offended. So I was ground between the upper and nether mill-stones. Both sides did me absolute wrong. Here is a quotation from the very preface to the book, copied from my first speech on the slavery question, Buffalo, N. Y., 1853 (The italics are in the book):

"Let us then, North and South, bring our minds to compare the ideas and submit to the most sensible power. Let the Northern philanthropist learn from the Bible that the relation of master and slave is not *sin per se*. Let him learn that God says nowhere in the Bible that it is wrong to have a slave; and that the Golden Rule may exist in the relations of slavery. Let him learn that slavery is simply an evil in certain circumstances. Let him learn that equality is only the highest form of social life, and that subjection to authority, even slavery, may, in given conditions, be a better and more honorable form of life to the slave of any complexion. Let him learn that slavery, like all evils, has its corresponding and greater good; that the Southern slave, though degraded and brutalized by his master, is elevated and enabled to compare with his brethren in Africa. Let the Northern man learn these things, and be wise to cultivate the spirit that will harmonize with his brethren of the South, who are lovers of liberty as truly as himself."

"And let the Southern Christian—may the God never intended the relation of master and slave to be perpetual. Let him give up the theory of Voltaire, that the negro is of a different species. Let him yield the semi-indelibility of Agassiz, that God created different races of the same species, in swarms, like bees—for Europe, Asia, America, Africa, and the islands of the sea. Let him believe that slavery, although not a sin, is a degraded condition, the evil, the curse on the South; yet to begeth blessings in its time to the South and to the Union. Let him know that slavery is to pass away, whether he will or not, and that he will witness its passing."

The preface concludes thus: "All which comes after, in the speech delivered in New York, 1856, and in the letters to Rev. A. Barnes, is just the expansion of these two conclusions which must be understood, believed, and acted out, North and South.—THE AUTHOR. Written in Cleveland, O., May 28, 1857."

Truly, my whole book was written—1. To sustain the relation of master and slave, from the Bible, until it should be changed to freedom in the progress of Christianity; 2. To prove the will of God is the foundation of right, and the idea of the higher law—the eternal right in the nature of things—is atheism; 3. To intensify the thought of emancipation would be given to our slaves; by their emigration in vast numbers to Africa; while the extreme South would be filled with immense immigration from China.

Bunaville, Ala., May 26, 1880.

Benignity with Authors.

THOMAS HENRY BUCKLE.

"The History of Civilization" was published in 1857. A work of vast learning, written in a popular style, presenting theories which at that time were novel and startling with the dogmatic positiveness of absolute knowledge, and falling into line with the characteristic tendencies of the time, it attracted unprecedented notice, and was at once republished here and translated into a half dozen European languages. It will be remembered that the work explained the rise of civilization on materialistic grounds; attributed the differences between nations and peoples almost solely to physical causes; insisted that food had more to do in determining the character of a nation than faith or feeling, and that creeds and customs and statutes, in the last analysis, were the result of climate. The thesis was ingeniously developed, and was so plausibly and positively presented, backed by an immense display of knowledge and references to authorities, that thousands were won or less impressed by it. It set intelligent people to thinking, and added a powerful impetus and provocation to the thinking of the civilized world. And it called forth a number of able and convincing replies, especially to those portions of it which assailed the fundamental principles of Christian faith. It made a hitherto unknown writer famous. Who was Thomas Henry Buckle? How did he come to write such a work as the History of Civilization?

These questions are admirably answered by Mr. Alfred Henry Huth, in a very interesting biography published here by the Messrs. Appleton. There have been two or three brief biographical notices of Buckle, of which the best was written by Miss Shireff as an introduction to a volume of his miscellaneous writings, published after his death; but it was sadly inadequate. Buckle was a peculiar being in many respects; and the story of his life is full of interest. His father was a rich ship merchant of London. He was a Tory and strict Churchman, and spent most of his evenings in reading dogmatic works alone. His mother was a Presbyterian, a woman of remarkable tenderness and sensibility, and of a sincere religious faith; and it was one of the pleasures of his childhood to sit by her side and hear her read the Scriptures. A very delicate child, he was left to play at will, and when eight years old hardly knew the letters of the alphabet. He learned to read by poring over the "Arabian Nights" and "Pilgrim's Progress." When sent to school, his teacher had explicit directions to teach him nothing he did not wish to learn, and never to whip him. He did

not wish to learn much; but closely watching the class in mathematics, he astonished the teacher one day by going up to the blackboard after a recitation and asking an explanation of two or three points which he did not understand. Then he was allowed to join the class, in which he took the prize; and when his surprised parents asked what they should do as a reward for his merit, he answered with a request to be taken out of school altogether. Another short experiment at school finished his schooling. He was left a good deal to himself, but preferred to talk with grown people and to knit by his mother's side an engaging in boisterous sports with other boys of his age. He read a few good books, and had become a deeply infatuated with Shakespeares at eighteen. His father put him into his counting-house at the age of seventeen, though it does not appear that he did much. The following year his father died quite suddenly, leaving him a fortune. He was stricken down by the blow, and to save his life his devoted mother took him to the continent for a change of climate and scene. It seems that this journey was the turning-point in his life. His precocious intellect expanded under the new influences. He read about the places visited, studied the manners and peculiarities of the people, learned new languages, and developed an insatiable and overpowering hunger for knowledge. He had found his place and work in the world, and returned to England to study. In the next visit to the continent he met Mr. Hallam, the historian, at Rome, and rendered him some assistance in German, with which he had become familiar. It was then that he formed an idea of writing his History, and set about the work in a thoroughly business-like way, reading systematically in all directions, with pencil in hand, taking notes as he went on, accumulating a library which at one time contained 22,000 volumes, most of which he had read into, if he had not read through. He was a very rapid reader, having the rare faculty of seizing on the most important things and absorbing what was most useful to himself almost by instinct. One day he borrowed a heavy work on Oriental literature, in two octavo volumes, of a learned friend. Returning them the next day, his friend remarked that he feared the work would prove too much even for him. Mr. Buckle replied that he had read the volumes, and at once entered into a discussion of their contents which showed that he had mastered them. He often read three volumes in a day, and not infrequently read a book the second and third time. And his memory was almost as remarkable as his reading powers. He learned eighteen languages, and could talk and write with comparative ease in seven besides English. But he valued languages solely for the treasures they unlocked, and would not waste time in reading a work in German when he could procure a good English translation. At Cairo a man was pointed out to him as knowing eight languages. "Has he done anything?" asked Buckle. "No," was the reply. "Then he is only fit to be a courier," was the Englishman's practical response.

It was after over fourteen years of such study that he wrote "The History of Civilization," which, whatever I took up, was a joy, as he said, "I would rather be first as shoemaker than second in anything else." And in preparing to write, he carefully studied style by reading Milton and Burke, and read through Johnson's Dictionary to enlarge his vocabulary. It is not strange that a work produced in this way, by a man of remarkable talents, made an almost instantaneous sensation. It was his first published work, though he had been repeatedly offered twenty-five dollars a page for articles for the Reviews. His life while at work is full of interest. He was very fond of chess-playing, and was a match for the best players. He played so frequently to the London clubs, and his favorite game, sometimes astonishing the members by his skill. His only indulgence was smoking, in which he was so extravagant as to consume three cigars a day! One of his favorite recreations was to play with school-boys, and even little children, engaging in their sports with the greatest zest; and he was a great favorite with them. The author of the present biography was one of the boys who used to engage with him in rollicking and romping sports; and without appreciating his intellectual gifts, used to think of him as a jolly good fellow. His health was very inferior. His body was unequal to the drain and strain of such intense and continual mental activity. He took long walks alone, stinging himself to seven miles a day. Though his fortune was ample, he had an Englishman's delight in driving a good bargain, and records in his journal what he paid for his books, many of which were bought at second-hand stalls. Still he was kind to his friends, and gave freely to those in need, and in delicate ways. When accosted by a beggar on the street, he took his address, and went to see for himself if it was a case of real suffering; and though in most cases he had his labor for his pains, he was more than rewarded in the instances where his timely gifts and genuine sympathy awakened corresponding gratitude, and did good. His relations with his devoted mother were most intimate and beautiful; the circle of his friendships enlarged, though he shrank from meeting John Stuart Mill, whom he admired, because unable to bear the physical strain of the mental excitement. His conversation was always interesting, and sometimes brilliant, though his manner was somewhat over-confident and aggressive. He was too much concerned for playfulness, and apt to monopolize the time by monologue, or engage in disputation. He drew more largely upon the inexhaustible stores of his reading, than upon observation or the comments of others. But though somewhat feared by many, he was eagerly sought by those who knew him. Once at a dinner, Pryor, author of "The Life of Edmund Burke," attributed the figure comparing the attempt of England to tax her American colonies to an attempt at shearing a wolf, to Sheridan; he was sure it was not Burke's, but Sheridan's. Buckle waited a moment, and then in the most impressive manner repeated the whole magnificent passage of Burke's speech as it was given in Pryor's own work. The effect was decisive. Buckle's correspondence, particularly after the publication of his History, became very extensive. Letters poured in upon him from persons in all walks of life, and many from Americans. Some of them came from working people. When asked by a friend whether he should answer this enormous pile of letters, he replied, with quite characteristic consideration, "No, not all; there are too many. But I always answer the misspelled ones."

The most interesting chapter of the volume is contributed by Mrs. Huth, the author's mother, who tells how she and her husband shrank from the acquaintance with this insatiable devourer of books, who had already gorged himself on twenty thousand. After knowing him, she discovered that there were two Buckles—one cold and unfeeling as fate, who invariably took the highest and widest view, to whom the good of the individual was as nothing compared to the good of the mass. This man was heard in his History, and at dinner-tables, where many people were present. "The other Buckle was tender, and capable of feeling every vibration of a little child's heart, self-sacrificing to a degree he would have blamed in another, and habitually concentrating his great intellect on the consequences of individual actions to the neglect of the good of the mass." She tells of a woman who asked his advice about educating her children, and all the counsel he gave her was to educate herself. "The atmosphere of a cultivated mother is more beneficial than anything else to children."

But we have not space for the scores of passages marked for quotation. Buckle was never married, his mother objecting to his wedding the cousin whom he had come to love. After the publication of his History, his health broke down, and in October, 1861, he embarked for Egypt, taking the Huth boys with him. The chapter of the book giving an account of this journey, and of his impressions of Egypt and places visited in the Holy Land, is full of deep interest. His active mind exhausted his weak body, and he died at Damascus in May, 1862, in his forty-first year. It must be confessed that the biography gives a far better impression of Buckle as a man than is derived from his History. It also explains the crude theories, the superficial philosophy, of that remarkable work—remarkable as the achievement of an untrained intellect of exceptional powers, crammed with undigested information, which it knew not what to do with, and had not the spiritual penetration and insight to explain. His work was full of original thinking, but contained hardly a new thought, and contributed scarcely anything to the permanent property of the intellectual world. It marks a moment in the literary activity of our time. But as the life-work of a self-educated young man without schooling, too infirm of body to stand the strain of the easiest college discipline, resisting all the seductive temptations of wealth in the capitals of Europe, and spending twenty years in its completion, it is a notable monument of intellectual consecration and power.

SMALL FRUITS.

Mr. Edward P. Roe, the popular novelist, is also a practical farmer. And, unlike many literary men and merchants, who have been smitten with the fascination of rural life, and bought farms in the country, which they cultivate by the book, raising cabbages at half a dollar a head, and peaches at a shilling apiece, and milk at two shillings a quart, Mr. Roe makes his farming pay. He purchased a lot of worn-out and bush-covered land, part of which was filled with stones, so that it could not be plowed, and the rest was soaked with water, so that only sour-grass would grow upon it, and in four years made it productive and profitable. And in an elegantly printed and illustrated book, just published by Dodd, Mead & Co., he has recorded hard work in the raising of strawberries and other small fruits explains his success. In the spirit of genuine philanthropy he urges others to adopt the same course, and makes numerous practical suggestions on the subject of raising small fruits for the market. It is a work which women can take part in and carry on with success, if they have the will and industry. It is healthful and pleasant, as well as remunerative. He thinks the market for these fruits will grow with their cultivation. People in the great cities by small, inferior fruits because no others are kept, and no others will be offered until customers get the taste of superior varieties and demand them. The Willamette berry, for instance, hardly deserves the name of strawberry, in comparison with the Triumph, the Monarch, the Boyden, and the Charles Downing varieties; yet it is the staple product of strawberry cultivation in detail, every direction showing the practiced hand of an experienced man. He also treats of other small fruits, such as currants, blackberries, gooseberries, and raspberries, telling how they should be managed so as to be successfully raised. His beautiful volume gives the reader the impression that people have as yet only begun to cultivate the earth, and hardly suspect what delicious fruits it will yield to the wise and persevering industry of future generations. How much better it would be for the young men reared on country farms to stay where they are and quadruple the products and profits of the land, becoming city dwellers, hardy citizens, than to rush to the overcrowded cities, where it is hard to obtain even a precarious foothold in a remunerative position, and where so many fail and fall.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Miss Mary L. Booth, the author and translator of a number of valuable works, and the editor of Harper's Bazar, wrote an interesting History of the City of New York several years ago. The work was sold by subscription, and soon disappeared. The author has yielded to the urgent requests of her friends—and they are legion—to bring out a new edition of her work. It is in one large octavo volume, with illustrations and a good index. The work has been brought down to 1878, and gives a complete, concise account of the growth of the city from its discovery down to that time. It is written in a plain, unambitious, narrative style, the author relying on the intrinsic interest of the subject and the importance of the facts, rather than upon rhetorical embellishments or questionable speculations. She has drawn a broad line between history and biography, and though her pages teem with the names of noted persons and distinguished families, they are comparatively free from personal gossip. It is a history of the first city of America, and not a collection of tales. And it is as valuable for reference as it is interesting for perusal. The events of the last dozen years, including the rise and fall of the infamous Tweed ring, are given with admirable brevity. We live so fast in these driving days that probably few New Yorkers can give a correct list of the Mayors of the city since 1860; and the industrious author was obliged to ask nearly a dozen persons before she could ascertain exactly when the old St. George's church on Beekman street, where Dr. Tyng, Sen., preached when he first came to the city, was torn down. E. P. Dutton & Co.

The London Graphic, containing the best illustrated paper in the world, says in its issue of April 10, 1880: "We know of no English magazine which can in any way compete with Scribner's Monthly in the matter of illustrations."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 1880.

SEVENTH DAY—THURSDAY.

Madison, Wis., May 27, 1880.

After the devotional exercises conducted by Rev. T. D. Ewing, and some routine business, Judicial Case

NO. FOUR CAME TO THE FRONT.

The Judicial Committee rested the facts, a warm debate arose, which was suspended by the order of the day, but taken up again in the afternoon, and the matter finally decided by adopting the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the matter of the complaint of Joseph S. Van Dyke and others, against the Synod of New Jersey, praying that the Presbytery of Monmouth be required by this Assembly to re-adjudicate the case of S. E. Brown, their petition be not granted, and that the complainants have leave to withdraw their papers.

CHURCH REPORTS.

The Committee on this subject reported through Rev. E. B. Wright, their chairman, which we condense as follows:

The tenth annual report of the Board of Church Extension shows that during the ten years since its organization in 1870, it has established 1,741 churches, secured houses of worship, and has disbursed over one million of dollars.

The results attained by the possession of houses of worship, which, has been found by actual trial, cannot be secured without them, lift the work of the Board of Church Extension above the mere material things into the realm of God's own precious promise "Build the house, and I will take pleasure in it, and I will be glorified, saith the Lord."

In reviewing the annual report and the Minutes of the Board for the past year, attention is called to the following points:

1. The promptness and faithfulness of the members of the Board in the discharge of their duties. The Church at large little knows the self-denying zeal of the men to whom these interests are committed. They deserve the thanks of the whole Church.

2. The report shows the following work accomplished during the year: Out of 281 applications asking for \$180,400, there has been granted aid to 185 churches, to the extent of \$81,530. These churches are scattered through thirty-four Presbyteries, and are in thirty-four States or Territories. If there are added to these the sixty-five churches on hand, but not completed, the beginning of the year, it will be seen that the Board has had under its consideration during the last twelve months the wants of 250 churches, amounting in the aggregate to \$95,850.

These churches have received their appropriations during the year, amounting to \$70,423, and that money is on hand for all others to which grants have been made, when the conditions are fulfilled.

Also, that no church has been kept in suspense a day when the papers were found to be correct. And here let your Committee state that we believe that in almost every case where there has been disappointment on the part of churches in their relations to this Board, it has been because of their own lack of attention to the rules of the Board.

The average appropriation to each church during the year, has been about \$440. The Board wisely pursues the policy of seeing to it that all church buildings erected by its aid are kept insured in reliable companies, and that the money is paid promptly from the Board, and the Board has now in its custody 1,115 policies of insurance, amounting to \$915,309, and protecting property worth at least \$5,775,000.

The report also gives the following exhibit as to funds and contributions: The gross receipts during the year, together with the balance from last year, amount to \$1,029,860. From these are deducted the following former appropriations, \$2,100,000, leaving a balance of \$1,823,877. The Committee of Accounts certify that the stocks, bonds, and mortgages all stand in the name of the corporation, and the following exceptions:

One United States bond, \$1,000
One bond of Delaware, Maryland and Camden and Annapolis, \$1,000
One bond of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, \$1,000
Each of the above bonds, \$1,000

A specification of the items composing the cash balance as above stated.

A detailed statement of the income received from investments in the name of the Trustees.

A detailed statement of additions made to the Permanent Funds by legacies, bequests, and gifts, of which sum \$77,000 have been invested, leaving a balance of \$89,822.

A tabular statement of the total investment of the Trustees to April 5, 1880, amounting to \$222,013.53, being an increase of \$18,500 from last year, with an accompanying certificate as to the same.

The Board of Church Extension, in compliance with the first item of Article 4 of the By-Laws, respectfully report to the Trustees of the General Assembly of the Presbytery of the United States of America, the state of investments as set forth in the foregoing table. The investments are all made in the name of the corporation, and are approved by the Board of Church Extension, or by a special resolution of the Trustees.

[Signed] George Junkin, William G. Crowell, William E. Tenbrook, Committee on Finance.

The account of the Treasurer of the Board of Church Extension, for the year ending on the 31st of December, 1879, is as follows: The account is accompanied by necessary vouchers, which your Committee find correct, showing a balance in the Treasurer's hands of \$474,796.

The account of the Treasurer of the General Assembly of the Presbytery of the United States of America, for the year ending on the 31st of December, 1879, is as follows: The account is accompanied by necessary vouchers, which your Committee find correct, showing a balance in the Treasurer's hands of \$1,029,860.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

By order of the Committee.

AARON D. HOFF, Chairman.

The report was adopted.

THE PAN-PRESBYTERIAN COUNCIL.

The following report was received from a committee appointed by the last Assembly:

To the Honorable General Assembly, in session at Madison, in the State of Wisconsin: Fathers and Brethren, the General Assembly of 1879, during its session at Saratoga, N. Y., appointed a committee, with power to nominate and appoint thirty-two others, who with themselves shall be Commissioners to represent this Assembly at the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, on Thursday, Sept. 23, 1880, their action be subject to the approval of the Assembly of 1880.

In considering the matter entrusted to them, the Committee found themselves charged with an important and difficult service. Out of the Senate of four thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight ministers, hundreds, if not thousands of them, every way qualified to fill a place in the Council; yet, owing to the want of some consideration and solicitude on the part of the Assembly, the Committee saw that among other considerations, geographical range must be given weight in their selection. It was ascertained that the Committee on the Programme had appointed a considerable number of our ministers to prepare and read papers before the meetings of the National Council of the Congregational Churches, and Rev. Dr. J. H. Cairns, D.D., spoke as the delegate from the Synod of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland. To these speeches the Moderator (Dr. Paxton) replied with great appropriateness.

EIGHTH DAY—FRIDAY.

The Permanent Committee on Systematic Benevolence was reappointed, consisting of Revs. I. W. Cochran, W. P. Breed, and H. C. Hayden; Elders Aaron B. Belknap and David Robinson.

WORK IN TEXAS.

THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That this General Assembly bears with gratitude the liberality and enterprise of the American Bible Society in furnishing the Word of God, and coadjutors to distribute the same by gift and sale among the Spanish-speaking peoples of the Southwest of our country, and that we respectfully ask the said Society to increase its efforts to constantly maintain its coadjutors among these peoples; also that we heartily commend the Society to the liberality and prayers of our churches.

Resolved, That the State Clerk send a copy of this resolution to the Secretary at New York.

THE WEEK OF PRAYER.

Dr. J. E. Rockwell, from the Committee to whom the subject had been referred, made the following report:

The topic for public instruction on Sabbath, Jan. 2, be the offices of the Holy Spirit, and that prayer be made for His special presence and power in the churches.

Monday, Jan. 3. Thanksgiving for the mercies of the year, with confession of sin and humiliation before God.

Tuesday, Jan. 4. The family, Sabbath and communion school, Jan. 5. The family, Sabbath and communion school, Jan. 6. The family, Sabbath and communion school, Jan. 7. The family, Sabbath and communion school, Jan. 8. The family, Sabbath and communion school, Jan. 9. The family, Sabbath and communion school, Jan. 10. The family, Sabbath and communion school, Jan. 11. The family, Sabbath and communion school, Jan. 12. The family, Sabbath and communion school, Jan. 13. The family, Sabbath and communion school, Jan. 14. The family, Sabbath and communion school, Jan. 15. The family, Sabbath and communion school, Jan. 16. The family, Sabbath and communion school, Jan. 17. The family, Sabbath and communion school, Jan. 18. The family, Sabbath and communion school, Jan. 19. The family, Sabbath and communion school, Jan. 20. The family, Sabbath and communion school, Jan. 21. The family, Sabbath and communion school, Jan. 22. The family, Sabbath and communion school, Jan. 23. 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THE NEW YORK EVANGELIST.

TERMS: \$3 a Year, in Advance, Postage Paid. Entered at the Postoffice at New York, as second-class mail matter.



THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1880.

CONTENTS OF THIS PAPER.

- 1. OUR CONTRIBUTORS: God's Answer the Best. Prominent Men in Northern Ohio. The Republican National Convention. Position of Dr. F. A. Ross on Slavery. Evenings with Ashbur.

SUMMER DISSIPATIONS.

The worst peril of the season is not the heat with the sickness which results from it by natural causes. It is in the excesses, the vices, the wickednesses of all kinds which have grown up in it until they appear to be their natural concomitants.

The United Presbyterian Church is composed of the Secession Church which had its origin in 1733, and the Relief Church which was organized about 1751. In 1847 these two evangelical, Calvinistic branches united, under the name of the United Presbyterian Church, numbering at that time between four and five hundred congregations.

While the United Church has this one theological college at Edinburgh, the Free Church has three, located at Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen; and the Established Church has a theological college in each of the four National Universities, at St. Andrews, and at the three other points just mentioned.

About the time of the reunion of our Church, for three successive years, corresponding delegates were sent to our General Assemblies; but no one has been present since, until now, from the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland.

The Rev. Dr. Cairns is proposing to remain in this country until after the Pan-Presbyterian Alliance of next Fall, and will use a large part of the intervening time in travelling—probably pushing on to the Pacific Coast soon after the close of the Assembly.

OUTSIDE THE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER.

Dear Dr. Field: The third Thursday of May was wisely chosen for the meeting of the Assembly. Here in Wisconsin as elsewhere, nature is at its best as to beauty, vigor, and grandeur.

And bright, balmy mornings, for the most part have greeted the Assembly at this Capital. Indeed, so clear and vaporsless is the atmosphere here at times, that the sunlight is somewhat too vivid for tired eyes.

The State of New York has contributed very largely, even chiefly, as compared with other Eastern States, to the American population of this section, and on my return from Madison on the route to Milwaukee, I found that they had a Saratoga also, which bids fair to become the watering-place of the Northwest.

We passed through the lower, harbor section of Milwaukee in the early morning hours of Wednesday. Notwithstanding its proximity to Chicago, it is a city of over one hundred thousand inhabitants, and of no little consideration in the commercial world.

The Rev. John Cairns, D.D., addressed the Assembly at Madison, Wis., on Thursday evening, as did a representative of the Union Missionary Church of Japan, and Dr. A. L. Chapin and Dean Epton in behalf of the Council of Congregational churches.

Probably there is no political economist more worthy of respect and fame than Prof. John Elliott Cairnes of Queens College, Galway, who was also born in Ireland, and who died in July, 1875, at the age of fifty-one.

The Rev. John Cairns, D.D., who has been visiting Madison, is a Scotchman, and is now the Professor of Apologetics and Systematic Theology in the one theological college of the United Presbyterian Church which is placed at Edinburgh.

possessor of those "machine" politicians the supporters of General Grant.

The numbers were already large at this immense hotel, and they increased momentarily. By keeping in mind the Home Missions motto, "in advance of all others," or at least of a good many, we found a seat at table.

An hour or so later I stood on Adams street as the delegations made their way to the great "Industrial Exposition Building" on the lake front, just across Michigan avenue.

Once well within the great oblong amphitheatre which has been constructed of undressed plank at the expense of Chicago, and occupies the south half of the vast structure named—400 feet long by 150 wide—the scene was memorable.

Resolved, That a copy be sent to his family.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

We mentioned a week or two since the departure of the veteran missionary Chadlaw for England, where he goes to represent the American Sunday-school Union at the Balkan celebration in London.

According to the report presented to the Senate last week, as the result of an investigation, the remarkable migration of the negroes from the South was caused in part by political instigation, and in part also by the efforts of railway speculators.

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL.

The appeal made below is all the more impressive and cogent from the fact that it comes to hand just as the news of the sudden death of the Treasurer (by whom it is signed) is transmitted by telegraph from Keokuk, Iowa, where he was on a visit attending the sessions of the General Assembly at Madison.

During the past three years the income has not been sufficient to meet its current expenses, and a debt has been incurred of \$15,000. The number of patients that may be received gratuitously has, for the same reason, been reduced to forty, at any one time.

The Journal of Rev. John Brainerd, from January, 1761, to October, 1763, has been published in pamphlet, with an introduction by Prof. Macleod of Princeton College.

of the same, and hope you may feel inclined to help the Hospital out of its present embarrassment. Subscriptions may be made conditional upon the whole sum of \$100,000 being raised.

AARON B. BELKNAP, ESQ.

The sudden death of Aaron B. Belknap, Esq., at Keokuk, Iowa, on last Friday, whether he went to the General Assembly at Madison, which he attended as a commissioner, has made many hearts sad outside the immediate circle of relatives and the church with which he was connected.

Mr. Belknap was born in Newburg, and died there in the sixty-fourth year of his age. After graduating at Princeton College, he studied law, and began the practice of his profession in the city, where the remains of his wife, Mrs. E. C. Belknap, were buried.

We referred to the approaching death of Dr. Rufus Anderson, so long the secretary of the American Board, in the Evangelist of May 20th, giving a sketch of his remarkable life.

ANOTHER VERA.

Rev. Herman Halsey of Hallowell, Me., a native of New York, N. Y., now eighty-seven years old, and still active and in good health, represented the Rochester Presbytery at the General Assembly at Philadelphia in 1878.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S COMMITTEE ON TEMPERANCE.

On the suggestion of the Presbytery of Syracuse, presented to the General Assembly in the form of an overture, referred to the Committee of Bills and Ores, a committee of nine was appointed to consider the question of an Assembly's Permanent Committee on Temperance, to report to the next General Assembly.

DEATH OF WILLIAMS.

In the death of one O. S. Williams of Clinton, N. Y., a citizen generally known as a foremost citizen, ability was great, and his usefulness exemplary.

The Journal of Rev. John Brainerd, from January, 1761, to October, 1763, has been published in pamphlet, with an introduction by Prof. Macleod of Princeton College.

Class of 1831: ORFEL W. WILLIAMS, aged 66, of Clinton, Conn., died at his residence in Clinton, Sept. 29, 1879, at the age of 66.

Few ornaments of the household are at once more graceful and more instructive than the statues of the sculptor Mr. John Rogers. During the war his groups of the Wounded Scout and kindred subjects, spoke to the eye, and did much to stir the spirit and animate the patriotism of the country.

The Methodist General Conference has decided that applicants for ordination to the Methodist ministry must not use tobacco. This shows a commendable desire for a clean-mouthed clergy; but the young men who have acquired a taste for the weed, complain that it is unfair to deprive them of its use, while it is permitted to so many of their seniors already in the ministry.

The Westminster Presbyterian church, in West Twenty-second street near Seventh Avenue—late the charge of Rev. G. D. Matthews—has called the Rev. E. M. Deems from the Rocky Mountain regions to become its pastor.

The time for the Third International Sunday-school Convention has been fixed for June 22-24, 1881, to be held at Toronto, Canada. It is to be a delegated body; each State or Territory in the United States will be allowed double its representation in Congress, and the Canadian provinces two delegates for each 100,000 inhabitants.

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THE PRESBYTERIAN ALLIANCE.

Sir, I am very anxious for the success of the Presbyterian Alliance in America. One reason why Philadelphia was selected rather than New York for the place of meeting, was that New York had had the Evangelical Alliance, and it was deemed proper that Philadelphia should have the Presbyterian Alliance, and it was expected that she would make it an equal success.

THE CUMBERLAND GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

This body has just closed its sessions in this city. It numbered about 200 Commissioners, being the largest Assembly in the history of the Church. This was partly due to the fact that it met at a convenient point, its membership being largely in the Southwest.

The body was promptly organized May 20th, and adjourned the 27th. The retiring moderator's sermon, from the words "It is finished," was well received; and a Texan, Rev. A. Templeton, was elected as his successor.

From the statistical report of the Clerk, I gleaned the following items: Ordained ministers, 1,391 congregations, 2,454; communicants, 141,969; net increase during the year of nearly 7,000; contributions for Home Missions, \$7,008; for Foreign Missions, \$3,928—in both these cases quite a large increase over the previous year.

The semi-centennial exercises occupied the most of one day, and were of much interest to the Assembly. As was natural, much time was given to the glorification of the denomination, to the reasons for its existence, and to emphasizing the points of difference from the mother Church, in which she was charged with extreme hyper-Calvinistic views.

The Presbytery of New York is arranged for the ordination of Mr. J. J. Jno as an evangelist. The services will be placed on Wednesday evening—Dr. Crosby charges the candidate.

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COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

The sixty-eighth Commencement of Hamilton College begins with the McKinney prize declamations, June 19th. On Sabbath morning President Brown preaches the Baccalaureate, and in the evening Dr. S. Irenaeus Prime delivers the address before the Society of Christian Research.

McKinney, D.D., of Pennsylvania, and the Rev. Richard Brown, D.D., of Ohio, each of whom died in the eighty-fourth year of his age. Of the thirty who died at an age beyond eighty; fourteen beyond seventy; twenty-four beyond sixty, and twenty-nine beyond fifty.

General Association of Michigan.—The thirty-ninth annual meeting has just been held in Detroit. It has been the largest ever held in that city.

Philadelphia.—May 17 Rev. Clement C. Diekey was installed pastor of the Sixty-third-street church. Rev. J. M. Thompson, president, and preached the sermon; Dr. William G. Johnston gave the charge to the pastor, and Rev. L. V. Graham to the people.

Ohio.—Rev. Alvin Baker comes to this place from San Lorenzo, Cal. Mr. Leigh.—Mr. B. T. Sheeley was ordained and installed over this congregation on the second of the month.

Reformed (Dutch) Church.—New Brunswick.—The whole number of students in the Theological Seminary during the year has been thirty-four.

Prize declamations of the preparatory department of Wabash College, June 18, inaugurate the exercises of the forty-second Commencement. Pros. J. F. Tuttle preaches the Baccalaureate sermon on Sunday morning, June 20, and Dr. A. T. Pierson of Detroit gives the annual address before the college branch of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Indiana.—Elwood.—A church was organized in this place May 19, of twenty members, by Rev. J. S. Craig, Rev. D. M. Casalin, and J. E. Rumsay.

Two Hundred Anniversary.—On the 20th and 21st of this month the First Reformed Church of New York City celebrated its two hundred anniversary.

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Illinois.—Mount Carmel.—In the last communion twenty-three persons united with St. Paul's church (the Rev. T. E. Green pastor). The ordinance of baptism administered to twenty-five children and seven adults.

Methodist Episcopal.—Good Friday.—The Legislature of Maryland, at its last session, enacted that Good Friday shall be a legal as well as ecclesiastical holiday.

Ministers and Churches.—New York.—New York.—A Madison-avenue congregation calling themselves "The Madison-avenue Presbyterian Church," through commissioners duly appointed presented a request to be received as a church of the Presbytery of New York.

Minnesota.—Blaine.—The resignation of Rev. S. N. Vail was rejected by his people. For the past three years and a half this church has had steady growth.

Methodist Episcopal.—A handsome gift.—Four colored clergymen are at work in the Tennessee diocese, and a colored layman, Mr. Anderson, has just given \$11,000 for the erection of a church.

Methodist Episcopal.—Jersey City.—The Claremont church celebrated its tenth anniversary by very pleasant exercises held in the church on the evening of the 31st ult.

Pacific Coast.—San Francisco.—May 17 was the first communion of the eleventh year of the pastorate of Rev. John Henphill of Calvary church, and the attendance was unusually large.

Methodist Episcopal.—A new building.—Rev. G. W. Wilson, formerly of New Brunswick, N. J., has been elected the first Bishop of the new Reformed Episcopal Synod of Canada.

Methodist Episcopal.—Highland Falls.—The Rev. O. H. Hazard having withdrawn from the charge of this church, he is about to sail for Europe, where he expects to spend the summer in travel.

Southern Church.—Theological Seminary.—One of the trustees of the Theological Seminary at Columbia, S. C., is authorized for saying that the institution is suspended on the ground of its financial condition.

Methodist Episcopal.—Retirement.—Bishop Scott, accepting his seventy-eighth year the much-needed rest granted him from official labor, gracefully retires to his home in Oxford, Miss.

Methodist Episcopal.—Jersey City.—The Claremont church celebrated its tenth anniversary by very pleasant exercises held in the church on the evening of the 31st ult.

Congregational.—Perry Centre.—This old and stable church, organized in 1815, has secured the pastoral services of Rev. E. H. Martin.

Baptist.—Kentucky.—The General Association of Kentucky has just held its annual meeting in Louisville. The report of the Executive Board showed that \$3,443.71 had been expended in the State mission.

Methodist Episcopal.—Newark.—Rev. Prentiss de Veure reached home at week with his family restored. His homeward voyage he had a magnificent view icebergs—sailing for a whole day through the ice, thirty-five being in sight at one time.

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answer to the judgment of the individual church which he is a member, and each church is charged with the primary responsibility for the purity of its membership and the excellence of its standards.

Stockholm, Sweden, is shortly to have its Third Baptist church. The Baptist Missionary Union reports last year the most prosperous in its history, the receipts having been \$307,748 in excess of the previous year.

Memorial.—Mr. W. W. Wilcox, an estimable citizen of Aurora, Ill., died a few days since, aged sixty-eight years.

Methodist Episcopal.—A handsome gift.—Four colored clergymen are at work in the Tennessee diocese, and a colored layman, Mr. Anderson, has just given \$11,000 for the erection of a church.

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THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

By Rev. Timothy Hill, D.D. Having considered the country and its people, let us turn to the Religious Condition and Prospects. Mission work among the Choctaws began many years ago, before their removal from Georgia. The Presbyterians of East Tennessee, under the lead of Dr. Gideon Blackburn, were much interested in their welfare, and did much to introduce Christianity among them.

violence, than any man who ever before held that office. As high sheriff he is the warden of the Cherokee national prison, and his influence is seen there by his power over those wretched men. The Bible is read there, and a Christian influence is exerted to such an extent that the Methodist pastor of Tahlequah has received several of these convicts into his church. French's prison guards are orderly men, who are told that they will be promptly dismissed on the least appearance of profaneness or indiscreet conduct on their part.

The Children at Home.

MAMMA'S BIRTHDAY. Let me tell you, children, of a home in our fair Buckeye State, where dwell four bright-eyed boys and girls who are wont to observe a pretty custom—that of celebrating each other's birthdays. But lately they conceived a new idea—no less than a surprise for mamma's birthday. So after some mysterious consultations, and a few errands into town, their plans were carried into execution.

WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

Madison, Wis., May 27, 1880. The various Woman's Foreign Missionary Societies held a union meeting of great interest in the Presbyterian church, Mr. A. H. Hoge of Chicago presided at the opening, Mrs. C. O. Van Cleave of Minneapolis taking part in the devotional exercises, after which Mrs. S. C. Perkins of Philadelphia was chosen president, and Mrs. A. M. Gibbs of Evansville, Ind., secretary.

FARMER'S DEPARTMENT.

CLOVER HAY. The best time for cutting clover is when about two-thirds of the blossoms have become brown; but the grass should be perfect, and cut and put into cocks right after the machine, and if the weather looks favorable might be left standing in the cock next day to fall; but towards evening, before the dew begins to fall, the cocks should be turned bottom upward; then the next day, as soon as the hay is perfectly dry, put it in the mow. Some farmers would sprinkle salt over the hay in small quantities while it is being mowed, with the view to preserve it. But I never thought of doing so, and I have seen a fine sprinkling salt on hay while the sun was shining hot and a prospect for a shower of rain, and besides knowing that salt is septic in small quantities, and has no agency in preserving the hay, which undergoes the sweating process better without salt.

BUCKWHEAT. Of all grains on the farm doubtless buckwheat is one of the most profitable, since the labor expended in growing and harvesting a crop is not one-half that bestowed in the growing and harvesting of oats, wheat, &c. In some sections of the country, particularly in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and some of the New England States, this grain is an important product, for the reason that it flourishes completely well on poor soils, and is usually a sure crop to plant. Its uses are various, and the demand always good. Its use as one of our principal breadstuffs is well known, and "hot griddles" are a necessary appendage during the Winter and Spring months. When mixed with other grains, especially corn and oats, it makes an excellent kind of provender, and is greatly relished by swine. For Winter feeding it is excellent, and is its of heating qualities, and should only be fed in moderate quantities. For poultry it is one of the best grains we have, and is especially adapted for egg production by refuse wheat. Buckwheat requires a light, warm soil, mellow, and not over fertile, and like corn, when planted in soil which is too rich, is more abundant than the grain, and therefore too rich soil is not favorable for a large yield. Properly speaking, there are only two sorts cultivated—the black or broad-leaved, and the white or narrow-leaved. The latter is used for all purposes for which the grain is used. The latter sort is obtained by some of the most successful growers, and for this reason they have tested it pronounced it inferior. The silver hull ripens a few days earlier, and continues longer in bloom, while it is claimed by some growers that the yield per acre is nearly double under the same conditions. The grain is of a fine light color, varying slightly in shade, and the corners are much less prominent than in an ordinary variety, while the husk is a trifle thinner. The flour is whiter, more like wheat, and is quite as nutritious as the black variety. It is a honey plant, and yields considerable quantities of a dark color to the comb, and is heavy bodied, but the flavor is ordinarily good, though not equal to that made from white clover. The seed should be sown from the 1st to the 15th of July, at the rate of 100 bushels to the acre, and the corners should be harrowed and bushed in. It is a rapid growing grain, matures in September, and should be cut before it is ripe, to avoid shelling. Cut when the dew is off, and after the straw is dry rake into little bundles, and accordingly I planted on one acre of straw with cotton wool. The effect was instantaneous; I sneezed no more. Again and again I tested the efficacy of this simple remedy, always with the same result. However near I was to a sneeze, the introduction of the cotton wool stopped it at once. Nor was there any inconvenience from their presence, making them sufficiently firm not to tickle, and yet leaving them sufficiently loose to easily breathe through. This is really worth knowing for the benefit of the afflicted. I caught a cold, and incessant sneezing is among the greatest of small ills, and it seems only a rational conclusion to hope that this simple plan may furnish the most efficient remedy against one of the most distressing symptoms of hay fever.

THEY DIDN'T THINK.

By Phoebe Cary. Once a trap was baited With a piece of cheese. The Spirit said, "I'll take it." It almost made him sneeze. An old rat said, "There's danger; Be careful where you go!" "I don't think you know!" So he walked in boldly; Nobody is tight; "I broke for me a nibble." Then he took a bite; Close the trap together; Snapped as quick as wink, Catching money fast there. "Cause he didn't think."

THE PARROT AND THE CROWS.

One beautiful Spring a farmer, after working busily for several weeks, succeeded in planting one of the largest fields in corn, but the neighboring crows committed sad havoc with it. The farmer, however, not being willing that the germs of a future crop should be destroyed, determined by either fair or foul means to drive the marauders to their nests. Accordingly he loaded his gun, with the intention of giving them upon their visit a warm reception.

A SUM FOR THE BOYS AND GIRLS.

Henry upon being asked how many boys were in his Sunday-school class, replied: "If you multiply the number of Jacob's sons by the number of times which the Israelites compassed Jericho, and add to the product the number of measures of barley which Boaz gave Ruth; divide this by the number of Haman's sons; subtract the number of each kind of clean beasts that went into the ark; multiply by the number of men that went to seek Ishmael after he was taken to heaven; subtract from this Joseph's age at the time he stood before Pharaoh; add the number of stones in David's bag when he killed Goliath; subtract the number of furlongs that Bethany was distant from Jerusalem; divide by the number of years cast out of the time of people saved in Noah's ark; and the remainder will be the number of boys in the class. How many were there?"

PROVITS OF BEE-KEEPING.

There are 2,000,000 beehives in the United States. Every five yields, on an average, little over twenty pounds of honey. The average price at which honey is sold is twenty-five cents a pound. So that after paying for their own board, and bees present us with a revenue of over \$8,500,000. By working in any other way, they make a clear gift of one pound of pure honey to every man, woman, and child in the vast domain of the United States. I 1860 over 23,333,333 pounds of wax were made from honey and given to us by these industrious workers. The keeping of bees is one of the most profitable investments.

A KNOWING SHEEP.

The Groaton Journal some time ago related the following story, which certainly goes far to prove that a sheep can see a great deal. A. H. Clark had a sheep which during Summer, was pastured with some calves in an apple orchard adjoining the house. There were several trees in the orchard well laden with early fruit, the trees being about six inches in diameter. One evening Mr. Clark, on considerable noise in the orchard, and investigation, found the sheep and the calves quietly eating apples under one of the trees. In a few minutes all the apples were gone, to his surprise, he saw the sheep cut off several yards and then bit the top full force, bringing down a quantity of the animal proceeded to eat as before. When the supply gave out the sheep replied as before. This was continued until Mr. Clark, on persistent watching, saw the sheep do the work of tree shaking, that Mr. Clark was obliged to protect the trees, lest the continual tug of the bark should cause permanent injury.

THE LATE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

By Prof. Meers of Hamilton College. The Assembly of 1880, which marked the close of the first and the opening of the second century of our history as a Reunited Church, has come and gone. For many reasons it was a memorable gathering, not the least of which were the place and circumstances in which we met. Madison City deserves the name of the Venice of the West. Not because of antique palatial dwellings and venerable churches, miracles of art, but because of the lakes which nearly encompass her borders and are an ever present charm in her landscape. But the marvel which was achieved by her entrance into the history of the world, was the assembling of her people, not only eleven thousand, in entertaining to satisfaction the entire Assembly and their friends, forming an event as much as the population of the city itself, was scarcely ever absent from the minds of the guests. Never in the history of the meetings of the Assemblies of either school, or of the reunited body, has there been such a conspicuous disproportion between the members of the Assembly and the population which undertook to entertain them. Sheer Western pluck, open hospitality, union of all denominations, including Unitarians and Catholics, cooperation of the civil authorities of State and city, and the sufficiency of the entertainment fund, together solved a problem which otherwise would have been beyond the capability of these bright and cheerful Madisonians. As cheerful and bright as their new city itself, with its great structures of cream-colored stone and brick, and with its ample capitol and graceful domes, extending to float in the air and dominating the whole landscape; as bright as the crystal surface of their group of lakes. Can the writer be mistaken in likening them, with their bonhomie, to the lively and social citizens of Paris? By the way, one of the brightest and most effective hostesses of them all was from the town of Paris in Oneida county, directly in sight of my home. And it was almost a daily surprise and gratification to hear of one and another resident of the city, who claimed Central New York as their early home, and who remembered and inquired after their less migratory neighbors with eager affection and respect. Western atmosphere and larger range has certainly communicated a different tone to these wanderers from the East. In manners they are freer, easier, heartier. Thrown together by the common ties of citizenship, their peculiarities and prejudices, like the gods of the many nationalities brought face to face in Rome, have destroyed each other. They are tolerant of each other's opinions; social distinctions are not sharply drawn. There are no very rich, there are no abject poor. Possibly there has been a loss of fervor in attachment not only to dogmas as such, but to the strong points of the system of evangelical theology. That would scarcely be a peculiarity of any one city or district of the Northwest. So much the more need of the presentation with all the massiveness and power of a great Assembly, of the biblically and logically grounded system of our Presbyterian polity and doctrine, and as it has been done. Never, I venture to say, was Free-Willianism really known and appreciated in Wisconsin before. The mixed system called "Presbyterianism" which prevailed especially in this State for many years and which included most though not all of our churches, was doubtless for the time a valuable expedient. There still exists "The Congregational and Presbyterian Convention of Wisconsin," containing 196 churches, and about 15,000 members, one or more of which are Presbyterianly organized. But the tone of sound doctrine which was wafted over this State by the late Assembly, will go far to mend the deficiencies of earlier methods, and will quicken and strengthen evangelical sentiment everywhere.

The Work of the Assembly.

This, in its details, is already before you readers. It proves the body to have been carefully but really progressive. In the deliberations of the body there sometimes was caution outreached beyond what was demanded by the facts. Such men as Drs. Craven and Skinner were always ready to put on the brakes, with Form of Government or Digest, when they suspected that a dangerous descent was at hand. Dr. Blackwood, Dr. Atwater, and Dr. Hatfield interposed here and there to check what they thought hasty or imprudent legislation. But once when Dr. John Hall proposed to send a delegation to Congress to urge just and Christian measures in behalf of the Indians, and some conservative objections were raised as if "mixing in politics," two or three ringing sentences of Dr. Howard Crosby swept the House in a storm of acclamations, and the measure was carried with scarcely an audible negative.

On Temperance the action was, in manner, somewhat reserved, but the resolutions offered by the Committee on Bills and Overtures involved the gist of the whole matter, and were unanimously adopted, including the appointment of a committee of nine to consider the expediency of establishing a Permanent Committee on Temperance, to report to the next Assembly.

The overtures upon consolidating the Synods and enlarging their judicial powers, prepared by a special committee, of whom Dr. Darlington was chairman, and which were presented to the Assembly, and ably explained and defended, by Dr. R. M. Patterson of Philadelphia, were the most important ecclesiastical measures brought before the body. And the very few objections urged against them, the readiness with which the body came to a vote, and the nearly unanimous decision to send them down to the Presbyteries, showed that the Assembly was not loth to see a very great change introduced into the construction and duties of our Church Court—viz: the Synod—involving a considerable change also in the work and duties of another, the Assembly. With such an endorsement, the overtures are likely to have favorable reception at the hands of the Presbyteries. They provide for the restriction of all cases of appeal and complaint which do not involve the Constitution or the doctrine of the Church, to the Synods, and they also presuppose an enlargement of the boundaries of the Synods by making them, where convenient, coterminous with the boundaries of the States. But the details of this latter part of the plan remain to be carried out, after it shall appear that the overtures have been adopted.

Nowhere has it been more evident, perhaps, than in this Assembly, that a body of nearly six hundred men, who are both judge and jury at the same time, and who are restricted to a few days of existence, are not adapted to exercise wisely the duties of a supreme ecclesiastical tribunal, especially in matters involving personal character. The wisest of the Athenians was condemned to death because he was tried by a court consisting of about the same number of judges as the Presbyterian Assembly of 1880. At least I know of no reason so good in explanation of this mysterious judicial murder. Two complaints involving personal issues were sent up to this Assembly, and referred to the Judicial Committee—one, the complicated case of Brown of New Jersey; the other, that of Rev. Dr. West of the Presbytery of Cincinnati. The Judicial Committee, acting upon abundant precedents in the Di-

gest, but certainly not in accordance with a strict interpretation of the Constitution, entered somewhat into the merits of these cases, and reported, I believe, unanimously against the Assembly's reopening either of them. Notwithstanding strenuous efforts to the contrary, and the appearance by permission of Dr. West on the floor, the Assembly scarcely restrained its impatience of these hindrances to the vote, and by a most emphatic and overwhelming "aye" endorsed their Committee's recommendations, and shut the door against the applicants with a bang. All of which was an argument for stopping such cases with the Synods, and for enlarging the bounds and the power of these inferior courts. The Moderator, Dr. Paxton, impressed the Assembly as a rare man. All felt a satisfaction at the elevation of a pastor to the high office—a pastor whose position, long held with eminent fidelity and success, in the metropolitan pulpits, made the selection all the more fitting. And if anything further was needed to justify the choice, it was the affability and unaffected courtesy and Christian gracefulness heard in the sweet tones of his voice, and manifested in every one of his acts, from first to last. In his reception of Foreign Delegates, and in his closing address, he won all hearts with the unctious and the beauty of his utterances.

FOREIGN MISSIONARIES—WEST AFRICA.

There was a pleasant number of our Foreign missionaries at the meeting of the Assembly at Madison, viz: Rev. Charles W. Forman, Legation; Rev. Thomas Tracy, Fittsburgh; Rev. George S. Bergen and wife, Ambula; Rev. G. W. Seller, Butnagiri—all of India. From China came Rev. C. W. Mather of Chefoo, Rev. Joseph L. Whiting, Peking. The Rev. Mr. Miller of the Reformed Board, Japan, was also there, to bear the greetings of his brethren; and the Rev. Isaac Baird of the Chippewa Mission, Odanah, Wis. Rev. R. H. Nassau of Ogove River, West Africa, and Rev. J. D. Bassett of Teheran, Persia, were expected, and the former came in, travel-worn, during the sessions. Accompanying his sister, who was obliged to return home for reasons of health, he reached New York on May 24th, and visiting his children at school by the way, Mr. Nassau came on at once to the Assembly. How he leaves the work on the west coast is just now a subject of interest to all interested in Missions, and he has handed us these notes thereon for THE EVANGELIST.

Notes from Missionary Nassau.

The first Ogove River station of the Gaboon and Congo Mission, which it was my privilege to locate November, 1876, on a salubrious hill, Kangwe, 300 feet high, and 165 miles up the course of that river from Cape Lopez, was transferred Jan. 1, 1880, to the care of H. M. Bacheier, M.D., and Mrs. Bacheier, and Mrs. J. M. Smith.

My pioneer work had been prospered, temporary buildings erected, and a flourishing school gathered on a solid basis; and a church of ten members was organized in November, 1879. When I left in February to come to the seaside at Gaboon, there to await the steamer for England, a church edifice was already partly built; and just before starting on the steamer in March, there had arrived by sailing vessel from New York a fine bell, the gift of my friend, J. H. Pratt, Esq., a ruling elder in one of the Albany churches, and an earnest supporter of Foreign Missions. Had not that sailing vessel been long on her passage, the bell would have arrived while yet I was at Kangwe, and I might have had the pleasure of hearing its tones, and the privilege of reporting to brother Pratt the actual use of his gift. But the bell is doubtless by this time doing its sacred duty under the direction of Dr. Bacheier, the elder of the church, and the native licentiate, J. M. Kongo.

A Communion Set for Ogove.

And now I present another request from our little church: Please give us a communion set. Among the parties commissions of the three dear laborers who took the place of myself and sister at Kangwe, was one from Mrs. Smith. Said she: "Ask for me that some church may give Ogove a communion service." I told her and Dr. Bacheier and the young native preacher, I would do so. Readers of THE EVANGELIST in Western New York, and especially the region of Rochester, will recognize Mrs. Smith as formerly Miss Jenny M. Lusk. Will not some church that has been blessed of the Lord in its membership, and which is about making necessary enlargement of its communion table, give the Ogove Session their discarded one?

At the organization of that church with seven original members, the Lord's Supper was celebrated, and three new members were baptized—these ten, with eight others, missionaries and visitors, sitting together at the first communion in that river.

We had only an ordinary white-ware pitcher and plate, and glass tumbler, and the Lord honored our simplicity with His presence. But for the certain rapid growth of that Ogove work and larger developments, there will be a fitness in things to have "the vessels of silver" in the Lord's house. A letter on this subject can reach me at Lawrenceville, Mercer county, N. J.

ROBERT HAMILL NASSAU.

Current Events.

PERSONAL AND NEWS ITEMS.

The rifle match between America and the United Kingdom, under the auspices of the national association, takes place at London the last day of the Wimbledon meeting, at 800, 900, and 1000 yards, with fifty shots to each man.

A memoir of James Smithson, F.R.S., is to be prepared by the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, which is advertising in the English papers for original letters or personal reminiscences of its founder.

Mr. S. P. Ruggles, the inventor of presses for printing in raised letters for the blind, died at Lisbon, N. H., a few days ago.

A curious notion seized Dr. Wilson J. H. Burch of Phillipsburg, N. J., when he provided, by his will, for the maintenance of a brass band to perform near his monument at the anniversaries of his death.

There were coined at the Philadelphia Mint during May coins to the value of \$3,376,300. Of this sum there was in gold \$2,242,800; in silver, \$1,100,000; and in base coin, \$34,100.

The loss by fire on Friday at Philadelphia, in Patterson, Allison & Jones's cotton mill, amounted to about \$30,000.

The reduction of the public debt during the month of May was \$15,928,033. It would be just as well to call it \$10,000,000.

J. M. Mason of Virginia received eleven lashes for obtaining goods under false pretences. A few minutes after the sentence was executed, an order was received from the Judge directing a stay of execution until June 26, in order to allow Mason to apply to a higher court for a writ of error. Mason claims that he can establish his innocence, and as soon as he can do so will institute proceedings against the authorities for damages.

Memorial services over the graves of the Confederate dead were held in Baltimore last Friday. A monument was unveiled at Winchester, Va., on Saturday in their honor, by the widow and daughters of Stonewall Jackson.

The survivors of the Yale Class of '20 (eight or nine in number) are to celebrate their sixtieth anniversary during the coming Commencement at Dr. Woolsey's house. The class graduated fifty-eight members.

During a violent wind storm on Sunday a church near Mount Carey, Ohio, was blown down, roof falling on the congregation. Twenty persons were injured, three of them fatally.

The death of the late Ex-Governor Henry S. Foote was caused by an exceedingly painful malady resulting from an injury inflicted by striking the top of his head, when suddenly rising, against the sharp point at the bottom of a chandelier under which he had been sitting. This accident happened in Washington during a visit there. As a last resort his physicians in Orleans performed upon his scalp a most painful operation, which however gave no relief.

General E. L. Molinex, General Horace Russell, and Colonel S. V. R. Cruger have been appointed as a commission by Governor Cornell to codify the military laws of the State.

Horatio Seymour's seventieth birthday anniversary, last week, was observed by Albany friends sending him a very beautiful clock for his library.

It is said that there are at this moment twenty-three thousand cattle, destined for the Atlantic States, being driven from Oregon to Montana. One hundred and twenty mounted men do the driving, and the outfit includes provision-wagons, arms and ammunition, eight hundred horses and forty dogs. The journey is made slowly, a day's travel not exceeding nine miles, and the speed will be lessened when hot weather comes on, in order not to get the animals into bad condition. This fact reveals very forcibly the vast extent of the country between the Mississippi river and the Pacific coast devoted to the raising of cattle and live stock generally, for the provision markets of the Republic and of Europe. If it can be made profitable to raise cattle in Oregon and drive them overland to the markets of the Atlantic States, the same principle will apply to the entire trans-Mississippi country, from Texas to Manitoba, and from St. Louis to Puget's Sound, an area sufficient to supply live stock and meat products for the civilized world. The progress of the experiment will be watched with interest.

A terrible storm swept over the Southern part of Minnesota during the latter part of the week, culminating in a tornado on Saturday morning. It is reported that the town of Mankato was damaged over \$100,000. The sidewalks in many places were taken up bodily and carried across the streets, and thousands of shade trees torn to pieces. More than a hundred houses were unroofed, and several roofs blown down over the heads of the families, but strange to say, no one was seriously injured. The destruction of timber in the forest is unprecedented, acres of the best wood being leveled to the ground. The growing crops, as far as reports have been received, are not badly damaged. The hurricane was followed by a heavier fall of rain, which poured in torrents through unroofed buildings and over unprotected mercantile goods.

The army worm is destroying grain and grass fields in New Jersey with terrific effect. It is reported from Long Branch, Mechanicsville, Morrisville, Shrewsbury, Middletown, and Tinton Falls. It is reported that acres of timothy and rye at the latter place were destroyed in one night. About Freehold and Marlborough also, and on towards Keyport, the worms move in solid platoons. When once they attack a wheat, rye, corn, or grass field, they do not pass out of it until nothing edible is left. The worms avoid clear fields, but will strip a timothy field quicker than a mowing-machine. The greatest depredations are reported at New Bedford. The farmers there are unable to cope with the scourge. The appearance of the worm was sudden, and not recognized at first, twenty years having elapsed since they last visited this region. One instance of the destruction accomplished was noted on Wednesday night, when the worms onered an eight-acre lot of timothy, ready for harvest, and in twenty hours totally destroyed it. This same pest has devastated fields on Long Island, many lots looking as if they had been burnt with fire, but the destruction has not been so extensive in New Jersey.

The Chicago Convention began to ballot for its candidate for the Presidency upon assembling on Monday morning last, and continued without interruption until the roll had been called eighteen times. Then, there being no choice, a recess was had until evening, when the balloting was resumed and continued until twenty-eight ballots had been taken. There still being no choice, adjournment was had until Tuesday morning. Gen. Grant received 394 votes on the first ballot. In the fifteenth ballot he received his highest vote of the day, 309, and on the twenty-fifth his lowest, 302. In the last he had 307. Mr. Blaine started in with 284 votes, increased them to 286 in the thirteenth ballot, and fell off to 274 in the twenty-third ballot. He closed with 272. Sherman's opening vote was 93. In the twenty-third ballot he had 93. In the closing he had 22. Messrs. Washburne, Edmunds, and Windors received a steady vote throughout, and Mr. Garfield was also voted for on nearly every ballot. There were scattering votes for Messrs. Harrison, Hartman, Hayes, McCarty, and Gen. Davis of Texas. The proceedings were attended with much excitement throughout. On the final ballot, the thirty-sixth, General Garfield received 396 votes, which gave him the nomination. On this ballot also General Grant had 306 votes, and Mr. Blaine 42. General Garfield's nomination was then made unanimous.

Advices from Abroad.

Several Jews have been arrested near St. Petersburg on a charge of being connected with the nihilists.

Distressing accounts continue to be received of the famine in Kurdistan, Armenia, and Western Persia.

More than a thousand parishes in Germany, mostly in the provinces on the Rhine, have been specially affected by the Church and State quarrel over the Falk laws.

St. Petersburg is to have an international exhibition of photographers this year.

Egypt is taking stringent measures for the suppression of the Slave Trade, and Great Britain says she will do all in her power to see the Anti-Slavery Trade Convention carried out. News from Sivot, Upper Egypt, states that a second caravan, consisting of ninety slaves, arrived there on the 16th of May, who were liberated. The principal slave importer has also been captured.

King George of Greece is visiting the Western provinces in behalf of the demands of his country upon Turkey, which have received an unexpected importance by the revolution in England. Mr. Gladstone has an instinctive sympathy with the oppressed, and has signified his accession to power by a new demand on Turkey to fulfil to Greece the provisions of the treaty of Berlin. The Porte replies that the territorial demands of Greece are extortionate. The Hellenes reply that a slice of Epirus is necessary to the agricultural and commercial development of Greece, and that the town of Janina, which they covet, is the centre of Greek sympathy in the province, and a cherished shrine of the Greek cause. It will take considerable pressure upon Turkey, however, to secure Janina for Greece.

Mr. Goschen, the British Ambassador to Turkey, is evidently carrying out the wishes of the new administration, in seeking reforms in Turkey. He has promised the Sultan to submit to him a memorandum setting forth the English proposals on the subject.

From Pau, France, news comes that one of the arches of a bridge built over the Gave de Pau fell on Saturday, throwing twenty workmen into the water. Some were crushed to death and others were drowned.

The Empress of Russia died on Thursday. The czar was at the Imperial Summer residence, but returned at once to St. Petersburg. On Friday a funeral service in honor of the Empress was held in London. The Prince of Wales, the King of Greece, the foreign representatives, Earl Granville, and Sir Charles Dilke were present.

An offer is now under consideration by the authorities of Paris to cultivate the entire extent of the fortifications, and in the district at the foot of the ramparts around the city. These gardeners estimate that it will cost them a year's hard labor to put the fortifications in a good state of cultivation. They ask for the exclusive privilege for fifty years. It appears that this piece of ground, having a total length of over thirty-three miles, could be made to produce alone more vegetables than all the market gardens of Paris.

Dr. Lyon Playfair, the eminent chemist, publishes an article confirming from a chemical point of view, the conclusion recently arrived at by Mr. James Caird, the eminent agricultural authority, in a letter to The Times on "British Agricultural Prospects and American Competition," that British farmers, in view of American competition, must to a great extent, abandon the production of wheat and cheese in favor of more perishable products.

Defalcations are not confined to this country. Two partners in a firm of brokers in London, whose extensive operations for a rise in many securities and subsequent attempts to close them, have troubled the market for some time, disappeared last week, leaving heavy liabilities, with all their affairs in the utmost confusion. It is understood that the defaulting partners are guilty of grave offences than mere speculation. According to rough estimates their liabilities will be \$30,000, due partly to relatives, who lent them assistance to carry them over their last settlement, City and Vicinity.

The project of tunnelling Broadway is again revived. It is proposed to burrow Broadway to Fifty-ninth street; thence to the Boulevard and onward to Tenth avenue and King's Bridge. The capital is set at \$14,000,000, distance fourteen miles, cost \$1,000,000 a mile. French capitalists are interested. The road has a charter, and a bill passed by the last Legislature cured some defects of title.

Since our last issue two very heavy dealers in iron have failed—Charles W. Schofield, with liabilities at \$2,000,000, and Herman Lieberberg, with debts to a larger amount.

The usually quiet Chinese had a holiday gathering in one of their club-houses on Mott street last Sabbath, which ended in a fight—about a hundred of them engaging. The riot was broken up by the police.

A jury decided on Thursday that the Rev. Mr. Cowley's title to the Shepherd's Fold charter is invalid.

The European steamers which left this port on Saturday took away 87,175 letters, 5,175 of which were registered.

The death of Michael McDonough, known as Old Reliable, at the age of 108 years and eight months, was reported at the New York Bureau of Records of Vital Statistics last week.

The New Brooklyn Directory will contain 182,228 names, an increase of 6,788 over the number recorded last year.

A fine steel engraving of Robert Bakes, the founder of Sunday-schools a hundred years ago, commended by leading clergymen of this city, is for sale by Rev. G. C. Goss, the publisher and proprietor.

William E. Dodge on Thursday presented the Chamber of Commerce with the portrait of Secretary Sherman. This was the last meeting of this association held in the summer, which adjourned until the first Thursday in October.

The thirty-first annual meeting of the American Medical Association was held last week. Over 1,500 physicians were present. The time for graduation in all medical colleges was changed from two to three years. Addresses were delivered by Drs. T. G. Thomas and Lewis A. Sage, and many papers were read.

Six Cuban patriots arrived in New York a week ago from Calabrian. They had been arrested by the Spanish authorities, and the alternative was given them to leave the island at once or suffer death. One is General Manlio, who states that he had been ten years in the patriot army of Cuba.

The insurgent forces now number, he says, about 7,000 men, scattered through the east end of the island, with headquarters at St. Jago.

The prizes for the four best original designs for Christmas cards which Messrs. L. Prang & Co. of Boston offered some weeks ago, have been awarded. Miss Rosina Emmet takes the first prize of \$1,500. She is the daughter of Mr. Robert S. Emmet of New York, and grandaunt of Robert Emmet, the Irish patriot.

The Elm-place Congregational church at Brooklyn, a brick edifice with a brown-stone front, was burned last week; loss \$34,900, insurance \$30,000.

An ice-cream festival was held in the Sunday-school room the evening before, to help pay the remaining debt of the church, and the fire broke out soon after the lights were extinguished. The church was built in 1867. Its pastors have been Drs. Bartlett, Powers, and Clarke, successively. In 1854 it was consolidated with the State-street church under its present name, and Dr. Joseph Wild soon afterwards became pastor.

A most singular accident occurred at Manerive, L. E. A gentleman desired to mail some letters on a train that had just started. He ran for the rear-car, and fell in a fit within a few feet of the door. In falling, he clutched an iron rod which ran from the end of the car to the centre, under the car floor. His unconscious grip was death-like, and had it been otherwise, by falling upon the track he would have been beheaded; as it was, he was dragged along with his neck directly over the rail. The train was stopped as soon as possible, and he was saved. When he recovered he knew nothing of his adventure.

West Point has had another excitement over a shooting affair at Highland Falls, in which John G. Thompson, Jr., a son of John G. Thompson, the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives, was injured. His assailant was Beaumont Buck, a young Texan. Both lads are pupils at Col. Huse's school, which is located south of Cozen's Hotel. Both are about twenty years of age. Buck only came to Highland Falls ten days ago. He has an appointment at the Military Academy, and had been otherwise, by falling upon the track he would have been beheaded; as it was, he was dragged along with his neck directly over the rail. The train was stopped as soon as possible, and he was saved. When he recovered he knew nothing of his adventure.

The operations of the Sub-Treasury for the week included customs receipts of \$1,911,935, and interest payments of \$11,462,368. The customs receipts from Jan. 1 to date are \$64,085,912, against \$44,054,772 last year, and interest payments for the same period of \$25,032,934, against \$27,455,082 last year.

Government bonds were firm, especially for the 4s and 4½s, which made a further advance of ¼ cent. The Treasury on Wednesday made the usual purchase of \$3,000,000 bonds, one-half of which was of new 4s. In railroad bonds the Erie issues declined early in the week, but subsequently advanced 5/8 cent. under large purchases, when it became known from official sources that the unfavorable customs receipts recently current concerning the financial condition of the Company, were utterly untrue.

The stock market on Tuesday last—Decoration day having passed with Monday—gave way under an opening pressure to sell, the decline being from 1 to 3/4 per cent. Thereafter, however, there was a hardening tendency, notwithstanding frequent reactions in prices, caused by realizations

At the foot of Beekman street, last week, a little fellow was learning to swim by holding on to a rope. The rope broke, and the lad sank. John Conkley, thirteen years old, jumped in to his rescue. The drowning boy clasped him tightly and drew him under water. Robert J. Webb, fifteen years old, sprang into the water and saved both the boys. Webb has saved five lives.

In city or country always look out for "strangers." On Friday a man went into the store of a down-town jeweller in New York and purchased a pair of diamond sleeve-buttons, worth \$600. He had a buggy at the door, took the jeweller in, and drove with him to what he said was the office of his father. Here he went in alone and came out with a check for the money, apparently signed by his father, which he gave to the jeweller, and received the sleeve-buttons. Then the jeweller got into the buggy, drove a few blocks, stopped, got out, excused himself for a few minutes, and disappeared. The jeweller found the check worthless. He would like to see the youth once more.

But the most consummate system of swindling that we have known for years, and which has been practised a long time, has just come to light. Twenty-three New York firms have been swindled out of \$30,000 worth of goods, but it is said this number does not at all represent the amount of which the merchants of New York have been cheated. The mode in which the swindlers worked was to get a man known to them to be unscrupulous, place to his credit in a bank a few hundred dollars, and then open a shop for him. He would carry on a legitimate business, to all appearances, in millinery and straw goods, and then, when his credit was established, buy goods on time. A few days before the notes given for the goods matured, this middleman generally disappeared, and his stock would also disappear before the creditors came to look for it. His principals would remove it, and he would be heard of no more in the business. The firm engaged in this business (names withheld by the police) have been carrying on a moderately prosperous manufacturing business, and enjoying the confidence of the trade generally. The police authorities believe they now have the matter in such shape that the rascals will be brought to justice.

Within two days four persons were injured in precisely the same manner at the ocean pier, Rockaway. The contractors have been sinking wooden piles, on which the shore end of the pier is to rest. The piles are sunk into the sand a distance of twelve or fifteen feet. Underneath these a strong jet of water is introduced, which clears away the sand and permits the piles to sink of their own weight. While the work was going on last week, a number of people were standing by watching the operation. Suddenly one of the piles shot up out of the sand and fell among the crowd. An aged lady was badly hurt; her neck was cut about the head; and a young man with the party was also severely injured. Two days after, another pile shot up out of the water in precisely the same manner, and seriously injured a laborer.

Woolen goods show an improved inquiry at the close of the week. As a rule, wholesalers and others are feeling very much better about the results of this season's trade and the promises for the next. They recognize the abundance of wealth with the masses, from which they anticipate a large consumptive demand the coming season.

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and by the failures in the Iron trade. On Saturday there was a decided change, and under an active demand an advance to 6 1/2 per cent. was established, with the Grangers most prominent. The strength of these shares was quickly communicated to the general market, and coupled with the reports issued this week by the New York Central, Erie, North-west, St. Paul, and other roads, abundant encouragement appears to be given to the holders of railway property, no matter what may be the course of the stock market in the immediate future.

The course of the market during the week is further indicated in the Table below, the final column of which gives the quotations of a year ago for convenience of comparison:

Table with columns: Highest, Lowest, 1879, 1880. Lists various commodities and their prices.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.