

thus answers our prayers, but it is with a wise

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 that 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 | Colonel. and not the letter of the request. Sometimes

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 at Yale College in the famous class of 1837, His hand of blessing from the thing we prayed having William M. Evarts, Edwards Pierrefor, and lays it on another good gift which is pont, David B. Coe, Benjamin Silliman, and better for us, and more for His own glory.

God withholds the specific blessing asked for,

Paul was the richest man in spiritual experience that we have ever read of. The epistle of now South Toledo, where he commenced the his wonderful life bears as evident marks of practice of law. In a few years the countythe Divine Spirit as any letter he ever sent to seat was removed to Toledo, and with it went Corinth or Rome. Paul had a severe affliction. Mr. Waite. For nine years from 1847 I resided 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 proachable character. He was no office-seekpetitions the stout old apostle besought the er, and he gave his undivided attention to the Lord that he might be delivered from this trial, practice of his profession. Some ten years ago or torment, whichever it was. God heard the he, with Caleb Cushing, Mr. Evarts, and one prayers, and answered them. But instead of or two others, I believe, was by President removing the thorn, He sends an assurance Grant appointed a member of the commission that it was worth any amount of suffering to which met in Geneva, Switzerland, and made possess - "My grace is sufficient for thee." | the award of \$15,000,000 to our Government for That answer not only did Paul more good than a deliverance from his plague would have done, but it has angled the plague Would have done, but it has angled the plague Would have done. hold to the end of time with one of the most admirably was the task executed that its modprecious promises God ever made. O my soul, est author became known, both in America let the thorn prick thee, or the cross gall thee, and Europe, for talent and profound legal plaint, many persons, and not a few who are if there only come such an abundance of grace knowledge. Soon after his return from this with it as to sanctify Thy secret places, and en- mission, he was chosen a member of the State

of receiving answers to prayer. We sometimes while serving as such he one day received a 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 Salmon P. Chase. everloving Father have His own way, we have made an attainment more precious than fine gold. Prayer can bring no richer blessing. parties than Judge Waite. There may be in But the faith that is not willing to take God's the nation greater lawyers and greater think-'no" as submissively as God's "yes" is not a that our refusals often do our children tenunwise askings. Surely God knows as much as we do. And howashamed 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 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 | the Secretary of the Treasury that I will make Grant once remarked that whenever the Government needed a man for an important place, from Connecticut, and while a young man be Ohio stood ready to fill the bill. I presume that none will deny that during the war of the at an early age, leaving, among other children rebellion, the Buckeye State furnished more the General of our Army and our Secretary of than her due proportion of the successful lead- the Treasury. At the age of twenty-one John ers in our armies. Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Sherman entered upon the practice of law; at Hayes, MacPherson, Stedman, Garfield, Cox, the age of thirty he was elected to Congress Barnett, McClellan, Rosecrans, Hazen, Custer, and before reaching his fortieth year he enter Ewing, Gilmore, Stanley, Leggett, Mitchell, ed the United States Senate, where he remain Swayne, McDowell, and the McCooks, were ed until called into the Cabinet of President but a portion of the Major-Generals who won Hayes. All his varied official duties have been imperishable honors in battting for the life of discharged with marked ability and with the the nation. All these, and many others like strictest devotion to the interest of the country. them, were either natives or residents of Ohio. If the Republican party can furnish a more

the entire State, but rather to name a few of Sherman, who he is, and where he lives, I do 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 northof 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-s name which will shine in history with a bright ness 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 reëlection, he retired to his estate at Fremont, and for

al seeking, he was called to the highest office

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 wise requests that our Heavenly Father does ably unlike. Chase was large and grand in us the greatest favor in refusing them. He presence. He was known throughout the land 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. Haves 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 Mathews Lieutenant-

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 others who have become distinguished, for classmates. He then came to Maumee City, at Toledo, having Mr. Waite for my neighbor. He was a man of excellent ability and of irre-Constitutional Convention of which distin-Faith often gets a severe strain in this matter guished body he was made president; and telegram from Washington appointing him

I doubt whether there is another man that is held in higher estimation by people of all ers than he; but there is a symmetry and poise faith worth having. We parents are certain of character in the man which enables him to make the most serviceable use of his excellent fold more good than our compliances with their acquirements. Ohio not only honors, but loves, Judge Waite.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the na-

tion-a position made vacant by the death of

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 the people and papers of other States laugh at district in Congress, though that district was nifled, and though earnest and sometimes warm our claims. Still, I think that, weighed in a strongly Democratic, while Mr. Foster was a just balance, there is good reason for the pride Republican. Last year he was elected Governor against the eloquent and popular Thomas Ewing.

A little farther east and south, at Mansfield. is the residence of that famous financier. John Sherman. So much is now said concerning but brief mention of him. His father removed came a judge of our Supreme Court. He died

Twenty-two miles east from Cleveland, and within two miles of the lake, is the farm and | East Tennessee to Alabama, was very near and ern water-shed, and most of them along our the home of James A. Garfield, of whom little without interruption. I ought also to say that ly inadequate. Buckle was a peculiar being in sure it was not Burke's, but Sheridan's. Buckle lake shore. If Ohio men rank high with those need be said. In my estimation he is the he was an admirable preacher and a faithful strongest man at our National Capital. His pastor. Few men knew so well how to conduct of interest. His father was a rich ship merbirth-place is in the township of Orange, near religious revivals. Of the many I have wit-Cleveland. Though a poor boy and dependent upon his own efforts, he graduated at Williams more remarkable than one in which I aided 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 Sena-

tor-elect. The gentlemen that I have named are all Republicans—the climate of the Western Re- came anti-abolition, and then pro-slavery." serve not being favorable to Democratic official | The statement was in his letter printed in THE "Arabían Nights" and "Pilgrim's Progress." life. Still we have Democrats of distinguished EvangeList of May 20th. Without direct retwo years was in private life, where it was his ability and high character. Henry B. Payne sponse to this opinion, I think it is better to directions to teach him nothing he did not is contributed by Mrs. Huth, the author's mo-

places. A few days ago an order came here from London for "Brush Machines," amountin whatever glory he has acquired. Cleveland, June, 1880.

### THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

city.'

Again, I was present at the Convention which (The italics are in the book): put Grant in nomination for his first term in

ty as truly as himself.

ty as truly as himself.

ty as truly as himself.

"And let the Southern Christian—nay, the state, and a less strenuous fight over portions God never intended the relation of master and slave 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 brough together such a vast multitude, drawn by a description of the state of th

and as the tickets have somehow been distributed in a way to excite almost universal comfailed to get a sight of the Convention in ses-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 a position a little in the rear of the chairman's inspiring. Many of the prominent and influen- tion from China. tial men of the party are seen upon the floor of the Convention, chief among whom are Hale and Frye, Boutwell and Marshall Jewell, Conk ling 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 spectacled to see hlm.

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 dencies of the time, it attracted unprecedented doubtless be known before the reader sees this notice, and was at once republished here and 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 digthere 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 Patriots are grown too shrewd to be sincere,

And we too wise to trust them." It is an evil day for the State when parties of their leaders. CLEMENT.

## POSITION OF DR. F. A. ROSS ON SLAVERY.

I have read with much interest Rev. Mr. Sawyer's articles on the anti-slavery movements in Tennessee. His accuracy is remarkable; for many of his facts must have been from others. The statements he makes in re-But it is not my present purpose to speak for worthy candidate for the presidency than John gard 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 nessed, I have not known the Divine presence during his pastorate at Rogersville, East Tennessee. It is painful to know he had trials with his people after I left that region of coun-

The statement to which I demur is this: Dr. Ross, under the influence of the New York Observer and the Christian Observer, be-

The anti-slavery movement, meanwhile, had

changed its base. It had left the Word of God ing to \$80,000. Mr. Edison spent most of his and taken the ground of the higher law—the boyhood at Milan, within five miles of the eternal right in the nature of things. This lake, and we have a rightful claim to a share 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 the harm: for Northern men saw on the title-The leading hotels of Chicago, especially the Palmer and the Grand Pacific, are just now the centres of a political excitement the like of taught the perpetual duration of slavery by diwhich, for intensity and wordy clamor, I have vine authority; Southern men, on the contrary, never before seen. It was my fortune to be who went beyond the title-page, saw every-present at the Convention which met in 1860 in where in the book that I taught slavery was the great "Wigwam," and nominated Lincoln not ordained of God in that sense, but was to over Seward. Then the excitement was not pass away; and the South must prepare itself for great until it culminated in the defeat of New emancipation. These men were equally offend-york's favorite son. When that result was ed. So I was ground between the upper and brought about, then, like Jerusalem of old as nether mill-stones. Both sides did me absolute described by the prophet, Chicago was for a wrong. Here is a quotation from the very pre-time "full of stirs, a tumultuous city, a joyous face to the book, copied from my first speech on the slavery question, Buffalo, N. Y., 1853

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. In stead 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 wigwam 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 conditions which was destroyed in the comprehend two ideas, and submit to their irresistible power. Let the Northern philianthropist learn from the Biblie that the relation of master and slave is not sin per se. Let him learn that sin is the transgression of the law, and where there is no law there is no sin; 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 enthetosomy there is no law there is no sin; 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 for a time better than freedom to the slavery, like all evils, has its corresponding and pretter good; that the Southern slave, though degraded compared 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. "Let us then, North and South, bring our minds

noves their destiny." . . . The preface concludes thus:

Barnes, is just the expansion of these two controlling thoughts, which must be understood, be-AUTHOR. Written in Cleveland, O., May 28, 1857.

Truly, my whole book was written-1. To sustain the relation of master and slave, from wide. It is gaily festooned with American the Bible, until it should be changed to freedom flags, draped in every style, and adorned with in the progress of Christianity; 2. To prove the life-size portraits of the great statesmen and | will of God is the foundation of right, and that | military heroes of our history. The form of the idea of the higher law—the eternal right in the auditorium is elliptical, the main floor in- the nature of things-is atheism; 3. To inticlining towards the platform. The galleries mate the way I thought emancipation would extend all around it in steep tiers of seats. From | be given to our slaves: by their emigration in vast numbers to Africa; while the extreme desk, a sight of the great audience is grand and South would be filled with immense immigra-

Huntsville, Ala., May 26, 1880

## Evenings with Authors.

THOMAS HENRY BUCKLE.

"The History of Civilization" was published in 1857. A work of vast learning, written in a Not only because he is seldom seen here, but 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 tentranslated 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 re sults 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 more or less impressed by it. It set intelligent people to thinking, and added a powerful impetus and provocation to the ecome infected and debased by the selfishness 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 time by monologue, or engage in disputation. 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 by those who knew him. Once at a dinner, biographical notices of Buckle, of which the best was written by Miss Shirreff as an introduction to a volume of his miscellaneous writings, published after his death; but it was sadmany respects; and the story of his life is full chant of London. He was a Tory and strict Churchman, and spent most of his evenings in reading dogmatic works alone. His mother Buckle's correspondence, particularly after the was a Presbyterian, a woman of remarkable publication of his History, became very extentenderness 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 When sent to school, his teacher had explicit purpose and earnest desire to remain. Against of this city is, as I believe, as worthy of give the readers of The EvangeList what I pub- | wish to learn, and never to whip him. He did | ther, who tells how she and her husband | tions."

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 lam, the historian, at Rome, and rendered him some assistance in German, with which he had the work in a thoroughly business-like way, 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 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 unfrequently 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

that whatever I took up, I should be first in. I would rather be first as shoeblack than second in anything else." And in preparing to write, "All which comes after, in the speech delivered in anything else." And in preparing to write, in New York, 1856, and in the letters to Rev. A. 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 used to go frequently to the London clubs, and play 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 schoolboys, 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 infirm His body was unequal to the drain and strain of such intense and continual mental activity. He took long walks alone, stinting 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, be cause 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 in earnest for playfulness, and apt to monopolize the He drew more largely upon the inexhaustible stores of his reading, than upon observation or the comments of others. But though some what feared by many, he was eagerly sought 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 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. sive. Letters poured in upon him from per sons in all walks of life, and many from Amer-

The most interesting chapter of the volume

icans. Some of them came from working peo-

ple. When asked by a friend whether he

should answer this enormous pile of letters

he replied, with quite characteristic consider

ateness, "No, not all; there are too many

But I always answer the misspelled ones.'

his remonstrances, he was again elected Governor; and one year later, without his person-have been named in connection with that of great slavery question. the class in mathematics, he astonished the tiable devourer of books, who had already al seeking, he was called to the highest office in the nation, if not in the world.

GOD'S ANSWER THE BEST.

By Rev. Theodore L. Cuyier.

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 unpress our requests; but those may be such unpressed and manners, Chase and Hayse were remarkand pressour requests; but those may be such unpressed and seeking, he was called to the highest office in the nation, if not in the world.

The influences over me when I entered the such a score of years have exhausted the supply of our lake shere such and unfeelings of such means. Gallaher, David Nelson, three points which he did not underest the supply of our lake shere should such the such as one of Oberlin, and Clares the cacher one day by going up to the blackboard atter a recitation and asking an explanation of such these were the teacher one day by going up to the blackboard and seking an explanation of such a free a recitation and asking an explanation of the lid not unfeelings of such means. Gallaher, David Nelson, there were did not find the such and widest the supply of our lake shere in the nation, if not in the world.

The influences over me when I entered the supply of our lake shere in the nation, if not in the world in the accher one day by going up to the blackboard at the arctication and asking an explanation of such responds the such means of all there were the acchier one day by going up to the blackboard at the arctication and asking an explanation of such representation of the lid not not retain the nation, it not in the world.

Monroe of Oberlin, and Townsend of Clere when the pown of Oberlin, and they are the head of the did not The influences over me when I entered the teacher one day by going up to the blackboard gorged himself on twenty thousand. After ces of individual actions to the actor." 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, the next visit to the continent he met Mr. Hal- 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 become familiar. It was then that he formed | History. It also explains the crude theories, an idea of writing his History, and set about the superficial philosophy, of that remarkable work-remarkable as the achievement of an reading systematically in all directions, with 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. read into, if he had not read through. He was His work was full of original thinking, but a very rapid reader, having the rare faculty of contained hardly a new thought, and contribseizing on the most important things and ab- uted scarcely anything to the permanent propsorbing what was most useful to himself al- erty of the intellectual world. It marks a momost by instinct. One day he borrowed a ment 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 & Go had breeted hard work in the raising of strawberries It was after over fourteen years of such study

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 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 buy 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 Wilson strawberry, for instance, hardly deserves the name of strawberry in comparison with the Triomphe, the Monarch, the Boyden, and the Charles Downing varieties; yet it is the staple berry of the market. Mr. Roe gives the particulars 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 vet 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 hardy, thrifty, happy 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 1850; 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, considered 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 illustraSEVENTH DAY-THURSDAY.

Madison, Wis., May 27, 1880. After the devotional exercises conducted by Rev. T. D. Ewing, and some routine business, Ju dicial Case

NO. FOUR CAME TO THE FRONT. The Judicial Committee restated 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 complain 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 compiainants have leave to withdraw their papers.

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

The tenth annual report of the Board of Church Erection shows that during the ten years since reunion this Board has assisted 1,721 churches in

securing houses of wership, and has disbursed over one milion of dollars.

The results attained by the pessession of houses of worship, which, it has been found cut by actual or worship, which, it has been found out by actual trial, cannot be secured without them, lift the work of the Beard of Church Erectien above the mere material things into the realm of the spiritual and divine, and this is but the fulfilment of God's own precious promise "Build the heuse, 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 faithfuiness of the members of the Board and its officers. The Church at large little knows the self-denying zeal of the men whom these interests are committed. They erve the thanks of the whole Church.

2. The report shows the following as the work accomplished during the year: Out of 281 applications asking for \$180,400, there has been grant-ed aid to 185 churches, to the extent of \$81,530. These churches are scattered through eighty-four Presbyteries, and are in thirty-four States or Territories. If there be added to these the sixty-five churches on hand, but not completed, at the begin-ning of the year, it will be seen that the Board has nder its consideration during the last tweive months the wants of 250 churches, amounting in the aggregate to \$95,850. We also learn that 150 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 any disappointment on the part of churches in their re-lations to this Board, it has been because of their 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 past 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 insurcompanies, to at least the amount received from the Board, and the Board has now in its custody 1,115 policies of insurance, amounting to \$916,309, and protecting property worth at

Ing the year, together with the balance from last year, amount to \$120,502,22. There is also on hand \$46,426.86, to meet former appropriations. The actual amount contributed during the year is \$77,396.11; of this, \$65,472.13 is from churches, and \$11,923.98 from individuals; \$17,347.79 was specially appropriated by the donors.

The number of churches that have contributed to the Board during the past year are 2,433, and we learn the gratifying fact that this is a specification of the items of the corporation of the items of the corporation country and the past year are 2,433, and we learn the gratifying fact that this is a specification of the items of the corporation country and the past year are 2,433, and we learn the gratifying fact that this is a specification of the items of the corporation country and the past orate in the post vacated by the Henry Smith, D.D. A prosperous things also exists at the Western Theoretic R. B. bond and and Amboy Transportation Company, \$1,000 each and \$1,0

learn the gratifying fact that this is an increase of 277 over the year before. As yet the sad fact re-mains to be told that 2,982 churches contributed

Resolved, That thanks be rendered Aimighty God for the work already done; that an effort be made to raise \$150,000 for the year to come, for the Board teils us that with the revival of business causes enlarged demand for church building. It is estimated that about 500 of our churches are yet causes enlarged demand for church building. It port to the Trustees of the General Assembly of the approval of the body. The action of the Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of the America, the state of investments as set forth in

being constantly organized.

Resoived. That this Assembly recommend to churches and individuals to give what they con-tribute to Church Erection, through the Board, for in this way the funds are more equitably distrib-

Resoived, That the Assembly does hereby approve the action of the Board in decining, in ordinary cases, to aid any church to the amount of more than \$1,000 to build expensive houses of wor

soived, That the following members of the Board whose term of office expires at this time, be Board whose term of office expires at this time, be reflected for the term of three years, viz: Ministers—Joseph Fewsmith, Elljah R. Craven, C. Cuthbert Haii; Elders—F. G. Burnham, B. F. Randolph, John W. Tayior, Edwin F. Hyde. Also, that the foliowing named ministers be elected to fill vacancies caused by resignation, viz: Eldridge Mix in piace of Henry M. Booth, David R. Frazer in piace of J. W. Tucker, J. S McPherson in piace of M. R. Vincent.

DR. WILSON'S ADDRESS. Dr. H. R. Wilson, the Secretary, followed the report with worthy remarks, urging the ministers to preach about the great subject and take it aiways to the Throne of Grace. He related two or three incidents respecting the difficulties encoun-

tered by the missionaries without a suitable place

to preach. Some brethren on this floor, he said, could testify that they have had to preach the Gospei under very discouraging circumstances. One brother told me that after walking twenty miles to fili an appointment, he came to a little school-house in a village, where some ventriloquist had been performing for two or three evenings before. He took a seat near the table as the people gathered to hear him preach. As he was about to company the contract to mence the services, two little urchins came in and offered him a dime, and asked him if that would admit them. He told them to keep their money admit them. He told them to keep their money and take their seats. He commenced by reading and praying, and when he was about to take his text one of the iittle boys jumped up and with a tremendous oath declared that he was "no ventriloquist," and went out of the house, setting the whole audience in a roar of laughter. Now, what

Another man rode fifty miles to meet an appoint ment, and when he arrived late on Saturday night, he did not have time to go to the hall where he was to preach. When he went there on Sunday he found there had been a theatrical entertainment found there had been a theatrieal entertainment there the night preceding, they had not taken away their paraphernalia, and he had to preach there in the midst of their scenery, and some of it calculated to inspire impure thoughts; and he had to try his best there to preach the Gospei of Jesus Christ. Now, when they have a regular house of worship, the people feel that they are in God's house, and they listen attentively, and God blesses the labor of those men far more, and they are encouraged to go on in the work. . . . . . . For many years we have closed our accounts with a large balance on hand. For that reason

must be the trial of that man?

with a large balance on hand. For that reasons some have had the impression that we had more money than we knew what to do with. The reason of this is that one church in New York continuous to the Board than any other church baiance on hand. For that reason of this is that one charlet in New York con-tributes more to the Board than any other church in the Union, and two members of another church in New York have contributed every year from twenty-five to twenty-seven thousand doilars. Those contributions usually came about the cic of our financial year, and that money has therefore been in the treasury when we made our report. Six months from that time it would be all used up. This year the balance does not appear so large ecause when this fact was mentioned one of the oble givers paid his contribution some months

before the close of the year.

OTHER SPEECHES.

Many other speeches were made, a majority of them being short, and all showing the great value which the ministers and elders from the West and the new regions of our country, place upon the assistance thus received. A supplemental recemmendation from the Standing Committee was adopted, to the effect that the Presbytery deed the property to the new churches which it desires to erect, as this would enable them to receive aid directiy from the Board-to which they would give the mortgage required.

The foilewing resolution was adoptd: Resolved, That this General Assembly hears with gratitude of the liberality and enterprise of the American Bible Society in furnishing the Word of God, and coiporteurs to distribute the same by gift and sale ameng the Spanish-speaking peoples of the Southwest of eur ceuntry, and that we re-spectfully ask the said Society to increase its good work, and to constantly maintain its colperteurs ameng these peoples; also that we heartly com-mend the Society te the liherality and prayers ef our churches.

And further he it reselved, That the Stated Clerk

send a copy of this resolution to the Secretary at New York.

THE WEEK OF PRAYER. Dr. J. E. Rockweil, from the Committee to whom the subject had been referred, made the following report:

That the topic fer public instruction on Sabbath Jan. 2, be the effices of the Hely Spirit, and that prayer be made for His special presence and pew-

er in the churches.

Monday, Jan. 3. Thanksgiving for the mercies of the year, with confession of sin and humiliation Tuesday, Jan. 4. The family, Sabbath and cem-

ruesuay, san. 2. The family, Sabbath and com-on schools, seminaries of learning, and all asse-ciations designed to premote the intellectual and spiritual good of the youth of our land. Wednesday, Jan. 5. Our country and its rulers, nd the werk of Home Missions, and extension o

of the Church. Thursday, Jan. 6. The Mission work of the Church among unevangelized nations—Woman's Work for Woman among the heathen, and the removal of all obstacles to the progress of the Ges-

el ever the world. pel ever the world.

Friday, Jan. 7. The Prevalence of Righteeusness, Temperance, Peace, and Religious Liberty
throughout all nations—Christian Work among
Seamen, and all efforts to give to the world a sound

and healthful literature.
Saturday, Jan. 8. The Church—Its Ministry and Institutions—Revivais of Religion and the out-pouring of the Spirit upon all flesh. Sabbath, Jan. 9. Sermons on the Kingship of

Christ The Committee would also, as directed, suggest that the Assembly recommend that the last Thursday in January be observed as a Day of Prayer for Colleges and Seminaries of iearning; that the second Sabbath of May be set apart as a day for Special ond sabbath of May be set apart as a day of pecta-instruction and Prayer in relation to the interests of Sabbath-sehools; and lastly, that the Assembly urge upon the churches the importance of observ-ing the first prayer-meeting of each month, as a season of special prayer and instruction concern-ing the work of Home and Foreign Missions.

The report was adopted by a large majority, after an objection or two, lest the Assembly should establish a Holy Week, or Presbyterian Lent.

THE FINANCIAL REPORT. The Committee on Finance made the following report:

The Committee on Finance respectfully report that the following papers have been placed in their hands:
1. The balance-sheet of the ledger of the Treas

1. The balance-sheet of the ledger of the Trustees of the General Assembly.

2. The report of the Treasurer of the Trustees from April 22, 1879, to April 5, 1880, certified as correct by their Committee of Accounts—Alexander Whillden, John C. Farr, and James T. Young showing that the receipts were \$91,633.50, and the balance from the last year \$1,743.89, making a total of \$93.377.39; and the expenditures \$91,553 and the expenditures \$91,553 and the expenditures \$91,553 and the expenditures \$91,553 and the expenditure \$91,653 and the parameter \$91,653 and t

the foregoing table. The investments are all weto power, and in no case passed on to the posimade in the name of the corporation, and are transferable only on the order of the Finance Committee or by a special resolution of the Trues. Committee, or by a special resolution of the Trus-

Assembly, accompanied by necessary vouchers, which your Committee find correct, showing a balance in the Treasurer's hands of \$4,074.96.

The account of the Treasurer of the General Assembly of the Taylor legacy, showing a receipt of income of \$457.66, which has been paid over to

the different legatees, as per accompanying vouchers, which your Committee found to be correct. 8. The Trustees of the Presbyterian House re spectfully report to the General Assembly that the receipts and expenditures of the year, as shown by the report of their Treasurer, duly audited and rewith submitted, have been as foilows:

 Total receipts, including balance
 \$27,551
 68

 Total expenditures
 23,021
 03

 Leaving a balance of
 4,530
 65

 Total amount invested
 93,558
 65

The term of office of the following Trustees expires during the present session of the Assembly, namely, Rev. Villeroy D. Reed, D.D.; Rev. Charles A. Dickey, D.D.; Mr. William E. Tenbrock, Mr. Alexander Whillden, and Mr. William G. Crowell. Your Committee recommend the approval of the financial reports and accounts herein referred to, and that they be published in the Appendix to the Minutes of this General Assembly.

Ail of which is respectfully submitted.

By order of the Committee.

AARON D. HOPE, Chairman. PAN-PRESBYTERIAN COUNCIL.

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

To the Venerable General Assembly, in session at Madison, in the State of Wisconsin: Fathers and Brethren, the General Assembly of 1879, dur-

oie number 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, they were restricted to the selection of ixteen commissioners; and from fifteen thousand, or perhaps twenty thousand ruling elders, embrac-ing some of the finest talent, and filling many of the highest stations in the land, the same number, to the Council. The Committee saw that among other considerations, geographical range must have controlling weight in their action. Besides this it was according to the the Committee and the controlling weight in their action. Besides this it was according to the committee and the controlling weight in their action. this, it was ascertained that the Committee on the this, it was ascertained that the Committee on the Programme had appointed a considerable number of our ministers to prepare and read papers before the Council, which appointment would, of necessity, make them members of the body. Among these there is one from each of our Theological Seminaries, and also certain distinguished professors in several of our Colleges. For the most part, the Committee thought it wise to appoint these additional to these additional to others, additional to these, as your formal representatives in the Council. Not without careful consideration and solicitude did the Committee reach the conclusion to which they at length arrived.

They beg leave, therefore, now respectfully to They beg leave, therefore, now respectfuily to report that in accordance with the instructions of the last General Assembly, they have "nominated and appointed" the following ministers and ruling elders, viz: Ministers — William Adams, D.D., LL.D., John Hali, D.D., Thomas S. Hastings, D.D., Henry A. Neison, D.D., William H. Green, D.D., LL.D., Villeroy Reed, D.D., Henry A. Boardman, D.D., George Musgrave, D.D., LL.D., Thomas J. Shepherd, D.D., Joseph T. Smith, D.D., James I. Brownson, D.D., Arthur Mitchell, D.D., Joseph F. Tuttle, D.D., Thomas H. Skinner, D.D., Arthur T. Pierson, D.D., and Aaron L. Lindsley, D.D. The following Ruling Elders were appointed: Hon. William Strong, LL.D., Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, ex-President of the United States Sen-

ate; His Excellency, George B. McCleiian, LL.D., ate; His Excellency, George B. McClelian, LL.D., Geverner of the State of New Jersey; Prof. Ste-phen Aiexander, LL.D., Hon. Stanley Matthews, LL.D., Hon. Benjamin Harrison, Hen. James Rich-ardson, Hon. L. B. Parsons, Hovey K. Clarke, Esq., Prof. Ormon Beatty, LL.D., T. Charieton Henry, Esq., Hon. James P. Sterrett, Hon. Joseph Ailisen, LL.D., Henry Day, Esq., Hon. Theodere W. Dwight, LL.D., and Hon. Edwin D. Morgan. W. Dwight, LL.D., and Hon. Edwin D. Morgan.
Ali of which is hereby respectfully submitted.
[Signed] William P. Breed, Charles A. Dickey,
S. Irenæus Prime, Samuel J. Niccells, George Junkin, William E. Tenbreek, William E. Dodge, Chauncey N. Oids, Committee. This report was adepted.

submitted two additional reports, as follows:

Paper 19. Asking the following questions:

1. In reporting the number of Ruling Elders in any church, is the number to be that simply of those in active service at the time, er ail Ruling Elders who are members of the church? Answer .- Only those in active service.

2. In reporting total of communicants, are the Elders and Deacens whe have been reported in their appropriate columns, to be included or not? In other words, is the column for communicants in future to be fer private members or fer all eem-municants (members and officers), excepting min-Answer.—Aii memhers in communion are to be

enrelied, including the officers. Adepted.

Paper Ne. 20. Being a petition frem Rev. M. D. A. Steen, asking the fellowing questions:

1. When a Deacen in any church is eiected and installed a Ruling Eider in the same church, dees ne cease te exercise the functions of his office as

Answer-Not necessarily. 2. When a minister brings a certificate of dismission in good and regular standing, and a recommendation from one Presbytery to another, has the Presbytery to which he comes, a right to require him to submit to an examination before reconstructions. eiving him? Recommended that the matter be left to the Pre

byteries, as the rightful judges of the qualifica-tions of their own members. Adopted.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES.

The report of the Committee on Theological Seminaries was very elaborate, and was made through Dr. Niles, its chairman. It opened by complaining of the irregular form in which the reports of the several seminaries came to hand. Several seminaries came to hand. eral of them are so meagre as to preclude any sateral of them are so meagre as to preclude any sar-isfactory information being derived from them, and the Committee therefore recommend a form in detail, which is embodied in the report. The whole number of students under instruction the past year was about 510, and of these, about 135 have recently graduated, and are now ready to enter upon the work of preaching the Gospei. An increase of the missionary spirit is referred to among the students, and on the part of the Seminaries the raising of the standard of scholarship. Reference is made to the special courses of teachers instituted in several of our larger seminaries. also to their better appliances, either realized or also to their better appliances, either realized or in near prospect. Union Seminary having received the fine sum of \$100,000 from Hon. Edwin D. Mor-gan of New York. At Lane, a new seminary hali has been erected by the liberality of a few friends, one-half of the cost having been contributed by Preserved Smith, Esq., of Dayton. It was dedi-cated Dec. 18, 1879. The fact that Prof. R. D. Hitchcock has completed twenty-five years of iabor at Union; that Dr. Herrick Johnson has given way to Dr. A. J. Upson at Auburn, the former ha ing resumed the pastorate; that Dr. James Eeiis has taken the post vacated by the doath of Rev. Henry Smith, D.D. A prosperous condition of ...\$1,000 things also exists at the Western Theological Seminary at Allegheny. The total amount of the property belonging to our Theological School in

CONFIRMING THEOLOGICAL PROFESSORS. A lengthy debate sprung up over a recommenda-3. A specification of the items eemposing the each balance as above stated.

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

6. A tabular statement of the total investment of the Trustees to April 5, 1880, amounts to \$282, ol13.53, being an increase of \$18,600 from last year, with an accompanying certificate as follows: "The Finance Committee, in compliance with the first Finance Committee, in compliance with the first page 1.55 for any reason their selection did not meet."

Committee find that neither one of the three compliants are in order.

When we consider that the grounds of complaint are so indefinitely stated in each of the three complaints, that we are not only left in great doubt as vhich, under the charters of the different semina-ries and their relations to the General Assembly— 7. The account of the Treasurer of the General which was only that of a qualified supervision—the which, under the charters of the different semina-

Assembly ought not to go, and could not. After a very full interchange of opinion, and the reading of various extracts from the proceedings of previous Assemblies, this view, it became apparent, was the correct one, and the repert was mended by striking out all reference to Dr. Eells. beyond the mere announcement of the fact of his election to a professorship in Lane.

THE INSTRUCTION OF THE SEMINARIES. Another long debate ensued over a recommenda tion of the Committee, couched in streng language urging the professers in the seminaries not to co end to the young men those eminent men of arning of the Old World, whose writings are saturated with rationalistic or other skeptica teachings, but to warn them against these. It was stated to be an undoubted fact that young men were coming from the seminaries badly tinemen were coming from the seminaries badly tinctured with loose notions of theology, questiening the inspiration of the Scriptures, asserting the ultimate restoration of ail men, and in other respects widely departing from the faith of the Presbyterian Church. Dr. John Hall did not share in the fears of the Committee to that extent that would lead him to deny the eminent iearning of some modern skeptical thinkers and writers. They were profound schelars, and he would cheerfully admit it, while expressing nits title than were to admit it, while expressing pity that they were in such an unhappy case as not to be Christian men. He did not fear their acknowledged learning or ability, and he believed the battle that they had been waging against religion was already substantially lost to them. It was further contended that the loose notions entertained by theological students, of which complaint had been made, were and Brethren, the General Assembly of 1879, during its sessions at Saratoga, N. Y., appointed the undersigned a committee, "with power to nominate and appoint thirty-two others, who with themseives shall he Commissioners to represent this body in the Second General Council of the Presbyterian Aliliance, to he held in the city of Philadelphia, on Thursday, Sept. 23, 1880, their action being subject to the approval of the Assembly of 1880" (see the Minutes of the Assembly, page 616). In considering the matter entrusted tothem, the Committee found themselves charged with an important, delicate, and difficult service. Out of the whole number of four thousand nine hundred and even the persuasive and optimistic appeals of Dr. John Hall, than whom no man has more completely the confidence of the Assembly, could persuade the bedy to modify the Committee's streng warning utterances and exhortations. Every motion to this end was voted down, and by a vote emphatic in the heartiness with which it was given, and its near approach to unanimity, the Assembly declared its impatience with this trifling with the foundations of the faith of the Church, and its earliest assertion of a determination. nest assertion of a determination that these shabe maintained in all their integrity.

The report was finally adopted, and the session closed with prayer by Rev. I. B. Hopwood.

Evening.—The addresses of delegates from corespending bodies occupied the evening until a late hour. Dr. A. L. Chapin and Hon. E. D. Helton conveyed the greetings of the National Council of the Congregational Churches, and Rev. Principai John Cairns, D.D., speke as the delegate from the Syned of the United Presbyterian Church of Scetiand. To Committee thought it wise to appoint these speeches the Moderator (Dr. Paxton) replied with great appropriateness.

EIGHTH DAY-FRIDAY.

The Permanent Committee on Systematic Benefience was reappointed, consisting of Revs. I. W. Cochran, W. P. Breed, and H. C. Hayden; Eiders Aaren B. Belknap and David Robinson. WORK IN TEXAS. The Committee having in consideration the work

of the Church in Texas, reported through Dr. John

Hali. The Committee had conferred with the brethren from that State and from the Red River Presbytery. The questions were, Shaii we continue our work in that field ?- and if so, Can the Texas brethren have exceptional aid from the Board? is to the former of these peints, your commit-ee find that the population of Texas is very

large; is continually increasing; is at the present time, from causes which it is heped are not permanent, somewhat discouraged; that the whole Presbyterian population is relatively small, and widely scattered; and that the supply of educated ministers, in ail the denominations, is very insufficient. It appears that our brethren of the Southern Presbyterian Church seem inclined to seek the exclusive occupation of the State, as far as Preshyterianism is concerned. If we had evidence of their, ability in men and means to occupy the ground, in the judgment of this Committee it might properly be resigned into their hands, even at a sacrifice of feeling on the part of net a few whose sympathies are with our Church. But your Cemmittee regrets that there is no evidence of this. This report was adopted.

THE POLITY OF THE CHURCH.

AFTERNOON.—The Committee on this subject

THE POLITY OF THE CHURCH.

AFTERNOON.—The Committee on this subject centinue in the field, and in the same Christian usefully engaged as secretaries, editors, teachers, goodwill and spirit of conciliation which they have sought to exhibit, to afford Christian teach-ing and the means of grace to all to whom God in

brethren, your Committee have pleasure in stating that, as the result of the cenferences, practical cooperation can in some degree be promised to the brethren, in forms which it is not necessary to particularize, as they do not imply any exceptional action of the Beards; and for the rest your Committee enderses heartily the content of the center of the false notion that has prevailed by reason of the false notion that has prevailed by reason of the off-repeated assertion that we have too many ministers—an error that has, alast been too frequently made plausible by the apparent idleness of ministers, through the fastidiousness of churches, or ministers themselves. mittee enderses heartily the request of the breth-ren that the Beards will, as far as pessible, have regard to the present exceptional and peculiar con-of educating young men for the ministry as alldition of the Texan field.

In conclusion, your Committee, in your name, assure our brethren in Texas, represented by the Cemmissioners, of the prayerful interest on their ehalf, and cerdiai sympathy with them, of this

The repert was adepted. REPORTS FROM THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE.

Dr. Atwater reported fer this Committee in the wo following cases:

Judicial Case No. 5. Protest and appeal of Rev. J. W. Martin against certain action of the Presbytery of Philadelphia North, with regard to the Hermon Church, Frankford. The Committee recommend that the protest and appeal be dismissed, for the reason that it does not appear that any notice of the same has been given to the

Synod appealed from. Adopted.

Judicial Case No. 7. Complaint of Rev. Donald Fletcher against the Synod of Iowa North, for its action taken Oct. 7, 1879, in the matter of his complaint against the Presbytery of Waterloo. The Committee recommend that this complaint be dismissed, on the ground of the failure of the complainant to appear, either in person or by counsel, to prosecute it. Adopted.

Judge S M Moore, from the same Committee, submitted the following report: No. 8. Rev. N. West, D.D., vs. The Synod of

No. 9. Rev. N. West, D.D., vs. The Synod of No. 10. Rev. W. H. James et al. vs. The Synod f Cincinnati. The Judiciai Committee have had under consid-

ration these three complaints, and find that they are about the very same subject-matter, and may well be considered at once, and together.

Two of the three are complaints (Nos. 8 and 9) hy Rev. N. West, D.D., against the action of the Synod, on the — day of October, A. D. 1879, at its session then held at Lebanon. The Synod at that time and piece did consider a certain com-

that time and place did consider a certain complaint against the Presbytery of Cineinnati, and did reverse the proceedings of the Presbytery, and at the same time, in severe terms censured the Presbytery. This we learn from the records of Synod, and not from the complaints. The complaints, however, do complain that certain censures and requirements pronounced by the Synod are not sufficiently severe as against the Presby-

The complaint No. 10, is the complaint of Rev. W. H. James et al., members of the Presbytery of Cincinnati, complaining of the same action of Synod. They complain, hewever, that the action s unwarrantably severe, as against the Presbytery. out like Rev. N. West, D.D., they fail to describe the action complained of as being too severe, and we are left to examine the records of Synod, to as

certain what was done by Synod.

The notice of complaint in each of these three cases, and the complaints themselves, were all filed in due time; yet they are all so indefinite 1. A detailed statement of the freeze of the Trustees of the Permanent Funds by legacies, bonds, or mortange of the Permanent Funds by legacies, bonds or mortange of the Permanent Funds by legacies, bonds or mortange of the Permanent Funds by legacies, bonds or mortange of the Permanent Funds by legacies, bonds or mortange of the Permanent Funds by legacies, bonds or mortange of the Permanent

to the precise points complained of but actually required to examine the records to ascertain these points; and when we consider the character of the controversy itself, we the more cheerfully come to the conclusion at which we have arrived. The record shows that the whole matter might weil be left to be determined by the wisdom, and in the exercise of a sound discretion of Synod The Committee fail to find anything in the hat should occupy the time of the Assembly. are sure that by ending the controversy now, the peace of the Church, and the comfort and useful-

peace of the Church, and the comfort and usefulness of all concerned will be promoted.

Of course it is the imperative duty of every inferior court to obey the direction and mandate of
the superior, and such obedience, if necessary,
should be enforced by the superior ceurt.

We arrive at these conclusions all the more glad-

y, because a course different from that herein in dicated does not appear to be needed for the vindication of Rev. N. West, D.D. That has already een done in the most ampie manner. It appears that there is nothing derogatory to his moral, re-ligious, or ministerial character.

The premises considered, the Judicial Commit-tee recommend that each of the three complaints

be dismissed, and that the respective complainants have leave to withdraw all papers filed by them. THE CAUSE OF EDUCATION.

Dr. Howard Crosby reported from the Standing Committee on Education the following recommendation:

Resolved, That the General Assembly instruct the Board of Education to withhold all support from students who stand below the "medium"

mark in the respective educational institutions, unless special and satisfactory reasons may be shown to the Board for an exception.

Resolved, That the General Assembly hereby calls the attention of the Presbyteries to the rule requiring candidates to pursue their studies in institutions that are in sympathy with the doctrines of the Presbyterian Church of the Presbyterian Church.

Resoived, That the General Assembly urges

upon the theological seminaries to make it a general rule to require an education equivalent to a college course for admission to the lowest seminary class.

Resolved, That as the struggic of the coilege student is as severe as that of the student in the theological seminary, the Assembly approves of

theological seminary, the Assembly approves of an equal pecuniary apportionment to each.

Resolved, That pastors be requested, in view of the growing demand upon the Church, to urge upon the young men under their charge the importance of their consecration to the Gospei minimal.

Istry.

Resoived, That the election by the Board of Rev. J. M. Croweli, in piace of Rev. Charles A. Dickey, resigned, is hereby confirmed.

Resolved, That the members of the Board, whose term of service expires with this Assembly, to wit: Revs. Richard H. Allen, J. Frederick Dripps, and R. M. Patterson, and Elders William Fewsmith, Samuel Field, and Rohert N. Whillden, he and are hereby reflected.

Fewsmith, Samuel Field, and Rohert N. Whillden, be and are hereby redected.

Resolved, That the vacancy in the Board existing from the declinature of Rev. John DeWitt, be filled by the Rev. S. A. Mutchmore.

Preceding these resolutions, the Committee said, among other things, that the Presbyterian Church has always sustained a deserved reputation for the emphasis it has giveu to an educated ministry; that she believes a sanctified jearning is necessary to combat and expose the plausible errers that are circulated to undermine the faith of the ignorant, and which, in the Protean forms of natthat are circulated to undermine the faith of the ignorant, and which, in the Protean forms of naturalism, evolutionism, agnesticism, pantheism, and rationalism, assume the imposing names of science and philosophy; and that a sufficient education for the Christian ministry must consume the time of many years (say from eight to ten years), and during this time the candidate must he supported. If any remunerative employment is added to his studies, the studies are to that extent marred; and aithough many noble men have

tent marred; and aithough many nobie men have surmounted these difficulties, they would not rec-ommend these difficulties as part of the education-al system of the Church. And yet some pecuniary system they must have system they must have.

During the past year the amount piedged to students in colleges and seminaries, was \$100 in

missionaries, etc., er perhaps unwilling to enter upon difficult fields. In any case, the Church needs more ministers, and the public mind should be disabused of the false netion that has prevail-

pervading as in any ether subject before the

One-third of eur Ministry, he said, have been under the care of our Board; and there are as conspicuous lights among them as are shining in any of the pulpits of our land. I find that the number of Heme Missienaries, whe, from a sense of indebtedness to the Church for their support, have been willing to go to the frontier, is over four hundred. Over sixty of our Foreign Mission-aries have also been supplied by our Board. You have been itstening for the past few days to

the aggressive movements of the Church. Statements have been made in relation to the necessity of missionaries, at home and abroad. Where are they to come from? They are the young men from our seminaries. The Home Board is largely dependent upon our young men. The Foreign Board does not send out old men with their families. Young men are wanted who can readily learn a language and initiate a career. We have heard of the wants of India, of China. I take and oper my lists. Are the seminaries furnishing enough men to answer the eail? I see not enough furnished to supply the vacancies of those who have passed away by death. Is this doing our work adequately? We have heard of the necessities of the freedmen. But, where are the men to come from that are to man these churches, or to fill the institutions established among this neglected class? Fifty-eight of them were under our care last year. Were it not for what the Board is doing, all the investments you are making in the freedmen's cause would be of little ac-We are helping Germans Into the ministry in order that we may reach that class of our population. We need the right sort of men. Every properly-qualified German minister can get a church, and so in other directions. There are many persons who do not know how

we receive students under our eare. The first we receive students under our eare. The first thing to do is for the Session to recommend the student. The Session and the minister are first responsible for his exceilence. He is recommend-ed by the Session to the Presbytery. The Presby-tery examines him in regard to certain particu-iars determined by the Assembly. When the ap-plicant is found to be qualified, he is recommend-ed to the Board. The Board accepts him, but does not pay him any money until a report is received not pay him any money until a report is received from the institution where he is studying, indicating that he has character, scholarship, economy, punctuality, and also rhetorical excellence, which latter quality we consider of prime importance. When we find that all things are in order, we send him the first instalment of his scholarship.

I am happy to say that I have found in the Pres-

byteries a growing determination to be very careful in regard to the individuals whom they send to us. In the few eases in which they have not been thus careful, we have notified them; and they have ceoperated with us in improvement in this respect. There are still some who are too careless The Presbyteries are in a hurry to get away; the eandidate is brought to the bench, and a few questions put to him, and he is recommended. This custom is liable to foist upon the Board men who afterward prove unfit, and fall by the way. But this course of the Presbyteries should not be en-

Remarks followed Dr. Poer's address, from several of the Commissioners, Drs. Agnew, Chapin of Beioit Coilege, Atwater, and others, when the report was unanimously adopted.

SCHOOLS FOR YOUNG WOMEN

The following resolution was offered by Dr. John Hall, and adopted: Resolved, That in view of the close connection between our homes and congregations and the edu-cation of the girls born within our Church, this

General Assembly commend to the confidence of our people the educational institutions which do their work in sympathy with the character and aims of our Church. And further, that ministers be urged to countenance and in all fitting ways promote the efficiency of ladies' schools where they are needed in addition to our State institutions, in which the highest culture shall be accom panied and ieavened by the evangelical faith and worship of our Church. A COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

The Moderator announced the following Com mittee to consider and report to the next Assembly on the modes of operation of the Board of Home Missions in its relation to the Presbyteries: Revs. John C. Backus, D.D., Baltimore; George Hiji. D.D., Blairsville; Charles Dickey, D.D., Philadeiphia; T. Ralston Smith, D.D., Rochester; and Arthur Mitchell, D.D., Chicago. Elder—Hon. Wil-liam Strong, Washington; E. M. McPherson, Bos-ton; Hon. T. P. Handy, Cleveland; George S. Drake, St. Louis; Hon. J. T. Nixen, New Jersey.

THE MILEAGE REPORT. AFTERNOON.—The Mileage Committee made its

finai report. It appears that eight Presbyteries did not pay anything to either the Mileage or Entertainment funds—the Presbyteries of Beilefontaine, Chester, Nassau, Saginaw, St. Ciairsville, Vincennes, Wash ngten, and Westminster. They of course paid heir own bilis, both traveiling expenses and en-

Fifteen Preshyteries contributed nothing to the Entertainment Fund, and have paid their own exenses. They are the Preshyteries of Athens, Brooklyn, Chemung, Cieveland, Eric, Columbus, Mahoning, Marion, Transyivania, Utlca, West Jersey, Indianapoiis, Lackawanna, New Castle, and

Eleven other Presbyteries were short on one or the other fund, in a greater or less amount. The Committee were unanimous in expressing The Committee were unanimous in expressing the opinion that the present system of making assessments on the Presbyteries in proportion to the number of communicants, is as near perfect as any that can be devised, being based upon the principle that the strong should assist in bearing the burdens of the weak, and the only method by which the Home Mission Presbyteries can be represented in our General Assemblies.

The receipts of the Committee were as follows:

Balance..... .\$11,733 64

Fund of 1881.

Resolved, That the Mileage Committee be instructed to pay to the Treasurer of the General Assembly, the balance remaining in their hands.

REORGANIZATION OF SYNODS. The report submitted on Monday from a Com-

that Synods shall be courts of last resort in cases which do not involve the doctrine or constitution of the Church; 3d, that a closer connection be established between the Synods and the Boards of the Church. The General Assembly was asked to act on the foliowing considerations: 1st, to consider whether certain evils have not grown upnot in eur system itself, not in any of its general principles, but in some of our existing forms and modes of procedure, which ought to be removed; 2d, to consider whether the measures which the Cemmittee proposes will not remeve these evils; 3d, if the Assembly is convinced that the evils exist, and that it is desirable to remove them, it is asked to adopt the recommendations at once upon their merits.

their merits.

Does any necessity exist for the first overture? The facts show that there is an average attendance of less than one-third of the members of the ance of less than one-third of the members of the Synods at the meetings of these bodies. The effect is bad en the members. The effect on the church and place of meeting is bad. The overture proposes to leave the arrangement of the terms of the representation in Synods to the Synod itself, with the approval of a majority of its Presbyteries. It leaves it optional with the Synods to constitute themselves delegated bodies, so that the smaller ones need not be compelled to de it, at once. The utilimate end aimed at is to make the Synods cetermines with the States, for the sake Synods cetermineus with the States, for the sake ef their greater influence on the States them-

Is there any necessity for the second overture? The Assembly is now at the mercy of persons of a litigious disposition, who may force trials, mereiy personal in their bearing, on the body; or a man may be acquitted in Presbytery and Synod, and yet, by a discontented member of those courts, be placed on the gridiron before the whole Church be placed on the griding before the whole Church and the world, and an ill saver against the Chris-tian name be unnecessarily spread ahroad. This danger has of recent years tempted the Judicial Committee to exceed their power, and to dismiss cases where they could find any point to hang the dismissal upon. This is unjust to the parties who are encouraged to come here. In civil causes a man may corry a case to the Supreme Court of the man may carry a case to the Supreme Court of the State, but not the Supreme Court of the United Moreover, the right of States. Cannot an analogous principle safely adopted in the Church? review and control will still exist in the Assembly; so that if any wrong should be done below, it could still be corrected.

The third recommendation of the Committee Patterson thought, would commend itself

without discussion. A discussion of the report followed, and the amended overtures now sent down to the Presbyteries, after their finai revision as noticed further on, were adopted:

THE FINAL OVERTURES. I. Shali ehap. xi., sec. 1, of the Form of Government be amended, so that the whole section shall read:

"As a Presbytery is a convention of the bishops and elders within a certain district, so a Synod is a convention of the bishops and elders within a larger district, including at least three Presbyteries. The Synod may be composed at its own op-tion, with the consent of a majority of its Presbyteries, either of ail the bishops and an elder from each congregation in its district, with the same modifications as in the Presbytery, or of equal delegations of bishops and eiders, elected by the Presbyteries on a basis and on a ratio determined n like manner by the Synod itself and its Presby-

II. Shail chap. xi., sec. 4, of the Form of Gov-

"The Synod has power to receive and issue all appeals regularly brought up from Presbyteries; to decide all references made to them; its decisions on appeals, complaints, and references, which do not affect the doctrine or constitution of the Church, being final; to review the records of Pres-

yteries," etc.
III. Shall the first clause of chap. xii., sec. 4, be amended so as to read: "The General Assembly shall receive and issue all appeals, complaints, and references that affect the doctrine or constitution of the Church, which may be regularly brought before them from the inferior judicatories."

AN IMPORTANT RESOLUTION.

In connection with the same report was a reso ution which, Dr. Patterson explained, if adopted by the Assembly, would go into immediate effect; was adopted, and is as follows: Resolved. That the Boards of the C rected to make annually to each of the Synods de-tailed reports of their work within its bounds; tailed reports of their work within its bounds; and that each Synod, carefully considering its own

conditions and wants, be directed to report to the General Assembly any suggestions or pr with reference to the work of the Boar its bounds, as may seem to it wise; and that these suggestions or propositions be referred by the General Assembly to its Standing Committee on It was further explained that this resolution did

not change the existing obligation of the Boards to report to the General Assembly. EVENING.-Rev. J. P. Kumler opened the ses-

ion with prayer. REPORTS ON BILLS AND OVERTURES. The Committee on Bilis and Overtures proceed-

ed to report on the various papers referred to it, as foliows: TEMPERANCE.

Answer to Overture 5 from the Presbytery of Syracuse, to memoriai No. 19, and to papers No. 20 and 201, ali on the subject of Temperance:

1. The General Assembly, viewing with grave apprehension the persistence and spread of the use of intoxicating drinks as among the greatest, if not the greatest, evil of our day, as a curse resting upon every nation of Christendom, as muitiplying their burdens of taxation, pauperism and crime; as undermining their material prosperity, as a powerful hindrance to the Gospei at home, and as still more deeply degrading the heathen, whom we seek to evangelize abroad, would rejoice at the revival in recent years of efforts to stay these great cyils, and would renew its testimony, negun as early as 1812 (and continued to the pres ent day), "not only against actual intemperance but against all those habits and induigences which may have a tendency to produce it."

any have a tendency to produce it."

2. We reiterate the judgments of former General Assemblies against the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors to be used as a heverage, and against the renting of one's property knowingly for such manufacture and sale. We admonish our members to avail of the corplication to the file. our members to avoid all complicity in the traffic, and to use all their influence for the suppression of the same in such measures and to such degrees as shall seem to them wise and expedient. 3. The efforts of the women of our own and of other churches in the promotion of the cause of temperance, are recognized as a powerful factor in the settlement of this question, and greatly increase our hope of final and complete success.

4. In answer to the Overture of the Presbyter; 4. In answer to the Overture of the Fresbytery of Syracuse, we recommend the appointment of a Special Committee of nine, a majority of whom shall reside in or near Syracuse, to whom shall be referred the question of a Permanent Committee of the Assembly on Temperance, who shall report to the next General Assembly. Adopted.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

Nos. 15 and 16.—The Committee have had before them several overtures on the subject of Indian rights and missions, calling the attention of the Assembly to the situation and prospects of the Indian tribes of our country, asking for increased effort in their behalf on the part of the Board of Home and Foreign Missions, and also requesting the Assembly to ask for the identity that requesting the Assembly to ask for the legislation of Congress in their behalf. The Committee recommend the following answers:

1. That the Board of Home and Foreign Mis-

From this amount the bills for entertainment are to be paid by the Treasurer; estimating them at \$6,000, would leave a halance of \$5,733.64 for the current expenses for the coming year.

The receipts this year are \$3,577.88 more than they were in 1879.

The Mileage expenses are also \$1,024.33 more than in 1879.

The following recommendations were adopted:
Reselved, That the apportionment for the Mileage of 1881, for each communicant, be five cents.
Reselved, That an apportionment of two cents and make inalienable for a term of years; (3) The support by the general government of common support the securing to them. support by the general government of common schools among them, and (4) The securing to the Indians of the enjoyment of full religious liberty. A lengthy debate followed the report upon the

Indian question. Eider T. M. Sinclair said that it was from no sen-During the past year the amount piedged to students in colleges and seminaries, was \$100 in each case, and the amount to those in preparatory schools (principally for fields among the foreign-born or Freedmen) was \$75, and these piedged amounts were fully paid out of the income of the year—the old debt of the Board, \$9,500, remaining as it was. Four hundred and twenty-four candidates were thus helped during the last year, of whom 206 were in theological seminaries, 194 in colleges, and 24 in preparatory schools. Out of

of God over these people in the mission fields of Deliverance in this matter other than to express Dakota. I can picture to myself that beautiful Indian settlement in the neighborhood of Flandrau, in the Big Sioux vailey, all lined on the hillsides by the white houses of the Indians, their neat built dwellings, and high up on a prominent position their picturesque church, seen standing there as a monument of God, and of the work which has been done there. These Indians in Flandrau are in this matter other than to express it is earnest hope that the general Government will use its utmost endeavor to wipe out the last vestige of this monstrous evil at the earliest practicable period.

The report was adopted.

NINTH DAY—SATURDAY. been done there. These Indians in Flandrau are the same ones who eighteen years ago joined in that terrible war and massacre in Minnesota. When I was stating this matter to Presbytery, I said that it had been estimated that it cost a million dollars to kill an Indian. A Baptist brother arose and said that he had just received an estimated the said of the said mate that it cost \$16.16 for the conversion of an Indian. If we would spend but the slightest moi-ety of the sum we have expended in trying to ex-terminate the Indians, we would have them prought to the knowledge and love of Christ.

Rev. A. M. Mann sald that the statistics in regard to the Indians did not show that our efforts to give them the Gospel were fruitless.

Artemus Ehnamani, an Indian who had come to the Assembly by direction of the four tribes of the Dakota Nation, then spoke, Dr. Riggs acting as interpreter. He referred to the completion of the Bibie in the Dakota ianguage by Drs. Riggs and Williamson, and said:

These churches among the Dakotas organized a Home Missionary Society, and have for several years been sending out missionaries. This last Winter they had one at Devil's Lake and one on the Big Cheyenno, both ordained ministers of the the Big Cheyenne, both ordained ministers of the Presbytery of Dakota, and have been so far doing good work, and many have received the Gospel. A great many tribes have only heard very indistinctly in regard to the Gospel. Until they can have native religious teachers they are not likely to receive it in such a way as to be benefited by it. We Dakotas have been sending it as far as we could, but the tribes of Red Cloud, Spotted Tail, and those on the south and west of the Missouri river, have had neither white men nor Indian sent to them as yet. We believe they are ready to receive the Gospel. We are very anxious to carry ceive the Gospel. We are very anxious to carry the Gospel to them; but without help we cannot do it. We are, therefore, anxious to engage the interest of the Church to help us to the wild part of the Sioux Nation. The Indians have now become very tame, and are ready to receive the Gospel from anybody. We want you to help us to convert our own people. Our people have been like wild auimais, without law over them. But now they are anxious to have law over them, and to be protected by law, and to be like white people, and have the same privileges that white men have, and finally, when they come up to that point, that they should be recognized as citizens of this Government. That is all. (Applause.)

Rev. E. R. Burkhalter thought the Assembly should express itself so as to be feit in the legislation of the country.

Rev. William Meyer said the Indian would respect our rights If we would respect his. The example of the white men on the frontier was very bad, as a rule.

Rev. H. H. Hunter (colored) spoke earnestly for the Indian, the Chinaman, and the black man, ask-

ing only that they have justice and a chance.

Dr. John Hall hoped the Assembly would appoint an influential committee of four elders and three ministers, who would personally bring this matter to the notice of the Government and the finance of the finance of the Government and the finance of the Government and the finance of the fin and urge it. No time is to be lost, he said, and we should make the politicians understand that we of this Presbyterian Church stand higher than either party (applause), and that we want this race that has the strongest claim to this soil, if antiquity of possession means anything, to have just and free and equal rights. We have no right to hold them amenable to our laws, untll we give them the protection of just and equal laws.

Drs. Lindsley, S. M. Hamili, J. E. Rockwell, E. R. Craven, Howard Crosby, and Judge Moore fur-

R. Craven, Howard Crosby, and Judge Moore further discussed the question, when the following substitute to the motion of Dr. Hall was offered by Dr. William Alkman, and adopted:

Resolved, That this Assembly, by its Moderator, appoint a committee of seven, consisting of four elders and three ministers, to act on the above resolutions, and urge upon the Government of the United States such action as will, on the whole, best promote the welfare of the Indians.

LOTTERY SCHEMES AND OBSCENE LITERATURE IN THE MAILS.

No. 22. A petition having been referred to the committee respecting the circulation through the Committee respecting the circulation through the mails of lottery schemes and immoral literature, mails of lottery schemes and immoral literature, and the committee respecting the circulation through the committee of sevent and exculpation by the accused, is contrary to the declared principles, the prescribed rules and exculpation by the accused, is contrary to the declared principles, the prescribed rules, and exculpation by the accused, is contrary to the declared principles, the prescribed rules, and exculpation by the accused, is contrary to the declared principles, the prescribed rules,

mails of lottery schemes and immoral literature, the Committee recommend the following resolu-

and otherwise, of p Adopted.

THE PERILS OF A DEGRADED MINISTRY. No. 18. The Committee have had before them

No. 18. The Committee nave had before mem an overture on the perils of a degraded ministry. The title is infelicitous, and fails to present the true design of the paper, which sets forth the well known difficulties that attend the loose notions known difficulties that attend the ioose notions prevailing in regard to the permanence of the pastoral relation and the mutual obligations of pastor and people. There are many statements in the overture which deserve attention, and might be properly spread before the churches in the form of a tract or other publication. The Committee would however recommend the following anild, however, recommend the following an-

Whereas, The frequent dissolution of the pastoral relation is a growing evil in our Church, arising largely out of the loose opinions which prevail as to the relation of pastor and people, and the influence of men who regard more the financial than the spiritual interests of the Church; therefore Resolved, (1) That Presbyteries be reminded of the necessity of giving clear and full instruction on the subject at the time of the installation of pastors. (2) That Article XVII. of our Form of Government, in its spirit and letter, should be strictly observed by all our pastors and churches; and that our Presbyteries be enjoined to seek its rigid enforcement. Adopted. Whereas, The frequent dissolution of the pas-

lts rigid enforcement. Adopted.

AS TO THE SABBATH. Nos. 8 to 12. Overtures from the Presbyteries of Phlladelphia, Butler, and Clevoland, suggest

the appointment of a permanent Committee on the Sabbath; to which it is recommended that answer be returned as follows:

The Assembly deem it inadvisable to appoint such a Committee for the reasons, (1) that it is insuch a Committee for the reasons, (4) that it is in-expedient to multiply permanent committees of the General Assembly; (2) that it properly devolves on the Assembly itself to discharge any appropri-ate function of such Committee, such as the call-ing attention of our judicatories and members to

the evils in question, and enjoining action on their part, and bearing testimony when there seems ocasion; (3) and that the work of reform must be carried an in the second States and communities. carried on in the several States and communities in such ways as the special circumstances of each render expedient.

The Committee also recommend the adoption of

the following resolution:
Resolved, (1) That this General Assembly, renewing the full and explicit testimony of the last Assembly with reference to the Sabbath, would Assembly with reference to the Sabbath, would earnestly warn the members of our churches against the prevailing temptations to self-induigence and pleasure-seeking in the use of its icisure; and against the selfish or thoughtless employment of capital in such ways as directly or indirectly to rob others of their Sabbath rest, and tempt them to violate their consciences by Sunday labor.

Besolved, (2) That in view of the great increase is the publication, huving, and reading of Sunday

In the publication, buying, and reading of Sunday newspapers, the Assembly would especially reiter-ate its testimony against this practice, as infring-ing on that rest from worldly business and care which the letter and spirit of the Fourth Conwhich the letter and spirit of the reacting mandment enjoin, and as directly counteracting the highest spiritual benefits which the rest-day is designed to confer.

Resolved, (1) That the Assembly thankfully rec-

Resolved, (1) That the Assembly thankfully recognizes the activity shown by associations in several of our States and cities, in resisting influences hostile to the Sabbath, and in seeking to secure to all classes legal protection to the sacred rights of rest and worship; and we recommend active coperation in all wise efforts to this end.

Resolved, (1) That the Assembly offers hearty to and prayers for those in other

sympathy to, and prayers for, those in other lands, less favored than our own, who are seeking, in the interests alike of religion and humanity, to recover the Sabbath rest.

The report and resolutions were adopted.

AS TO MORMONISM.

No. 23. In reply to the overtures on Mormon-sm, we recommend the adoption of the following: bly of 1879 expressed its abhorrence of the abominations of Mormonism in the action taken on the subject of Polygamy, and did further heartily commend the steps taken by the civil power towards the total suppression of this great iniquity, it is deemed unnecessary for this Assembly to make any further.

May 29, 1880. Rev. J. H. Vance led the devotional exercises. SYNODICAL REORGANIZATION.

The overtures on Synodical reorganization were reconsidered in order to embody an explanatory resolution, and then adopted as given elsewhere. On motion of Dr. Humphrey the following was also adopted:

Resolved, That the Special Committee on the Reconstruction, etc., of Synods be continued, with Instructions to keep in hand their suggested reconstruction of Synods for the purpose of receiving suggestions from the Synods themselves; and in case of the adoption of the overture by the Prespectations to report the plan saw or assmall-Presbyteries, to report the pian anew, or as modified under the suggestions received, to the next Assembly for its action.

THE CLERKSHIP. On motion of Dr. Worrall, the following resolu-

tion was adopted: Resolved, Inasmuch as the General Assembly has temporarily relieved Dr. Dickson of the duties of the Secretaryship of the Board of Home Missions, that he be also relieved of the active duties of his clerkship for the ensuing year, and that Rev. William H. Roberts be appointed Permanent

RECORDS OF GENEVA SYNOD. The reports on Synodical Records were approv-

ed without debate until that of Geneva was reached, when the Committee appointed to examine the book reported one exception. It said: In order that the Assembly may understand the reasons for the exception, it is necessary to state

the facts out of which the exception arises. A member of a church under the care of a Presbytery within the bounds of the Synod of Geneva, removed to the West. Years passed, during which nemoved to the west. Years passed, during which he sent no report to the church of which he was a member. The Session at length sent a letter, or letters, to his supposed address, which brought no response. Whereupon the Session "Resolved that the said — be, and he hereby is, suspended from the communion of the Church until he shall appear," etc. This action of the Session was sent to the same address, and brought a response "breathing a true Christian spirit." Whereupon the action of suspension was rescinded and

ietter of dismission granted. When the Records of Session came before the Presbytery, exception was taken to the minute recording the suspension, because it was inflicted "without due process of trial."

"without due process of trial."

When, in turn, the Minutes of the Presbytery came before the Synod, that body approved them as far as written, with the exception of the minute on page 513, viz: "That a member was suspended without due process of trial." Such is the history of the case. Your Committee would respectfully recommend that the Records of the Synod of Geneva be endorsed as follows, viz:

"Approved as far as written, with the exception of

three ministers, who would personally bring this should do. (See Digest, p. 537, sec. III, sub-sec. 1, paragraph 1.)

and urge it. No time is to be lost, he said, and we

2. Because the action of the Presbytery to which the exception was taken was constitutional, regular and wise. (See Book of Discipline, chap. IV., secs. 9-13; also Digest, p. 501, sec. V., sub-sec. 1, paragraph a, with sub-secs. 2 and 3.)

Rev. H. W. Torrence read a paper which presented the views of the Presbytery which had disapproved of the action of the First church of Geneva. We condense the reasons as submitted:

I. To inflict judicial sentence upon a church ember without citation and trlai, is a very dangerous precedent.

II. To inflict such a sentence in this way, when

the Church, and requests to be cut off from the Church.

tion:

Resolved, That the General Assembly renew the expressions of the last Assembly, of sympathy with the efforts to suppress the circulation, in the mails the efforts to suppress the circulation, in the mails and otherwise, of publications of this character. the Providence of God there has been no good op-portunity if transferring membership in the new residence. V. Suspension, in such a case, is by no means a

slight injry, to be removed some time, if the condemne shall find it out, and explain himself.

VI. Whe it is indeed granted that a Session may propriy prevent an accused person from apinghe Lord's Table, in order to avert injury to eligion, and may so far suspend from church priisge, yet in this case (see Chap. IV., Sec. 18, Ebk of Discipline) the accused is on the ound, to charge against him is to be examined due tip, and a trial to be had, which is different in eve particular from suspending a member who is at distance, without notice, without trial, and witht a chance of a hearing and defence.

The redence of the member of the Geneva church w known. And what justification for this depart from the regular order of disci-

pline, sin a citation could have been sent to him as dibtly and as easily as the first letter to him; andsecond citation, with the consequen-ces of next stated, as in Secs. 11 and 13 of Chap. IV. of Bo of Discipline, could also have been sent to him well as the sentence of suspension. This inflicin of judicial sentence on the accused in these cumtances of his known residence and easy actiability of the regular order of discipline, the rry thing to which the Presbytery took except onle review of the sessional records, and the veryimphich the Synod approved by its censure of a Psbytery.

VII. The meassigned no reason for reversime the actio othe Presbytery in the case. IV. of Bo of Discipline, could also have be

VII. The mussigned no reason for reversing the acti othe Presbytery in the case.

VIII. It mas, in conclusion, to refer for a moment to era decisions of General Assemblies—not is ough the case now presented were not copile in itself, but for the sole and express purise keeping the case distinct from all extraneos tter. These decisions extend all extraneos tter. These decisions extend from the Assm of 1825 to that of 1872, inclusive. They elsin every instance to cases of absent Churc ubers whose places of residence are not know; reas the case in hand was that

of a member wiplace of residence was known.

1. The decid 1825 is itself very careful to say of thos aknown residence: "If they should ever core be heard from (which was the fact about tember in Detroit), they are to be regularly teth according to the Word of God and the piles of our Church" (See Digest, p. 626).

2. The Assert 1853, New School (see Di-

gest, p. 626), de with the same class—those whose residently whose residently the class and intended dissays at the officer and intended dis-erimination, "fully conceded and firmly maintained by eneral Assembly, that in ali cases where anler can be reached by a cita-tion, and broughial, it is the duty of the ju-dicatory to whis directly amenable to pro-ceed against brording to the process readicatory to the process preced against boording to the process prescribed by the if Discipline."

3. The Deliv of the Assembly of 1856

(Old School), at of 1865 (Old School), as well as that oof the Reunited Church, all relate to membanknown places of residence. Rev. Dr. H. on read a statement of the case as mainby the Session of the First Presbyterlan of Geneva, and sustained by the action of th; so that it was, in effect.

a defence of ton of the Synod. We also condense this r want of space: When the Cie on our Book of Records, said Dr. Nelsosported the exception to the Presbytery, antiention of the Presbytery had been fully to the subject, the Moderator put the quevote more than once, without being abilde whether the "ayes" or no a rising vote then the "nays" "ex On a rising vote then to

The vote of the Synod was nearly unanimous (our Presbytery of course not voting) to adopt the report of the Committee taking exception to the Presbytery's censure of our records, and thus approving our records without exception.

In regard to our own action, we ask the Assembly to bear us these few words:

bly to hear us, these few words:

1. It plainly appears, from the records, that the person supposed to be wronged by our action has made no complaint of it, as to its spirit, or its sub-

stance, or its form.

2. The action which we took is, in express terms, recommended by the General Assembly of 1825 (see Moore's Digost, p. 626). That was long before the division of the Church. Within the time of our separation, the Assemblies of both branches acted on the same question. One, in time of our separation, the Assemblies of both branches acted on the same question. One, in 1853, declares its perfect agreement with "the judgment of the Assembly of 1825." The other, in 1856 and 1865 (as again the United Assembly in 1872), makes a more brief Deliverance, recompany to the contract of needing that the names of such absent delin-uents be placed "on a separate list," and omitted in the statistical returns of the Church."

That is counting them out of the Church."

That is counting them out of the number of communicants in good and regular standing. That is virtual and actual suspension from church privileges without using the word which most clearly the common of the comm expresses it. We agree with the Assembly of 1825, in thinking it a better form of procedure to record all the facts, in a minute which recognizes all the possibilities of innocence, and also the

probability of delinquency; and then to "declare such persons suspended from the privileges of the church," until satisfaction shall be given.

The Assembly will perceive that the ground taken, in the memorial complaining of the Synod's see, in the memorial complaining of the synous action, would forbid a Session to suspend from church privileges and fellowship a member who, immediately after committing a gross crime, should flee to parts unknown. In such a case, no judicature could hesitate to declare the person suspended from communion until he should return, or so communicate with the Session as to put it in their power to institute a regular process of trial. their power to institute a regular process of trial

case now under consideration is by no means so gross and flagrant, but it involves principle, and we do not believe that the Assembly will kill, in a milder case, a principle which would so unquestionably and so necessarily be invoked in the more flagrant case.

In this case the record shows no imputation of

crime or of any gross offence. It does not affix any such stigma. It does state the unquestionable facts of disappearance without asking for a letter, and of failure to communicate with the Session This the General Assembly of 1825 clearly and

This the General Assembly of 1825 clearly and justly deciared to be "itself a censurable violation of the principles of church feliowship," which "may infer suspension from church privileges."

3. The author of the complaining momorial, while explicitly dissenting from the Deliverance of the Assembly of 1825, and strenuously arguing against it, charges that it is not applicable to our seed inserting the residence of our delinquent. case, inasmuch as the residence of our delinquent was "known." He infers this from our addressing him at Detroit. The fact in the case is more cor rectiy represented by our records, which, under their earlier dates, speak of "Detroit, which we understand to be his place of residence." This understanding lacked the confirmation which it would have received if answers had come to our communications so addressed. Subsequently, when such answers did come, our records speak of him as "Mr. - of Detroit.

If the Assembly judges this point against our records to be well taken, and to require censure, we hope that the Deliverance will be so framed as to make it evident that the Assembly of 1880 does not revoke the Deliverance of the Assembly of 1825, but only judges that our case is not fairly covered by it.

We are far less anxious to escape censure for our we are far less anxious to escape consure for our particular action (faithfui, and brotherly, and right, as we believe it to have been), than we are that the power of Sessions to guard their members against the temptation to avoid wholesome oversight by playing "hide-and-go-seek," shall not be paralyzed. We seriously think that a thoughtful and brotherly use of this power is greatly needed in our times and that there is year little denor. in our times, and that there is very little danger of its being used rashly or tyrannically under a sys-tem of government which makes appeals and compiaints so easy.

ACTION ON THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT. Upon the conclusion of the reading of these papers, a vote was at once taken upon the question of adopting the Committee's report, and it was iost, and this was followed by a direct vote approving of the records of the Synod of Geneva.

RECORDS OF THE SYNOD OF KENTUCKY. These records were approved with the excep-

tions: 1. On page 98 it is stated that "On motion" the stead of the usual reading of the Records of the last meeting a synod, the Records of said meeting, as printed, were distributed amongst the members of Synod. Your Committee recommend that exception be taken to such a course, as an unsafe precedent.

2. On pages 128 and 129. Synod except to the

action of a Presbytery in approving the Sessional Records of a certain church, because of alleged ir-regularity of said Session in receiving members into the church on return of certificates alone, after undue length of time; knowledge of such irregularity being brought to Synod's notice by a protest. (Book of Discipline, Chap. II., Sec. 2.) Your Committee recommend that exception be taken to this action of Synod, because in their judgment the Synod's exception to the Presbytery's action is not well taken; for the reason that the parties in question had good and sufficient reasons for uch delay.

3. On page 131. In the issue of the complaint against a Presbytery for the licensure of a brother, without his having pursued the usual course of lit-erary and theological studies, the complaint was not sustained: (1) Because such exceptional eases not sustained: (1) Because such exceptional eases for licensure were provided for in the Form of Government (Chap. XIV., Sec. 5); (2) Because licensure for the Gospei ministry does not invest a man with authority to govern in the Church, nor to administer her sealing ordinances, but adds this: "That the Presbytery be enjoined not to ordain said brother to the full work of the ministry, without asking advice of the Synod."

said brother to the full work of the ministry, without asking advice of the Synod."

Your Committee respectfully recommend that exception be taken to this last instruction, enjoining the Prosbytery not to act in a certain caso: (1) Because the Synod undertakes to prejudge a case that has only a hypothetical existence; (2) Because, should there be such a case in fact as supposed, the Synod transcends its authority in that it may not dictate to, nor enjoin, Presbytery, in matters of this character, the Form of Church Government making it the prerogative of the Presfor matters of this character, the Form of Church Government making it the prerogative of the Presbytery alone to examine and license candidates for the holy ministry, and to ordain, instal, remove, and judge ministers. (Ch. Gov., Chap. X., Sec. 8.)

(3) Because a Synod has power to adjudge of Presbyterial action only on appeal or complaint. (Book of Discipline, Chap. VII., Sec. 1, paragraph 4.)

A motion to expunge the Committee's first exception was carried. The second exception was sustained. The third exception being taken up, Dr. E. P. Humphrey made a statement of the facts of the case to show that the Committee's recommendation should not be adopted.

The exception of the Committee was iald on the table, and the report as thus amended was adopted THE CINCINNATI JUDICIAL CASES.

EVENING.—The three cases coming from Cincinati, reported on by the Judiciai Committee on Friday, and left on the order of unfinished business were now taken up.

It will be remembered that the Committee re ported in favor of dismissing all the cases. . Dr. Brookes now read the petition of Dr. N. West, which was a complaint of the most grievous in justice done him, and an appeal for a full trial by the Assembly. Dr. Brookes suggested, and was in favor of sending a strong, fair Judicial Commission to Cincinnati, to make an exhaustive inquiry into this case, and report thereon to the next Assembiy.

The matter was discussed by Rev. W. H. James, Dr. Lyman Atwater, and Judge Moore, after which the report of the Judicial Committee was adopted -in other words, the cases were disinlased. But the matter again came up when the records of the Synod of Cincinnati were reported for action; a tedious discussion followed, and the case of Rev. Nathanlel West was once more dismissed.

The Judicial Committee made another report or petition from the Session of the Fifth Presbytethe "nays" ex On a rising vote then taken, fourteen tof the Presbytery voted to approve the d, and twelve voted to approve our rechout exception—so nearly equally dividet Presbytery.

We seriously the course which we had approved as full dance with the procedure.

The "ays" or On a rising vote then taken, fourteen to fine the facts of Cincinnati, and also on one from A.

B. Ritchie and others, that they saw nothing in the facts presented by these papers requiring their further attention, and recommending that no further action be taken. Adopted.

The question whether the meeting of the Asembly in the State House was legally ln accordance with the adjournment of last year, was reported by the Judicial Committee as regular. AdoptTENTH DAY-MONDAY. was ordered placed on flie.

After devotional exercises, the Moderator an-MANY THANKS. nounced the following Committees, called for by On motion, the usual resolutions of thanks were the action of the Assembly on different recommenunanimously and heartily adopted by a rising vote, On three Overtures on Unemployed Ministers

and Vacant Churches—Ministers, S. J. Niccolis, Timothy Hill, J. N. McClung; Elders, C. Thomson, Henry M. Blossom.

On Presenting the Case of the Indians to the General Government—Elders, W. E. Dodge, Thomas M. Sinclair, Samuel M. Moore, William C. Gray; Ministers, John Haii, Howard Crosby, S. R. Riggs.

S. R. Riggs.
On Temperance—Ministers, J. W. Mears, N. Millard, S. M. Campbell, David Torrey, Horace Eaton; Elders, A. J. Abbott, Stephen C. Hoyt, Dr. J. C. Gallup, Dr. George C. Hand. The Moderator was authorized to fiii any vacan-

cies that might occur in the Committee relative to the Indian question in the Interim. THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY. Dr. Niies offered the following resolution, which

was adopted: Resolved, That we receive with thanks the sermons of Canon Farrar and other books sent to us by the National Temperance Society and Publica-tion House, of which the Hon. W. E. Dodge is the resident, and that we again heartly commend this Society to the sympathy, prayers, and cooperation of all our pastors and churches. · PRESBYTERIES EXTINGUISHED.

The Presbytery of Japan having had no existence since 1879, was ordered erased from the list, and the Presbytery of Orieans not having the constitutional number of ministers, was dissolved and its ministers and churches ordered transferred to the Presbytery of Austin, Synod of Texas. THE ACTION ON MORMONISM.

On motion of Dr. J. W. Mears, it was Resolved, That duly authenticated copies of y authenticated copies embly of 1879 on Polygamy, the action of the Assembly of 1879 on Polygamy, and that of 1880 on Mormonism, be sent to the President and to each House of Congress, and to Hon. Eii H. Murray, Governor of Utah.

DEMISSION OF THE MINISTRY. The report of the Committee on Bills and Overing discussed by Drs. Craven and Skinner, was referred to the Committee on the Revision of the Book of Discipline.

In reference to the demission of the ministry,

Dr. Craven said I was a member of the Committee appointed by the Assembly of 1871, that met at Chicago, of which Rev. Dr. Humphrey was chairman, and of which Rev. Dr. Hodge served as member. We reported against permitting the demission of the ministry. During the last nine years observation has convinced me that, under certain circumstances, this demission should be permitted. The Presbytery that ordains a man, though it does it n the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, Is not Infallible. They may make mistakes; the man him-self may make a mistake. If in the lapse of time it becomes manifest to the man himself, and to the Presbytery, that a mistake has been made, is it not right for a Presbytery, acting still in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, still fallible, for that Presbytery to declare that man, in their judgment, not called of God to further exercise of the ministry, and permitting him to retire as a private member? It seems to me that without claiming infallibility for the Presbytery in the ex-ercise of its power of ordination, we should not claim it in the matter of demission, when a mis-

take has been made. I believe that the Committee on the Board of Discipline were unanimous in the opinion that a demission of the ministry, under certain circumstances, was proper. The Committee on Bills and Overtures were also unanimous in this opinion. The Presbytery of which I am a member are unanimous. I believe that the sentiment and judgment of the Church is tending in this direction.

Dr. Skinner said in reply: If this Committee show to us an instance, diexisting will be increased. Make it easy for any-body and everybody to get out of the Church, and still less careful. They know that they can easily get rid of the members of the Church by just let-ting them go out.

DEMISSION OF CHURCH MEMBERSHIP. An overture on neglect of duty on the part of Church members, was given the same reference.

THE RE-INSTALLATION OF ELDERS. On motion of Dr. Worraii, the following resoiution was adopted with reference to this ques-Resoived, That the action of this Assembly on

Papers Nos. 11 and 18, reported on by the Committee on the Poilty of the Church, in reference to the re-installation of eiders, is not intended to be retroactive, or in any way to affect the validity of the action of Sessions in which elders regulariarly elected, but not reinstailed, may have

The Judiciai Committee reported on the compiaint of David Agnew against the Presbytery of Carlisie, that the papers presented having been found to be not in order, it is recommended that

the case be dismissed. Adopted. FROM OTHER DENOMINATIONS. Dr. J. G. Carnachan offered the following reso lution:

Resolved, That Prosbyteries be enjoined, when dealing with applications from ministers of other denominations for admission into our Church, to demand of such applicants evidence of having had a course of collegiate and theological instruc-tion, equivalent to that demanded in the case of candidates for the ministry under the care of our Presbyteries, and that such applicants shall be subject to a particular and careful examination in

Drs. Carnachan and Blackwood supported this resolution in timely words, and it was adopted. ATTENTION TO ACCEPTED DUTIES ENJOINED. On motion of Dr. Niles, it was

Resolved, That it be recommended to our Presysteries, before making their election of commissioners to future Assemblies, to ascertain whether their nominoes, if elected, will feel it a sacred duty, if Providence permits, to remain in ance upon the sessions of the Assembly un til ali the business shaii have been deliberately

A COMMITTEE DISCHARGED. The Committee on Literature for the Germans appointed by a preceding Assembly, having made no report, the Committee was discharged, and the matter was referred to the Board of Publication.

A LEGACY TO THE NEXT ASSEMBLY. The voluminous report of the Committee appointed by the last Assembly on the Means of Grace in the Army, was, on account of the lateness of the hour, referred to the next Assembly. TRUSTEES OF THE PRESBYTERIAN HOUSE.

Five outgoing Trustees of the Presbyterian House were reclected as follows: Revs. Villeroy D. Reed and Charles A. Dickey, and Elders Wm. E. Tenbrook, Alexander Whilidin, and William G. CERTAIN EXPENSES NOT PAID.

Dr. Skinner moved that Dr. N. West's expenses as a member of the Committee on the Revision of the Book of Discipline, be paid. Dr. Hatfield explained that these had been paid precisely as those of every other member had been paid. The motion was lost. MEMORIAL DAY.

On motion of Dr. Aikman, the following resolu tion was adopted:

tion was adopted:

Resolved, That the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, holding its sessions on Decoration Day, kept in memory of the soldiers of the Union who laid down their lives for their country, desires to express its profound sense of admiration and honor of their memory, its gratitude for their inestimable service and life-sacrifice, and sympathy for those who on this day have the sorrow of their bereavement freshly renewed. THE PRESBYTERIAN REVIEW.

On motion of Dr. Hatfield, the Presbyterian Review (Quarterly) was heartily commended to the patronage of the ministers and churches in the Presbyterian denomination. A LETTER FILED.

reported by the Committee on Correspondence,

those to the Moderator being taken separately. The responsive remarks of Dr. Paxton and of Rev. J. E. Wright were very fitting. THE CLOSE.

The Moderator gave out the hymn "Blest be the tie that binds," which was sung with tender feeling; then he declared the body dissolved to mee next year in the Central church of Buffalo; offered a prayer that touched all hearts; and the General ssembly of 1880 was no more.

LADIES' BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS.

MEETING AT MADISON, WISCONCIN. A meeting of the various organizations of women for carrying forward the work of Home Missions, was held on Friday, May 28th, In the Presbyterlan ehurch. Mrs. Ashbei Green of New Jersey, the president, presided; and Mrs. M. E. Holmes of Rockford, Ill., was elected temporary secretary. Mrs. H. A. Miner of Madison extended greetings in bohaif of the Christian ladies of the city, and Mrs. Sanderson of Wisconsin responded. In her remarks Mrs. Green said:

I would express the pleasure of those coming from the East, at meeting you on what was once Home Missionary ground. Upon us all God had laid the responsibility of Instructing and rescuing from degradation the 115,000 scholars already connected with our Home Mission work. The Committee of Geograf Assembly urges the Home Mission mittee of General Assembly urges the Home Mission Board to push the school work as rapidly as the women will take It up. Our work last year was certainly very encouraging. We want to raise \$50,000 during this new year. There is no question but that we will raise it. If we can get the money, there are the teachers waiting, ready to go. For example, we ought to have eight new schools very soon in Southern Utah

Mrs. F. E. H. Haines of New York, the Corresponding Secretary, read the minutes of the first annual meeting for last year, which were approved; and followed this reading by the report of the tures on this subject, was taken up, and after be- Executive Committee. This report stated that more than fifty meetings had been held in various synods. The report also said:

Our treasurer, Mrs. M. E. Boyd, whose report we also present you, has received, during the past year, donations from societies and individuals in thirty-two synods, amounting to \$11,467.49. Value of "boxes of ciothing" distributed, \$10,190.77.

The money received has been appropriated to-ward the support of fourteen teachers in Utah, five teachers in New Mexico, two teachers in Idaho, teachers in New Mexico, two teachers in Idaho, two teachers in Arizona, one teacher in Colorado, one teacher in Alaska—twenty-five in ail; and also toward the building and furnishing of chapels and school - rooms in Ogden, Springville, Pleasand Grove, and Maiad City in Utah, and in aid of schools at Ocaté and Zeni in New Mexico, at Fort Wrangel and Sitka in Alaska, and other statons. More then 5000 mits boxes have been distions. More than 5,000 mite boxes have been distributed, from which we hope, in the aggregate, iargo results during the coming year. About 30,000 "circulars" have been sent out. It is encouraging to find that in many places, the boys as well as the girls are beginning to work for Home Missions. The sale of typical "bricks" in aid of the mission chapel at Logan City, Utah, has given them something to do. We propose soon to issue "certificates of stock" in the "addition needed to the mission premises at Salt Lake City, under the care of Prof. J. M. Conyer, an enterprise you have aiready recommended to our attention, and tions. More than 5,000 mite boxes have been dishave aiready recommended to our attention, and which we believe to be of great importance. The new Misslon at Sitka, Alaska, has been commend-ed under most favorable auspices. We are anxious, as soon as possible, to begin work in the Indian Territory. Special places are recommended by Rev. Dr. Tlmothy Hill of Kansa, where missionaries can at once be employed to advantage.

The reports from the several Synods were very encouraging. One of the banner Synod commis sions is in Michigan. Nebraska contributed \$271. rect or by implication, in the Scriptures, of an ordained minister demitting his office, I would yield at once. We have enough of looseness in actions of the Presbyteries already in this matter of our Synod showed \$980 in money. and \$852 in value of \$270. Tidings from thirty-three churches in the Synod showed \$980 in money, and \$852 in value of ministers going into secular callings. We have enough of looseness in ordaining men unfit for the office. Pass this overture, and the door is opened wider than ever, and the looseness now urging prudence, perseverance, the consecration boxes prepared. Mrs. Pratt read a paper from urging prudence, perseverance, the consecration of property, and much prayer in this great work of

Rev. R. G. McNlece of Salt Lake City sald the Mormon system was Satanic. The great Mormon Tabernacle, now rising, will be one of the finest structures in the United States. The city is beautiful by nature and art. The surrounding scenery tiful by nature and art. The surrounding scenery is grand. For the population of 25,000, there are only four Protestant churches—the Episcopal Congregational, Methodist, and Presbyterian. Each has a mission day school. The object of these schools is to rescue chlidren from Mormon influences not only, but to provide so thorough a system of education that the scholars can pass from them directly to the Eastern coileges.

Rev. A. M. Dariey of Colorado referred to the love of the Bible among the Mexicans. In the eariier days of work among the New Mexicans, one nisslonary was stoned, one Presbyterian eider was kilied, and also one Methodist minister. The people loved the Bible, giving five and ten dollars, oxen, and even one hundred doilars for a single copy, one of which, costing the latter amount. Mr. Dariey exhibited. A man, now a Presbyterian eider, had given \$25 cash and the use of a yoke of oxen at fifty cents a day for five months, for it. Prior to the time of purchase, he had used a rosa ry, with its five Idola rous mysteries, to aid his de votions. This resary is used at their prayer-meetlngs, pauses in which are made lively "with drums and shotguns," to scare away the deviis. Where a year ago there were but fifty Bibles among 5,000 people in the San Luis valley, to-day there are over 1.000 copies of Spanish Gospeis, Testaments and Bibles, through the help and liberality of the American Bible Society.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson made the closing address of the morning service, and spoke enthusiastically

Mrs. Graham stated that the contributions of

of the work ln Alaska. AFTERNOON. - Mrs. Graham presided, Mrs. Haines offered prayer, and Miss H. Quigley of Kentucky acted as temporary secretary.

the New York Society, for the past year, ending In April, were \$9,901.89. In the last ten years, from 1870 to 1880, the Ladies' Board had raised and paid out \$48,235.56 for Home Missions. In the three previous years \$7,000 had been expend-ed, making a total of \$55,235.56 in thirteen years. There had also been boxes sent to missionaries estimated at \$22,010, within the past year. Mrs. Graham then proceeded to state how the work originated from the representations of a young Christian lady who accompanied her husband to

Christian lady who accompanied her husband to our most distant military outposts, and stopping at Santa Fé and seeing the utter destitution of all religious privileges, and the sin, idolatry and superstition of the people—not a Bible to be found, not a Christian missionary in the whole of that vast territory, and yet it had been laid at the door of our churches, and for twenty years the stars and stripes had waved over it—a little organization of ladies was formed, and gave the pledge to do what they could to send the Gospel to New Mexico. The Home Board was appealed to, and sent the first missionary to Santa Fé, on behalf of this little band of women, who afterwards forwarded Bibles and equipments for a school, and sent a missionary teacher to aid Mr. McFarland In the work. And from this the work has widened and extended. and extended.

The Brooklyn Society, which was organized in 1872, has contributed, since that date, to the cause of Home Missions the sum of \$4,514, and boxes of clothing and comforts for missionaries' families to the amount of \$8,000. Last year it changed its connection from the Presbytery of Brooklyn to that of the Synod of Long Island. The Board of the Southwest made its report

through Mrs. Cundall. This Board was organized three years ago, both as Home and Foreign, with lts centre at St. Louls, with the hope that the Southern churches might be drawn as far northward as that city, the national centre of their trade and commerce for the Mississlppi valiey. The Board is yet in its infancy, but though in the mldst of obstacles, discouragements, and difficultles, it has gained a firm footing in its position. The Letter of Salutation to the Church at Beirut, The Southern element is being reached gradually.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson, Rev. C. A. Kingsbury, Dr. Allen, and Dr. Kendall, made short add Mrs. Green, the President, exhibited a pair of embroldered shoes, such as worn by Chinese women, which Mrs. Williams presented to be sold for the Alaska Mission, and would sell them to the high-

est bldder. The popular evening meeting was addressed by Mrs. Ann Eilza Young.

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

MEETING AT MADISON, WISCONSIN. The graduates of this institution, present at the The graduates of this institution, present at the sessions of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, held a meeting, Wednesday evening, May 26th, at 7 o'clock, in the office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Dr. E. L. Hurd, President of Blackburn University, Carlinsville, Iil., nominated Dr. J. E. Rockwell, of Stapleton, N. Y., as Chairman, who was elected to the position.

Rev. John M. Johnson, of Neoga, Ill., offered prayer.

Prayer. Hon. W. C. Whitford, of Madison, Wls., was

chosen Secretary.

The Chairman spoke quite at length on the present condition of the Seminary and of the labors of

Its Professors.

Dr. Philip Schaff, one of these professors, upon the invitation of the chairman, gave a very interesting account of the prosperity of the institution. He outlined the plans which have been adopted for its management in the next few years, these relating principally to the purchase of a new site and the erection of a more commodious building. He referred in a very feeling manner to the character and services of Dr. Edward Robinson, the former President, and also to the efficient adacter and services of Dr. Edward Robinson, the former President, and also to the efficient administration of Dr. William Adams, the present President. He described the recent session of the Alumni in New York city, and also the facetious address of Dr. Rosweii D. Hitchcock, who celebrated at that time his connection as a professor with the Seminary for the past twenty-five years. The gift of \$100,000 to the funds of the institution by a Covernor Morrey of New York was men-

by ex-Governor Morgan of New York, was mentioned with profound gratitude.

On motion, Dr. Wilson Phraner, Dr. G. C. Noyes, and Rev. W. D. Nlcholas were appointed a committee to draft and present resolutions which cheeled express the appreciation of the which should express the appreciation of the Aiumni present for the valuable services of Dr. Adams, and their congratulations to Dr. Hltch-

cock. Then followed an hour of cordial and fraternal

Adams, and their congratulations to Dr. Hillencock.

Then followed an hour of cordial and fraternal intercourse among the Alumni, forty-five of whom had gathered at the meeting. Brief speeches were made by the foilowing gentlemen, who were called in the order of their classes:

1839. Rev. B. G. Riley, Lodi, Wis.

1840. Rev. J. E. Rockwell, D.D., Stapleton, N. Y.

1841. Rev. John M. Johnson, Neoga, Ill.

1842. Rev. C. H. A. Bulkley, Port Henry, N. Y.

1842. Rev. C. H. A. Bulkley, Port Henry, N. Y.

1849. Rev. Wm. Aikman, D.D., Aurora, N. Y.

1850. Rev. Wilson Phraner, D.D., Sing Sing, N. Y.

1850. Rev. Wilson Phraner, D.D., Sing Sing, N. Y.

1850. Rev. P. H. Myers, Chazee, N. Y.

1852. Rev. Geo. P. Tindall, Flint, Mich.

1853. Rev. C. W. Adams, D.D., New York city.

1854. Rev. J. Lorenzo Lyons, Jacksonville, Fla.

1856. Rev. Edwin L. Hurd, D.D., Carlinsville, Illinois.

1856. Rev. Edwin L. Hurd, D.D., Carlinsville, Illinois.

1856. Rev. Wm. C. Whitford, Madison, Wis.

1858. Rev. Geo. C. Noyes, D.D., Evanston, Ill.

1860. Rev. Alvin B. Goodale, Wyoming, Ill.

1861. Prof. John P. Haire, Janesville, Wis.

1864. Rev. David W. Evans, Litchfield, Ill.

1866. Rev. Lewis O. Thompson, Peoria, Ill.

1867. Prof. A. O. Wright, Fox Lake, Wis.

1870. Rev. Edward B. Wright, D.D., Austin, Texas.

1870. Rev. Edward B. Burkhalter, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

1870. Rev. Clarence Geddes, Tenafly, N. J.

1870. Rev. Clarence Geddes, Tenafly, N. J.

1870. Rev. Leward B. Wright, D.D., Austin, Texas.

1870. Rev. Leward P. Linnell, Germantown, N. J.

1873. Rev. Henry A. Davenport, Bridgeport, Conn.

1874. Rev. Edward P. Linnell, Germantown, N. J.

1875. Rev. James W. Hageman, Wausau, Wis.

1875. Rev. James D. Williamson, Norwalk, Ohlo.

1875. Rev. Honry C. Granger, Maywood, Ill.

1877. Rev. F. M. Hickok, Humboldt, Neb.

1877. Rev. Homas G. Scott, Rockford, Ill.

1878. Rev. William P.

The committee appointed to draft resolutions resented the following, which were unanimously dopted:
Resolved, That the Alumni, with gratitude to God, recognize the invaluable services of Rev. Dr. Adams in his connection with the Seminary, not only as an excutive officer and member of the faculty, but also in his general administration of the interests of the Seminary. Our earnest prayer is that his life may be long spared, and his important services on behalf of the Seminary contin-

Resolved, That the Alumni desire also to exwork as an instructor, as well as his kind and friend and counsellor; the Aiumni hereby express their high appreciation of the influence and services of Dr. Hitchcock, and also their hope that he may be spared in health and vigor for another quarter century to serve in his important depart-

nent of instruction in the Seminary.

Resolved, That the Alumni have heard with great pleasure from Rev. Dr. Schaff of the general great pleasure from Rev. Dr. Schaff of the general prosperity and prospects of the Seminary, and especially of the recent generous gift of Hon. Edwin D. Morgan to the Library Fund of the Seminary. And the Aiumni here assembled desire to unite with their brethren, recently convened in New York at the annual meeting of the Seminary, in expressing their heartfelt thanks to Gov. Morgan for his liberal gift.

gan for his liberal gift.
Signed, by order of the meeting, by the Committee: Wilson Phraner, G. C. Noyes, W. D. Nicholas. After singing one stanza of the hymn "Blest be the tie that binds our hearts in Christian love," and after prayer by the Chairman, the meeting adjourned sine die

PRINCETON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

MEETING AT MADISON, WISCONSIN.

The Aiumni Association of Princeton Seminary held a largely attended meeting in the Senate Chamber at Madison, Friday evening, May 28th. Dr. William M. Paxton, being the president of the Alumni Association, presided. The acting Secretary of the Association, the Rov. W. H. Roberts, Librarian of the Seminary, officiated as Secretary. The meeting was opened with prayer. Addresses were made by Drs. Beattie, Craven, Patton, Gregory, Sterling, Niles, and others. One of the speakers stated that he had trayelled in Europe and the United States with one of the brethren present, but that he had never known how great was his esteem for him until he to-night discovered that his friend was a graduate of the Seminary at Princeton. Another speaker sald that Prince-MEETING AT MADISON, WISCONSIN. at Princeton. Another speaker said that Princeton was in the van of all other institutions in the three things which made an educational institu-tion powerful for good, viz: bricks, books, brains. special attention was called by the Librarian of the Seminary to two points: (1) The desirability of the furnishing by each alumnus to the Rev. Dr. Schenck, 1334 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, of biographical information respecting himself or others, for the General Catalogue to be published next year. (2) The meagre collection of the publications of Alumni as yet gathered in the Seminary Library. A request was made for the formary Library. neartions of Alumni as yet gathered in the Semi-nary Library. A request was made for the for-warding of all such material, whether books or pamphlots, to the Librarian. The meeting throughout was characterized by a most enthusi-astic spirit, and was closed with an address by

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THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1880.

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5. Ministers and Churches.

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late General Assembly. Foreign Missionaries-West Africa. Current Events. Money and Business

### 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 its natural concomitants. In nine cases out of ten it is bad drink and bad habits generally which make the heat so debilitating and fatal in its effects. The bottle kills fifty where the sun kills one. Strike out everything which, under the most liberal construction which can be given to the term, may be classed as intemperance, and at the lowest estimate two-thirds of the sickness, the discomfort, the troubles of mid-Summer would disappear. Back of most of the diseases which are prevalent in the Summer is dissipation of some sort, direct or inherited. It is the indulgence that kills. People constantly forget that the food, the drink, the habits suited to January will not answer for July, and neglect to change their customs with their clothes, but live on at the high pressure rate, rushing and driving about, fuming and fretting, in flagrant violation of every known hygienic law. And when uncomfortable and wilted down by the exposure and recklessness, they seek relief in dangerous dissipations of one sort or another. The ignorant Hindoos, who live on rice and vegetables, and sleep through the midday, put our folly to shame by their temperate ways.

The dissipations of fashion are quite as censurable in their way as those to which we have alluded. The rush of people to and from a fashionable caravansary which happens to stand by the sea-side, is as unreasonable as it is expensive. The discomfort from the crowd. the annoyances on the way and while there, the fatigue and exposure, offset any benefit car window. One sees no finer landscape in which might be derived from the change. mile long profitable, though open only three the same name, over which Dr. A. L. Chapin months in a year, is the exorbitant prices visitors are willing to pay for cheap food and bad drink. And five persons are injured to one who ing-place—where ladies are expected to appear of Pennsylvania and Ohio in beauty, in the carein five different dresses every day, and are not ful culture of its farms, excellence of stock, expected to wear the same costume but once; etc., the farm buildings are frequently but ining, and the night in dan a centre of most destructive dissipations. To say nothing of the flirtations carried on at such places, the gossip indulged in, and the secret gambling, their total influence is often damattribute some of their worst cases of debil- ly carried or soon cancelled. ity and premature decline, and the incurable quick consumption of which there is so much among women of the upper class, to these watering-place excitements. It is the this section, and on my return from Madison almost universal confession of those who re- on the route to Milwaukee, I found that they turn from them at the Summer's end that they are worn out and good for nothing. The seeds of weakness and incurable disease have been sown. Bad tastes and habits have been formed, and in not a few cases lives have been blighted by these fashionable Summer dissipations. Those who have the means and release from care for a Summer vacation, should spend it in needed rest and refreshment, in recruiting the body and invigorating the mind for the season to come. It is suicidal to throw nature's recruiting time away in fashionable follies and health-destroying excitements.

It must be confessed that many of our Summer habits are bad. The season is the crown and glory of the year. It is full of light and splendor, of beauty and magnificence. It is the flowering time of the world. All the creative processes of nature are in full activity Every morning the eye looks on a new picture painted by the Divine Artist, and every night the curtain that drops over the world-scene is itself a fresh creation. There is so much to see and enjoy anywhere and everywhere, that whoever can escape into the country even for a day now and then, should count it a privilege not to be foregone. Simple habits, quiet and temperate ways, are a sufficient protection from the perils of the season, and are certain to make it helpful and happy.

## DELEGATES FROM CORRESPONDING BODIES.

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 Deacon Hoiton in behalf of the Council of Congregational churches. Dr. Chapin is, as our readers are aware, something of a Presbyterian, or was, when formerly pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Milwaukee. He ls now, we believe, in term of service, the senior of ail our college presidents. This is certainly an honor to him and to the excellent institution over which he has so iong presided at Beioit. He was listened to with great nterest, as was his witty colleague, but the speech of the evening came last, and was delivered by Dr. John Cairns of Edlnburgh. The name borne by the distinguished Corresponding Delegate from the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland is one of great honor in the British Isles.

Lord (Hugh McCalmont) Cairns, the distinguished lawyer and orator of Ireland, was successively Attorney General, and Lord Chancelior of England; and in 1869 was a Conservative leader in the House of Lords.

Probably there is no political economist more worthy of respect and fame than Prof. John Eiliott 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 coilege of the United Presbyterian Church which is placed at Edinburgh. Dr. Cains is also principal of that college.

The United Presbyterian Church is composed of the Secession Church which had its origin in 1733, and the Reiief Church which was organized about 1751. In 1847 these two evangelicai, Caivlnistic branches united, under the name of the United Presbyterian Church, numbering at that time between four and five hundred congregations. They had increased in 1876 to more than six hundred, when by a union formed with the Presbyterian Church in England, about one hundred of these congregations voluntarily separated. But since that time the number of congregations in the United Church have increased to about five hun-000. They have missions in Jamaica, Trinidad, Oid Calabar, India, China, Japan, and also in

While the United Church has this one theological college at Edinburgh, the Free Church has three, located at Edinburgh, Giasgow, and Aberdeen; and the Established Church has a theological coilege 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 has been present since, until now, from the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland. The Rev. Dr. Cairns, who is with us, has found time, amidst his usual labor as an instructor, to write and publish a "Life of Rev. Dr. John Brown," formerly a professor in the same college, and a weil known minister in Edinburgh. Our distinguished guest has also prepared a work entitled "False Christs and the True," being a criticism of the views of Strauss and Renau. Last March he delivered the last series of "The Cunningham Lectures," by special invitation, in the Free Church Coliege in Edinburgh; and it is said that they will soon be is a step forward that cannot be rubbed out. published under the title "The Unbelief of the Eighteenth Century."

The Rev. Dr. Cairns is purposing to remain in this country until after the Pan-Presbyterian Alliance of next Fali, and wiii use a large part of the intervening time in traveiling-probably pushing on to the Pacific Coast soon after the close of the Assembly. He goes now to Montreal, where the cial insignia other than a printed ribbon at United Presbyterian body of Canada are about to their button-hole. And here, too, the remindconvene. He wili be in New York early in July. We shail refer to his eloquent and instructive address before the Assembly, hereafter.

### 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 promise of harvest, thus typifying in material good, the hopes of the Church as she waits and labors for the full and final spiritual harvest. And, practically, it is a great boon to those who have tasks to perform, that the daylight lingers late, and yet a little later, as the business of the sessions increases and draws to a close, and is renewed in the yet small hours of the morning.

And bright, balmy mornings, for the most part have greeted the Assembly at this Capital. yet far more impressive as seated midway at an Indeed, so clear and vaporless is the atmosphere here at times, that the sunlight is somewhat too vivid for tired eyes. But the beholder is charmed with the sweep of land and lake where the unoccupied seats were so considertaken in from the Capitol dome, or even the But what makes the hotel three-quarters of a the vicinity of Beloit, the site of the College of

is benefited by going. The fashionable waterwhere the day is spent in feasting and dress- different additions to the original log structure, neing and drinking-is and not to be compared in cost and comfort with the thrifty looking farm-houses and be longings at the East. I fear the real secret of the difference is that many of these Western homes have heavy mortgages upon them, and aging and sometimes disastrous. Physicians at a too large percentage of interest to be easi-

The State of New York has contributed very largely, even chiefly, as compared with other Eastern States, to the American population of had a Saratoga also, which bids fair to become the watering-place of the Northwest. Of the virtues of the waters of the perhaps half dozen Springs of Waukesha, we cannot speak from experience. The "Bethesda" is the most noted for all affections of the kidneys, and judging from appearances its waters are transported in all directions by rail. Several hotels, one a very large one, afford Summer visitors pleasant, and we are told, not very expensive quarters. The region round about is healthful and picturesque. The Presbyterian Church at Waukesha has an excellent pastor in the Rev. T. G. Watson, a native of Geneva, N. Y., where he was brought up in the Reformed (Dutch) Church. Several of those who bear office in this church are also ex-Western New

Yorkers. 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. Its flour and grain traffic is immense, but in some other respects it has suffered at the hands of its rival. Thirty years ago, when it numbered just twenty thousand foreign-born (mostly German) citizens, and the same number of native Americans, its daily newspapers-"The Sentinel" edited by Gen. King, and "The Wisconsin" edited by Mr. Cramer-were quite equal in circulation and influence to any two of the then dailies of Chicago. But the radiating railways of the latter city have since given its newspapers special advantages for circulation, which they have not been slow to use to the utmost and to strive to increase. Had the newspaper rivalry of the two cities been kept up with more even pace, and with the spirit I witnessed in 1850 in Milwaukee, it is probable that this fine city would if its harbor at the north of the Milwaukee river | mitted by telegraph from Keokuk, Iowa, where Rev. A. L. Chapin had recently left to take the knap's personal efforts in behalf of the Hospital Presidency of Beloit, and the late Rev. William have been unremitting during its entire history, H. Spencer, eloquent of speech but erratic and and his gifts to it in money most generous; and unskilful in management, was his successor. A portion of this then flourishing church and a smaller brotherhood in the Old School connection under the faithful and long-continued ministry of the Rev. John M. Buchanan (now of Brooklyn) have since united, with valuable contributions from the roll of the old First Congregational Church (formerly in charge of more under its present pastor, the Rev. G. P.

Much might be said of the natural advantages and beautiful situation of Milwaukee. but I must pass on to Chicago, where to-day the greatest Convention of our political annals is to begin its sessions. The papers have been dollars. It is to this latter we direct our efforts. The full of it for days past, and, arrived at the Committee feel that so generous an offer should not Palmer House, I find it in almost complete be allowed to pass without an effort to procure its part H. Brown of Camden.

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

The numbers were already large at this immense hotel, and they increased momently. 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. The 'floor man" evidently took me for a delegate to the Convention, and I am not sure but a Georgia delegate at that. To my right at table sat a white delegate from that quarter, and opposite a stalwart colored brother from the same region. They gave good attention to the dred and fifty, with a membership of nearly 180,- printed bill of fare, but presently laid it aside with the direction to the colored waiter to select for them "a good square meal." Glancing around the room, or rather the two great dining halls, I was surprised to observe the number of colored men at table with their white colleagues. The incident impressed me even more than the subsequent sight of them in the Convention. Here was the State quite abreast with, if not in advance of, the Church in the acknowledgment of the manhood and citizenship of the negro. The footing was Dr. Paxton, good-bye in excellent spirits and more intimate than that of the street, the pew, were sent to our General Assemblies; but no one or the social meeting; and it continued for days, without harm or apparent annoyance to either party. Not elsewhere have we been so impressed with the fact that slavery, with its theories of caste, is really a thing of the past. as in those gorgeous dining halls of the Palmer House. Our political conventions bid fair to do what the Church has not effected, nor the fourteenth amendment of the Constitutionviz: to confer on the intelligent and respecta ble colored men of the country their social rights. A full week's practical illustration of the matter at all the great hotels of Chicago,

> 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. The sight was an impressive one as these representatives from every State and Territory filed along at easy pace, without escort or protection, or speers of our changed political condition and prospects were frequent, but no where so marked as in the delegation from South Carolina. Though not large in numbers it included all shades from ebony to white, and the men as guished looking and wore their white hats, their shiny boots and kid gloves, with everything between to correspond, so naturally and yet with an air, that I found myself following them up for a second observation, humming the while the Whittier refrain:

O never you fear If never you hear

The driver blow his horn l 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, elevation one looked to the south and took in the ample stage with its tropical and bannered adornments, than in the opposite direction able that I came to the conclusion that only about six of the nearly ten thousand individuals that the hall will seat were present at this first session. And I raise the query whether, if this Convention is for its own important ends, and not at all spectacular and sensational in design, this present provision for its housing is gh much of its at times even Chairman Hoar himself, scent to be performing in pantomime, unless the vast audience is first stilled by a strenuous call to order, or in expectation of something unusually interesting. The delegates who occupy the floor immediately in front of the platform (the eporters' tables rear, who are gazing about listlessly, as if wishing that something would turn up-like enough the soft side of the fragrant plank on which they sit. The delegates are grouped alphabetiwhich are slightly elevated by standards which indicate the place of the respective chairmen. The arrangement is excellent and orderly throughout so far as the Convention itself is concerned, and that many men of great weight in affairs are here is seen at a glance

To go back a little, there was much murmuring over the distribution of the press and general tickets just before the assembling of the Convention, and intimations were not wanting subsequently that the friends of Mr. Blaine had secured the lion's share of the tickets intended for the public. The receding, elevated seats which circle the platform, and skirt those of delegates on either side, were apparently largely monopolized by enthusiastic Blaine men, who did not come to smother their cheers under a bushel. First and last, they initiated a deal of noise, which the Grant men felt bound to emulate. Great has been the contrast, however, between the tactics and carriage of the partisans of these principal contestants for the Presidential nomination. Cameron, Conkling and Logan are gentlemen managers for a great man-so great, indeed, that they have overlooked, as they deem they can well afford many of the smaller details and blandish ments which initiate and contribute to political success; and aside from their chief, each has his own standing and dignity to conserve. Not so the partisans of the magnetic Senator from Maine. His success is the one object that they labor, argue, and shout for, in season and out of season-at the Grant headquarters at the Palmer, not less than their own at the Pacific Hotel. They are ubiquitous, adroit, and persistent; and having won preliminary victories, it may be, now that balloting is in order, I hardly expect it. J. H. D.

## 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 now be making "more noise in the world," even of the Treasurer (by whom it is signed) is transwere no larger or more secure. Then there was he was on a visit after attending the sessions of river is Westminster Park, opened about a year First Presbyterian Church there, which the the General Assembly at Madison. Mr. Belhe being dead, yet speaketh. We quote:

My Dear Sir: The Finance Committee of the Pr terian Hospital beg to ask your consideration of the fol-

lowing statement: During the past three years the income has not been sufficient to meet its current expenses, and a debt has thus been incurred of \$15,600. The number of patients that may be received gratuitously has, for the same reason, been reduced to forty, at any one time. Desiring the late Dr. J. J. Miter), to form the Emmanuel that the usefulness of the Hospital may not be further Presbyterian Church and build its very fine impaired, the above Committee feel it an imperative house of worship. May it flourish more and duty to appeal to the friends of the Hospital for a further endowment of \$150,000, the interest of which will only serve to make good our present annual deficiency without enabling us to enlarge our usefuiness.

A gentleman of well known ability, in this city, has offered twenty thousand dollars if we can raise an additional fifty thousand dollars, or fifty thousand dollars if we can raise an additional one hundred thousand

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. In behalf of the Committee.

A. B. BELKNAP, Treasurer

AARON B. BELKNAP, ESQ.

The sudden death of Aaron B. Belknap, Esq. at Keokuk, Iowa, on last Friday, whither he went from the General Assembly at Madison, which he attended as a commissioner, has made many hearts sad outside the immediate from a scene in Shakespeare's play of the Merhe was connected.

About a year ago Mr. Belknap was told by his physician that there were signs of apoplexy about him, and with the wisdom and prudence that ever marked his life, he arranged his business so as to be ready when the Master should refused it, and exclaims "Is it so nominated of the Philadelphians. Who are the parties call. During the past six months, however, in the bond?" The group is full of life and actively engaged in making the meeting a suchis health had been exceedingly good; and on spirit. For a gift to a friend on a birthday or cess? Do they contain a proper mixture of the the Wednesday preceding the adjournment of a wedding, one could hardly select a more the Assembly, being excused from further attendance upon the sessions, he bid his pastor, apparently unusual health. Ten days later, at Methodist ministry must not use tobacco. the home of a relative in Keokuk, not feeling well, a physician was called in. It was Friday morning. June 4th. Two or three friends sat with them, Mr. Belknap taking part in the conversation of the moment, remarking to the physician that he thought of starting for home the next morning, as he felt better. Almost immediately after the doctor observed a slight tremor of the body and a sudden change of countenance, and all was over. He had already reached home-the unchanging and everglorious one above.

Mr. Belknap was born in Newburg, and died thus in the sixty-fourth year of his age. After graduating at Princeton College, he studied law, and began the practice of his profession in this city, where the remainder of his life was spent. He married Miss Maitland, a niece of James Lenox, and leaves an only son-Treas-

urer of the Northern Pacific Railroad. During all his active career in New York, Mr. Belknap was closely identified with the First Presbyterian church, and for many years was its Sabbath-school superintendent. Ever ready and willing to do the Lord's work, a pure and sincere man, he was a strong staff upon which his beloved pastor, Dr. Paxton, leaned with confidence and love. No elder in they passed arm in arm were really so distin- this Presbytery was better known to all its churches and ministers, or more relied upon for his wisdom in devising and helping to carry out all needed measures for the common good of the churches. Mr. Belknap was not only actively connected with the benevolent work of the city, but at the time of his death was Treasurer of the Trustees of the Presbytery of New York, Treasurer of the Lenox Library, and Treasurer of the Presbyterian Hospital. A noble, busy, honored life, its sudden and unexpected termination calls forth the deepest

> sorrow. The Presbytery of New York, in monthly session on Monday evening, unanimously adopted the following Minute:

> Presbytery having heard of the death of Aaron B. Beiknap, Esq., for many years Treasurer of Presbytery, and an elder in the First church in this city; it was Resolved, That Presbytery records with great sorrow the death of this excellent man, and faithful officer. His fidelity to every trust, devotion to the interests of the Church, his legal counsel so wise and just, his humble and unaffected piety, and great usefulness in our judicatories and Church work, have enleared him to the Presbytery, and have made his death a joss deeply lamented by us all.

Resolved, That a copy be sent to his family.

EDITORIAL NOTES. parture of the veteran missionary Chidlaw for square, Boston, on Sabbath, May 30th. England, where he goes to represent the American Sunday-school Union at the Raikes Cenennial celebration in London. Like a good able to hear, but not so their alternates in heir soldier, he did not go away without leaving some one to take his place while absent. For this purpose he secured the services of Mr. J. H. Sedgwick, who is also a vigorous campaigner, to judge from his last quarterly report cally by States, the illuminated card shields of | in which he announces 15 new schools organized, with 80 teachers and 750 scholars; 12 schools aided, having 84 teachers and 800 scholars; 81 sermons and addresses delivered; 200 families visited . 250 Bibles and Testaments distributed: &c. In one school fifteen have been hopefully converted, and organized into a branch church. Five schools organized by him ten years ago, when he was missionary of the Union ln Jackson county, Indiana, hav grown into churches. On a recent Sunday he counted 50 men, young and old, at his meet ings away out at "Hound Hollow" and "Blind Horse," where he organized a Sunday-school.

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 polltical instigation, and in part also by the efforts of railway speculators. It is to be hoped that both of these causes, and the still more influential one, as we regard it, of the lawless invasion of their rights, will now cease. All such extraneous attempts to use the colored people for speculative or partisan ends, ought to be discountenanced. There is no objection to the negroes migrating whenever they choose to do so, and can better their condition by removal. They must learn to take care of themselves, study their own interests, labor where they can receive the most satisfactory returns, and increase their wealth, influence, and social importance. They are free, and should be left to act accordingly. But Mr. Frederick Douglass, in a very able paper read before the Social Science Association last Summer, took the ground that while the removal of a few colored people from the South would improve the condition that victory will perch on their banners. But of those who remain, the South is the natural home of the race; and that with improved education, and better laws, and more helpful social conditions, the colored people as a whole will be better off there than at the North This is certainly a reasonable view, and the progress made by the colored people in fifteen years is full of encouragement for their future.

Among the attractions of the St. Lawrence ago. It is situated opposite Alexandria Bay, on the lower end of Wells Island, and comprises 500 acres in the midst of the grandest and wildest scenery of the famous Thousand Isles. Already portions have been laid out in lots and walks. Bethune Chapel has been crected for public meetings, and a hotel is in running order for the accommodation of visitors. No protracted service will be maintained this Summer, although the pulpit will be occupied each Sunday by clergymen from various parts of the country. Any one contemplating a visit to this romantic region should send to Alexandria Bay for a copy of "The Westminster Park."

The Journal of Rev. John Brainerd, from January, 1761, to October, 1762, has been published in pamphlet, with an introduction by Prof. Macloskie of Princeton College. It contains a picture of the Presbyterian church at Deerfield, N. J., where Brainerd is buried, and another of the church at May's Landing. Copies may be obtained by mail from Rev. Allen

more graceful and more instructive than the statuettes 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. Now that we have come to the happy times of peace, his genius takes subjects of a domestic, or sometimes of a humorous and playful, cast. The latest is of a graver character. It is taken asks "Is it so nominated in the bond?" The four principal characters are represented in the famous trial scene. It is taken at the moment Bassanio, with a bag of gold in his hand,

Few ornaments of the household are at once

tasteful present. The Methodist General Conference has decided that applicants for ordination to the This shows a commendable desire for a cleanmouthed 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 situation certainly has its embarrassments, but it furnishes ministe rial tobacco-users an almost enviable opportu nity of practising wholesome self-denial for the benefit of the Church in general, and their younger brethren in particular.

or two other cities with great zeal and success | met at a convenient point, its membership being for the past three years, has been advised to largely in the Southwest. That it was the semidesist and seek rest for a time. This he will centennial of the Assembly, also increased the now do, but meantime the good work will go attendance. It is seventy years since they sepaoperation of Christians, as he enters on a new member of the first Assembly. work, and especially at this season, when so The body was promptly organized May 20th, and many Christian workers are about to leave the adjourned the 27th. The retiring moderator's ser-

The Westminster Presbyterian church, in West Twenty-second street near Seventh--has called the Rev. E. M. Deems from the Rocky Mountain regions to become its pastor. His installation has been fixed for the afternoon of Sabbath, July 11th, at 4 o'clock-an appropriate but unusual hour for such a ser-Strangers," and the charges by pastors Crosby interest and encouragement to the congregation immediately concerned.

The time for the Third International Sunday-school Convention has been fixed for June of Discipline, and the Committee was continued. 22-24, 1881, to be held at Toronto, Canada. It The reports of the various Boards showed some is to be a delegated body; each State or Terri- progress, and something was done toward organtory in the United States will be allowed dou- izing one for ministerial relief, under the name ble its representation in Congress, and the of Sustentation. The Judiciary Committee report-Canadian provinces two delegates for each ed that eiders as weil as ministers were equally 135,000 inhabitants, with four additional dele- eligible to the position of moderator of all the jugates for each province, appointments to be dicatories; but considerable opposition manifestmade by State or Provincial organizations.

We referred to the approaching death of Dr. Rufus Anderson, so long the left secretary of the American Board, in The left secretary of May 20th, giving a sketch of his remarkably We mentioned a week or two since the de- useful life. He died at his home in Celar

> very spirited and largely attended meeting increase over the previous year. held in the Assembly hall at Madison on Sab. bath evening, May 30th. The Moderator, Dr. of one day, and were of much interest to the As-Paxton, presided; and Prof. Schaff Drs. Crossembly. As was natural, much time was given to by, Humphrey and Nelson, delivered addresses.

A portion of our readers at leastwill peruse the article of Dr. Ross with a sort f antiquarian interest. Doubtless, as he say, his position was not fully understood, eithe North or South, when his book appeared. he "truth of history" is always in order.

Dr. F. F. Ellinwood is again at hipost, having been absent from it only about week. He is in usual good health and strengtl

The announcement to the Asserly by Dr. Paige that Dr. Upson of Albany hadefinitely signified his acceptance of the vaat profesorship at Auburn, was greeted witapplause.

The Presbytery of New York h arranged for the ordination of Mr. J. J. ino as an evangelist. The services will ta place on Wednesday evening-Dr. Cresby charge the candidate.

There will be no meetin of the Presbytery of New York during July.

## ANOTHER VEERA

Rev. Herman Halsey of ast /ilson, Niagnesian Island under the American Board, and ara county, N. Y., new bouleighty-seven Mrs. S. J. Rhea, of our own Northwest Board, years old, and still active mid and body, were present to help on the good work. From the represented the Rochest Presytery in Genfirst it was evident that the Lord was in it, and eral Assembly at Philaphicln 1820. He oid prejudices disappeared forever. With a deep, reached the distant plaby to only means quiet enthusiasm, the work was done, and the then afforded, in his sadewhia he still uses very frequently, as he gtly ejoys the exer-

He is also now the solrvive of the original founders of the firstod d Western New H. York.

THE GENERAL ASSEN'S COMMITTEE ON TEMPICE.

On the suggestion of Presbytery of Syracuse, presented to the ral Assembly in the form of an overture, afterred to the Committee of Bills and Ores, a committee of perance, to report to ext General Assem-

The above Commis requested to meet. without further not the lecture-room of the First Presbytehurch, Syracuse, on the 18th of June, at lock P. M. Jo Mears, Chairman.

DEATH OF WILLIAMS.

In the death of n. O. S. Williams of Clinton, N. Y., thaunity generally lose a foremost citizere ability was great, and his usefulnes exemplary. At the funeral President and Pastor Hudson paid most fitting to his memory. The following concise by of Judge Williams has been prepared annual record to be

read at the Collegencement: read at the Collegencemen:

Class of 1831: OrfUEL WILLIAMS, aged 66;
son of Othniel Willisary Eliot Williams; born
in Clinton, Conn., N13; married Delia Avery
of Clinton, Sept. 6, ointed County Judge of
Oneida County in Pgate of Oneida County,
1848-56; elected a Tdamilton College in 1847;
Secretary and Trealamilton College, 1850-80;
President of Utica hd Binghamton Railroad
Commany, 1869-80; el Doctorate of Lews from THE PRESBYTERIAN ALLIANCE

To the Editor of The Evangelist Sir, I am very anxious for the success of the Presbyterian Alliance in America. One reason why Philadelphia was selected rather than New York as 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. Is this likely to be realized? Are the Philadelphians throwing their heart into circle of relatives and the church with which | chant of Venice, at the moment when Shylock | it, as they did into their great National Exhibition? Is the coming meeting likely to come up to the standard of the preliminary meeting in London, and the first Council in Edinburgh? I put these questions, not in the way of insinuhas offered to pay the bond; but Shylock has ating doubts, but solely to call forth the energy various Presbyterian bodies in America? Or are they confined very much to one denomination? Are the same tact and catholicity shown as by those who organized the London and Edinburgh meetings? I am sorry to hear rumors of two of the denominations who were present. in Edinburgh, retiring from the Alliance, and of others becoming callous. I call attention to these things, that steps may be taken ere it. be too late to make the Philadelphia meeting

### THE CUMBERLAND GENERAL ASSEMBLY By Rev. J. Q. Adams.

A MINISTER.

what it ought to be.

This body has just closed its sessions in this city. It numbered about 200 Commissioners, be-Mr. Charles W. Sawyer, who has been labor- ing the largest Assembly in the history of the ing in behalf of the intemperate in this and one Church. This was partly due to the fact that it on. The hall of the Cooper Union has been rated from the mother Church, and fifty-one years leased for another year, and Mr. M. L. Hallen-since the organization of the Assembly, though beck. who was converted under Mr. Sawyer's this was the fiftieth meeting. This led many Prespreaching some years ago, is on the ground, to byteries to send their old men; honored grey take his place. He needs the prayers and co- heads were in the majority. Among them was one

mon, from the words "It is finished," was well received; and a Texan, Rev. A. Templeton, was elected as his successor. He made a good presidavenue-late the charge of Rev. G. D. Mathews ing officer. Their Stated Clerk, who is well fitted for his position, is a ruling eider in the church at Nashviiie, Tenn. Much more of the time of ecclesiastical meetings in this part of the country is spent in "talk" than in some other places; and this Assembly was no exception. The most insigvice. It is expected that the sermon will be nificant matters often called forth a large amount preached by the father of the candidate, Dr. of glowing rhetoric. Still it did some good work, Charles F. Deems of "the Church of the and was a great improvement, I am told, over any of its predecessors. A long discussion was had and White. The occasion will be one of great over the admission of some delegates appointed earlier, by from fifteen to forty-eight hours than the legal time, eight months before the Assembly meets; but they were finally admitted. Some progress was made toward a revision of the Book ing itself, the subject was referred to the next Assembly, as was also a memorial to make Synods delegated bodies.

From the statistical report of the Clerk, I glean congregations, 2,454; communicants, 11,391; net increase during the year of nearly 7,000; contributions for Home Missions, \$7,608; for Foreign The Revision of the Bible was the theme of & Missions, \$3,929—in both these cases quite a large The semi-centennial exercises occupied the most

the giorification of the denomination, to the reasons for its existence, and to emphasizing the points of difference from the mother Church, ln which she was charged with extreme hyper-Caivinistic views. Is it not about time that our ecclesiastical bodies spent a little time in looking at the points upon which all Christians agree, and giory in them, rather than In their ability to split hairs? This Assembly, however, will be chiefly remembered because of the great advance step taken in regard to the work of Foreign Missions. As will be understood by the small contributions, our Cumberland brethren have taken very little Interest in this ail-important work. One mission in Japan, with two or three missionaries, has represented this whole Church In the work of preaching the Gospel "in the regions beyond." There has been for some time a growing feeling among many that this was not creditable to the Church, and several abortive efforts had been made to rouse the people to its importance. The ladies at iast took hold of the matter, and a mass convention of the iadies was cailed to meet during the session of the Assembly to organize a Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. Some seventy-five ladies responded to this invitation. Mrs. Sturges, for twenty-eight years a missionary in the Micro-

Woman's Board of Foreign Missions of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church organized. Mrs. Sturges' account of her work was listened to with much interest by large audiences, and Mrs. Rhea carried the whole Assembly by storm. What added special Interest to the meetings was the presence of a young lady who offered herself to the Board to go to Japan as its first missionary. At one of the meetings, when (addressing the Assembly) Mrs. Rhea called the young lady to the platform and appealed to those present to sustain her by their prayers, and to see that she did not nine was appointed toder the question of go alone, old men cried like children. It was one an Assembly's PermaCommittee on Temore of the most tender, pathetic appeals to which I have ever listened, and cannot fall to bring rich bly. This Committeests of the following fruit for the Master in the years to come. Pledges were taken, and the treasury of the new members: Millard, S. M. Cam David Torrey, and Board received \$750 with which to begin its Millard, S. M. Called J. Abbott, Stephen work. That sum represented many an offering that I doubt not received as emphatic an approval by the blessed Savlour as did that of the poor widow. Two other young ladles were reported as

ready to go when the means were furnished. But the strangest thing yet remains to be told. The General Assembly adopted without a dissentlng voice or vote, the following minute, reported by the proper committee:

"That you hereby express your highest appreciation of the stand the noble women of your beloved Zion are taking in assisting you to send the Gospei of Christ to the benighted, and that you hereby pledge them your prayerful and active sympathy in their work for the Master."

When it is remembered what a new departure this is for the Church, the importance of this minute will be understood. It is certainly a cause of joy to see another denomination wheel into line in this grand work of wlnnlng the world for Christ. It was a cause of special interest to the writer that the Walnut-street church connected with the "mother Church," witnessed the formal organization of this Society. May the Lord abundantly prosper them in the work. Evansville, Ind., June 1, 1880.

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

The sixty-eighth Commencement of Hamiiton Coilege begins with the McKinney prize deciamations, 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. There will be reunions of the classes of 1820, '39, '40. '45, '50, '60, '70, '77. Hon. T. W. Dwight wili give the annual Aiumni oration, and Hon. Guy H. McMaster the annual poem. Eighteen of the Alumni have died during the year.

The Baccalaureate sermon before the graduating class of Union College will be delivered by Rev. W. J. R. Taylor, D.D., of Newark N. J. Union College was founded by the Rev. Dirck Romeyn, D.D. It grew out of the "Schenectady Academy," which was organized and built by the people of the First Reformed Protestant Dutch church in 1785. After ten years of prosperous life, and mainly through the influence of Dr. Romeyn, the Academy merged into the College, which was chartered in 1795. In 1804, the year of Dr. Romeyn's death, the College was Rev. G. M. Potter has been ministering to this removed to the new edifice, now known as the "Union School." Union College has educated about one hundred and thirty ministers of the Reformed Church in America.

The Commencement exercises of Princeton Colannual gymnastic contest, and in the evening the Giee Club concert. Sunday morning Dr. McCosh will deliver the Baccalaureate sermon. Monday is class day, and in the evening is the Lynde debate. Tuesday is Aiumni day, and the Junior orations will be delivered in the evening. Commencement day, is Wednesday. The annual examinations for admittance will be on Thursday and Friday, the 24th and 25th. More than fifty men have already had special examinations and been admitted to form the new class. Since the eollege elosed, May 28, on account of sickness in Princeton and vicinity, all the sewers and water nines connected with the dormitories have been examined and the hails disinfected. There need be no further fears of the buildings or the place being other then healthy. During eleven years preceding the present one there have been only two deaths of students in coilege.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of Tiiden Ladies' Seminary, West Lebanon, New Hampshire, Thursday, June 17. The historical address will be given by Mr. R. B. Kimbail, LL.D., of this city. Poem by Mrs. Alice Wood. Address by Hon. J. W. Pat terson of Hanover, New Hnmpshire. Social gatherings in the afternoon and evening.

Prize declimations of the preparatory department of Wabash College, June 18, inaugurate the exercises of the forty-second Commencement. Pres. J. F. Tuttle preaches the Baecalaureate sermon on Sunday morning, June 20, and Dr. A. T. Pierson of Detroit gives the annual address before the eollege branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. Oration before the Alumni by Rev. R. O. Post, Tuesday. Oration before the literary soeleties by Rev. James Eells of Cincinnati, Tuesday evening. Wednesday, Commencement exercises

## Ministers and Churches.

NEW YORK. New York.—A Madison-nvenue 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, at the monthly meeting on Monday, and, on motion, the consideration of this matter was referred to the October meeting, when defaults exile will be taken in the meeting, when definite action will be taken in the matter. At the request of the presenter, the pa-per was withdrawn, after which the commissioners and others from said church withdrew.

Nineveh - Rev. I. G. Ogden of Buskirk's Bridge accepts the call of this church and enters at once upon his labors.

Clyde.—Having first carefully informed himself of the state of things in this congregation, and with a reasonable expectation of harmony in his support, Rev. William H. Bates has accepted their call, and will speadily remove his family to the place. After the good work accomplished by Rev.

MINNESUTA.

Bine Earth City.—Rev. H. C. Cheadle has resigned this church, to take effect on the 1st of July.

Lake City.—At the last communion (Rev. Samuel Wyckoff pastor) eleven members were received. support, Rev. William H. Bates has accepted their call, and will speadily remove his family to the place. After the good work accomplished by Rev. Dr. Strong, the field ought to abundantly reward the labors of a wise and earnest worker, and such the strength of the property of the prop is the pastor-elect. We speak for him the united and hearty cooperation of all his people.

Sodus. — We regret to learn that Rev. M. F. Trippe is confined to his house by a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism.

Rochester.—The pulpit of the Brick church in this city was acceptably supplied the last Sabbath in May by Rev. Henry T. Miller, who has been visiting the home of his childhood in Western New York. The same day his own people in Chicago were privileged to hear Rev. Asa S. Fiske of San Francisco formelly naster of St. Peter's in of San Francisco, formerly pastor of St. Peter's in

Syracuse.-Rev. E. G. Thurber of this city will preach the annual sermon before the students of Tilden Ladies' Seminary, New Hampshire, at the twenty-fifth Commencement, next Sabbath morn-

Highland Falls .- The Rev. O. H. Hazard having withdrawn from the charge of this church, is about to sall for Europe, where he expects to spend the Summer in travel.

Burdett.—After ten years of faithful service, Rev. E. W. Twichell has resigned his work with this congregation. Mr. Twichell has been a faith-ful pastor, and his labors of love will long be re-

NEW JERSEY. Jersey City.-The Claremont church celebrated

its tenth anniversary by very pleasant exercises held in the church on the evening of the 31st uit. The church, whose interior has been recently frescoed tastlly, was adorned with flowers, and appropriate music was furnished by the choir. An historical address was made by the pastor, the Rev. John P. Hale, who was followed by interesting remarks and reminiscences of the two former pastors of the church, the Rev. Samuel W. Duffield, now of Altoona, Penn., and the Rev. J. M. McNulty, now of Woodbridge, N. J. A letter was read from the Rev. Dr. E. W. Freneh, who was absent from the city, and the closing address was made by the Rev. Dr. C. K. Imbrie. The church was organized Feb. 15th, 1870, by the Third Preswas organized reb. 1810, 1810, by the limit res-bytery of New York, and the first pastor was in-stalled on the 31st of May following. The church during these years has had a severe struggle with financini difficulties, from the distress of which it is now happily delivered. With lightened burdens, with pastor and people united in closest harmony in the Lord's work and with a history which alin the Lord's work, and with a history which, al though brief, is yet full of precious memories, the church looks forward to the future with great hope and confidence in Him who has led them thus far. After the addresses, the evening was spent in soial entertainment and re-union. It was an oc-asion which was full of gladness, and will not be oon forgotten by any who were there to enjoy it.

The Needy Widows of the Central church (Dr. T. Findley pastor) are to receive by the will preached by the moderator. The late Aaron O. Price, the interest of \$2,000, the Sabbath-school that of \$1,000. After ing a number of private bequests, one-quarter he residue of the estate goes to the American Foreign Christian Union, one-quarter to the byterian Home Missionary Society, one-quar-o the Seamen's Friend Society, and smaller

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-one, five died at an age beyond eighty; fourteen beyond seventy; twenty-four beyond sixty, and twenty-nine beyond fifty. The other two were students who had not yet completed their course in the Seminary. The average age of the thirty-one is sixty-five and one-fourth years.

PENNSYLVANIA. PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia.—May 17 Rev. Ciement C. Dickey was installed pastor of the Sixty-third-street church. Rev. J. M. Thompson presided, and preached the sermon; Dr. William O. Johnstone gave the charge to the pastor, and Rev. L. Y. Graham to the people. The exercises were grently enjoyed by the large audience present. Hollidaysburg .- Next Sabbath, June 13, Rev. H.

S. Butler is expected to preach the baccalaureate sermon at the closing exercises of the Seminnry.
Rev. John McMillan, D.D., will deliver the literary address on Wednesday, June 16.

Springdale.—Sixteen members were added to the

church of Springdale on the 23d of May—four on certificate, and twelve on examination. Among these were a father and two grown-up sons. Dur-ing the past six months there have been thirty-three additions. The interest is still growing. people for the past nine or ten months.

OHIO, Norwalk .- Rev. Alvin Baker comes to this place from San Lorenzo, Cal.

Mt. Leigh .- Mr. B. T. Sheeley was ordained and The Commencement exercises of Princeton Col-lege will be inaugurated on Saturday, June 19, and will end on the following Wednesday, with the tory, and the installation largely attended.

New Plymonth.—Rev. T. M. Stevenson of Greenfield, Ill., has accepted the call to this church, and will vacate his present charge on the first of July. will vneate his present charge on the first of July.

Harlem Springs.—The new church in this village was dedicated on the 20th of May. Rev. S. L. Dickey is pastor. Rev. John B. Dickey, brother of the pastor, preached the sermon. This church was organized in 1838 by Rev. John Knox, who is still living in the vicinity of Amsterdam, Jefferson county, O. The first building was erected in 1843. The Presbyterians feel proud of their new house, which is a handsome one and nicely furnished. The cost was about \$3.800. The cost was about \$3,800.

MICHIGAN. upon his work here with much interest

Elwood.—A church was organized in this place May 19, of twenty members, by Rev. J. S. Craig, Rev. D. S. McCaslin, and J. E. Rumsay. Elwood is in Madison county, and has two railroads and

about 700 inhabitants. Greencastle.—The recent dedicatory services here were very impressive. Dr. L. I. Root, president of Parkville (Mo.) Female Seminary, conducted the services; Rev. Dr. Tuttle preached the dedieatory sermon. Congratulatory letters were read from former pastors. The Greencastle Banner of May 27 contains a lengthy account of the proceedings, and an historical sketch of the church taken from a sermon of Dr. Root delivered in 1875, which will prove of special interest to former residents and members.

Lafayette.-The address of Rev. John Hawks is changed from Cutler, Iowa, to this place. ILLINOIS.

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

Ashton.—The resignation of Rev. S. N. Vail was rejected by his people. For the past three years and a half this church has had a steady growth. Belvidere.—The Presbytery of Freeport installed Rev. Henry M. Curtis, late of Olean, N. Y., pastor of this large and important church, Tuesday, May 18th. Rev. Ben-Ezra S. Ely presided and offered the installing prayer; the sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Mitchell of Chicago, on "Partnership by Rev. Dr. Mitchell of Chicago, on "Partnership In Christian Work"; the charge to the pastor was by his father, Rev. Eleroy Curtis of Cleveland; to the people by Rev. John K. Fowler of Rockford, formerly of Caledonia, N. Y. Revs. Charles S. Durfee of Geneseo, N. Y., and Eugene H. Avery of Sioux City, Iowa, on their way to the General Assembly, were present, and took part in the deeply interesting exercises of the evening. The many friends of Mr. Curtis in Western New York will be gratified to know that he enters upon his many friends of Mr. Curtis in Western New York will be gratified to know that he enters upon his ministry in this new field under the most favorable auspices. The society have just purchased a superior dwelling for a manse, which is but one of the many instances of the regard they have shown for the comfort of him and his.

MINNESOTA.

eight on profession. There is a very interesting temperance and religious interest still pervading the congregation, and to some extent in the town. The church has never been in so hopeful a state

as at the present time. Shakopee .- At the recent Convention of the Minsota Sabbath-school Association Rev James A McGowan, pastor of the church here, was elected State statistical secretary.

PACIFIC COAST.

San Francisco.—Mny 17 was the first communion of the eleventh year of the pastorate of Rev. John Hemphill of Calvary church, and the nttendance was unusually large. The present membership of the church is 835. The debt, which ten years ago was \$50,000, has been entirely cleared

SOUTHERN CHURCH. Theological Seminary .- One of the trustees of the

Theological Seminary at Columbia, S. C., is authority for saying that the institution is suspended for a year in order that its finances may be recuperated. The Seminary had \$40,000 in a bank at Charleston that failed last Summer. The Brodalbin.—This church has called Mr. David M. Hunter. He graduated in the last class at Union Theological Seminary.

The Board has taken action requiring collateral security in the future, also requiring that its auditors shall not only inspect the ac-count of the treasurer, but actually see the mo-ney or the securities. Recently, in Georgia, the auditors found the account of a college treasure orrect; but when he was ordered to transfer th be empty! The Board at Columbia gave the venerable Drs. Plumer and Howe an emeritus posi-tion upon a somewhat comfortable allowance. Dr. Giradeau resigned his chair. It is to be hoped that in a year the Seminary will be in good

running order. CONGREGATIONAL. Perry Centre. - This old and stable church, organ-

ized in 1815, has seeured the pastoral services of Rev. E. H. Mnrtin. Curtisville.—The address of Rev. A. G. Beebee is changed from Pittsfield, Mass., to Curtisville, of the same State.

A Protest.—The Essex South Conference, Mnss. has appointed a committee to confer with the Eastern railroad officials, and protest against the running of Sunday trains.

Revival Services .- About one hundred conversions are reported in the Second church, Waterbury, Mass., in connection with the Gospel meetings recently held by Rev. George F. Pentecost.

Rev. Isaac Willey, late secretary of the New Hampshire Bible Society, and his brother, Rev. Woreester Willey, formerly a missionary of the American Board to the Cherokees, have made the church in Campton, their native town, a present of between two and three hundred volumes of

books, with which to commence a parish library. Newark.—Rev. Prentlss de Veuve reached home st week with health completely restored. On shomeward voyage he had a magnificent view icebergs—sailing for a whole dny through the dst of them, thirty-five being in sight at one ne. We are giad to hear of his good health and te return.

The Needy Widows of the Central church (Dr. 1900).

Newark.—Rev. Prentlss de Veuve reached home st week with which to commence a parish library.

Pathogue. — The Long Island Congregational Association met here on Tuesday and Wednesday of last week. All the ministers of the Association and a large number of laymen were present. The Rev. W. J. Chalmers was elected a delegate to the National Convention at St. Louis, and R. T. Lyster alternate. The Northville Church was received to membership. The sermon was was received to membership. The sermon was

A Pleasant Occasion .- The oid Stoddard parsonage at Woodbury, Conn., built in 1700, and occupied by Rev. Anthony Stoddard, who was pastor of the First church from 1702-1760, the oldest house in Foreign Christian Union, one-quarter to the opterian Home Missionary Society, one-quarter to the State with the exception of the Whitefield Stone House, Guilford, in 1640, was recently the scene of a pleasant historical and social gathering, with addresses and a colintion. The house has been sold, and will give place to another on its

Brunswick.—Last Sabbath the First church Thomas Nichols pastor) paid off its debt of and had a surpius of \$2,000. The subscript of three persons amounted to \$3,500. The sonai \$2,000 will be used to improve the property in certain repairs which have been the property in certain repairs which have been the property in certain repairs which have been the property in certain repairs which have the property in the property ton.—The number of deaths that have occurred and the light of a century each. It was the only church in Lee cumong the Alumni of Princeton Seminary and its the light of a century each. It was the only church in Lee cumong the Alumni of Princeton Seminary and its the light of a century each. It was the only church in Lee cumong the Alumni of Princeton Seminary and its light of the pheratt, D.D., of Georgia; the Rev. David and other benevolent purposes over \$100,000.

General Association of Michigan.—The thirty-ninth nnual meeting has just been held in Detroit. It has 250 churches with 17,000 members. Sixteen new churches have been organized during the past year, twelve have been organized during the past year, twelve have become self-supporting, and several that were in a comatose state have been revived. A good degree of prosperity has prevailed over the entire field; contributions have stendily increased, revivals reported in a considerable number of places, debts have been pnid, and new courage is widely manifest. Larger immigation than ever before, especially into the upper peninsula, is now going on. The Association voted with enthusiasm, the laymen especially urging the step, that the churches must advance niong the whole line. Forty years ago Detroit was a frontier town of 2,000 souls. The Pottawattamles roamed over the broad forests inland, and the population of the "Territory of Michigan" was barely 30,000 white people. roamed over the broad forests inland, and the population of the "Territory of Michigan" was barely 30,000 white people.

barely 30,000 white people.

Installation.—Rev. N. Martin Kellogg was installed pastor of the Congregational church in Francestown, N. H., May 2, by an ecclesiastical council of which Rev. George Merriam was moderator, and Rev. J. P. Sawin scribe. The sermon was preached by Rev. E. G. Selden of Manchester; charge to the pastor by Rev. E. M. Kellogg of Manchester, father of the candidate; address to the people by Rev. C. W. Whllace, D.D., also of Manchester. The call was unanimous, and he ster. The call was unanimous, and he enters upon his labors with bright prospects of

REFORMED (DUTCH) CHURCH.

New Brunswick.-The whole number of students n the Theological Seminary during the year has been thirty-four. Commencement exercises were held in the First Reformed church, Rev. Dr. R. H. Steele, President of the Board, conducting the exercises. Rev. Dr. Ormiston of New York delivered nn address. The following students graduated: Edward Birdsali, Frank A. Force, Lambertus Hekhuis, Matthew Kolyn, Alfred De Witt Mason, Cornelius H. Polhemus, Marinus Van Doorn, Cornelius Van Oostenbrugge.

Two Hundreth Anniversary. On the 20th and 21st of this month the First Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Scheneetady will eelebrate its two hundreth anniversary, the pastor, Rev. W. E. Griffis, delivering the historical discourse. In the afternoon of the Sabbath, services will be held in the Low Dutch language, similar to those held in the church in 1680. The living ex-pastors of this church are the Rev. Julius Seelye, D.D., 

Newark, N. J., the Rev. Denis Wortman, D.D., (1865-1870.) pastor of the Reformed Church of Fort Plain, N. Y.; and the Rev. Ashbel G. Vermilye, D.D., now in Europe.

It is proposed to publish a history of this church from 1680 to 1880, by Prof. Jonathan Pearson of Union College; together with the commemorative discourse, and an account of these bi-centennial services, with a list of church members

### and pew-holders, and a directory of the congrega-PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

Good Friday.—The Legislature of Maryland, at its last session, enacted that Good Friday shall be a legal as well as ecclesiastical hollday. Canonical Residents .- For the first time in its

history, the number of clergymen canonically resident in the Diocese of Missouri exceeds fifty, and still there are several vacancies. A Surrender.—The controversy in St. Clement's church, Philadelphia, ended in the surrender of the ritualists and the complete victory of Bishop

A Handsome Gift .- Four colored clergymen are at work in the Tennessee diocese, and a colored layman, Mr. Anderson Taylor, hns just given \$11,-000 for the erection of a church.

A Hundred Years without Consecration. - Christ ehurch, Cambridge, Mass., has a house of wor-ship over a hundred years old which never has been consecrated, inasmuch as it never has been Book of Common Prayer in Japanese.—A Japane

edition of the Book of Common Prayer is said to be nearly completed. It is being prepared under the supervision of a mixed committee of English and American missionary societies. A New Diocese Wanted .- The next Protestant Episcopal General Convention will be asked to

erect n new missionary diocese on the Pacific coast, to be called the Diocese of Boise and Walla Walla, and to include contiguous parts of Oregon and Washington and Idaho Territories. Burning Candles .- In Springfield, Ill., a short time ago, the congregation of the Episcopal church was surprised at the appearance of lighted candles on the attar. In the course of his ser-mon the rector, Rev. Mr. Larrabee, referred to

the fact at length, and defended the use of such lights, denying that it was a step toward Rome. He contended that it was proper because the eus-tom was as old as the Church. Whether this will be permitted by his Bishop, remains to be seen. METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

A New Bishop.—Rev. Edward Wilson, formerly of New Brunswick, N. J., has been elected the first Bishop of the new Reformed Episeopal Synod of Canada.

Retirement.—Bishop Scott, accepting in his seventy-eighth year the much-needed rest granted him from official lnbor, gracefully retires to his home in Odessa. Fifty-four years ago he entered the itinerant ministry; thirty-two years ago he become a book agent at New York; and twenty-eight years ago a bishop.

First Foreign Mission.—In 1882 it will be fifty years since the first Foreign mission was established.

years since the first Foreign mission was established by the Methodist Episcopal Church. Dr. Durbin and Dr. Bangs were its fathers, and the former was its secretary until his death, but having, during the last twelve years of his life, when age and feebleness incapacitated him for active work, the efficient assistance of the now Bishop Harris. It is proposed, under the inspiration of the semi-centennial anniversary, to raise \$1,000,-

000 for Foreign Missions. Division of Work.—Bishop Simpson will visit the Methodist missions in China and Japan, presiding at the Japan Conference at Yokohama Aug. 12, at the North China Conference Sept. 16, at Central China Conference Oct. 13, and at Foochow Conference Oct. 28. Bishop Merrili will preside at all the Conferences in Europe and India. Bishop Foster takes the Conferences in the South, Bishop Haven those in the Southwest, Bishop Wiley those on the Paclific Coast, Bishop Warren in the Northwest, Wille the remaining Conferences are divided west: while the remaining Conferences are divided among the other Blshops.

Methodist Finances. - The expenses of the General Conference were \$24,948, or some \$4,000 more than the collection. The National Repository, under Dr. Curry, lost \$30,000 during the past four years; The Southern Advocate, \$16,000; The Pacific Coast Advocate, \$13,000; The St. Louis Advocate, \$9,000; and The Golden Hours a large sum. The aggre-gate of losses is \$91,000. The profits of other periodicals paid this deficiency, and left \$20,000 surplus. The organization of the Methodist Church alms to make common cause of all that is necessary to build up the Church. This they do in respect to local churches (making the stronger help bear the burdens of the weaker), in respect to the ministry, and also in regard to the papers, period-leais, and the whole literature of the Church.

BAPTIST.

Kentucky.—The General Association of Kentucky has just held its annual meeting in Louisville. The report of the Executive Board showed that \$5,443.71 had been expended in the State mission work. Sixteen missionaries have been kept in the field, who have reported about one hundred and fifty baptisms. The meagre sum of \$5,000, says a correspondent, is a mere pittance to represent the contributions of the more than 100,000 Baptists in Kentucky. This aggregate, however, does not in-clude the sums which have been expended by the District Associations, which would probably swell the total amount spent for State missions to \$10,-000. In addition the churches during the year have contributed \$2,439.22 to the Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, and \$5,477.86 to the Foreign Mission Board—a total of some \$20,000.

some \$20,000.

Action respecting Rev. I. S. Kalloch.—A Baptist Convention of California at its recent meeting, adopted the following paper:

Whereas, The eyes of the Baptist denomination, not only of California, but also of the whole country, are believed to be upon us in this Convention at Sacramento to note what record, if any, we make as the Baptist Church of this State, with reference to the pastors of the Metropolitan Temple Baptist church, San Francisco—I. S. Kalloch and I. M. Kalloch—therefore

Resolved, As a denomination we cannot be unmindful of the recent events which have brought these pastors into such painful prominence, nor of the utterances and nots which have enliminated in the taking of human life, and which have so startied and speeked.

the taking of human life, and which have so startled and shocked our communities, and brought so deep a stain upon the cause of Christianity. While we feel impelled to publicly express our condemnation of these utterances and acts—lest our silence should be misunderstood we are yet mindful that this body has no eccle-siastical power to try, and condemn or acquit the members of our churches. By the polity of our nomination each minister

brethren are to be judged, and that we hold forth

brethren are to be judged, and that we hold forth a religion which is pure and peaceable, which requires the spirit of the Master to be shown under all circumstances—in its defence of right and in its opposition to wrong—leaving the results in the hands of Him who hath said "Vengeance is mine; I will repay." 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 \$30,748 in excess of the previous year. The estimates for next year require \$301,169.

Baptist Anniversaries .- Two of the Baptist mnni versaries were held last month at Saratoga. The report of the Executive Board of the Home Mission Society showed the receipts during the past year to be \$213,821, the expenditures \$182,998, nd the reduction of the debt \$12,223. The Socie and the reduction of the debt \$12,225. The Society criticises the treatment of the Indians by the Government very sharply, and say that competent men, nominated by this and other Boards, have been set aside, and men unknown to them appointed, and when these men have turned out badly the societies have been blamed. Mr. J. M. Williams, of Massachusetts, read a report on Indian Mis-sions, and indersed the opinions of the Board ad-verse to transferring the Indians to the War Department. From the report of the Woman's Bap-tist Missionary Society it appears that the receipts were \$46,178, an increase over those of last year of

\$4,700, and the expenditures \$44,767.

The Publication Society reported the receipts of the business department \$281,270, and of the missionary department \$68,300, the latter being an in-crease of \$11,240 over last year. All expenses have been met, and the missionary department has a balance of \$5,687 in the treasury.

IN MEMORIAM.

IN MEMORIAM.

Mr. W. W. WILCOX, an estimable citizen of Aurora, Illinois, died a few days since, aged sixty-eight years. He had been failing for more than a year, and his death was not unexpected—sinking to a peaceful slumber he passed away. Mr. Wilcox was born in Killingworth, Conn., October 16th, 1811, removing with his parents to Lewis county, N. Y., in 1824. He learned the trade of a carpenter, and resided in Detroit nearly thirty years, all his children being born there. During this time he served the city in many public capacities. thirty years, all his children being born there. During this time he served the city in many public capacities, was a heavy contractor, carrying on an extensive establishment, and up to fifteen years ago many of the most prominent buildings in Detroit were erected by him. In 1865 he was induced to abandon his large interests in Detroit, and accept the responsible position of superintendent of the entire ear and wood work department of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, a position which he filled for ten years. Mr. Wilcox also served in the administration of the affairs of the city of Aurora, and his transactions were ever characterized by a desire to promote what he thought the best interests of the entire city. Though very quiet and unassuming, he was a man of fine mental attainments, a thoughtful reader, and well versed upon scientific, theological, soelal, and political subjects. Of sterling integrity, he was firm in his convictions, perhaps at times somewhat brusque in manner, but yet possessed of a most tender and sympathetic heart, and his friendships were lasting and sincere. From the first he realized more fully than his sorrowing family his actual condition, and having carefully arranged his business affairs, even to the smallest detail, his mind remained perfectly clear until the last, and he awaited the final dissolution with calm and patient Christian resignation. He talked with each member of his family, giving them thoughtful counsel, and bidding them a final farewell. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Galt, his pastor, while the dying man sat up in bed closely attentive to every word, and at the conclusion he responded "Amen" with a fervency that was heard in adjoining rooms. He had always taken a deep interest in religion, and was for many years connected with the Presbyterian Church. ne he served the city in many public capacities

FAMINE IN PERSIA.

Mrs. C. P. Hartt, Treasurer of the Ladies Board of Missions of the Presbyterian Church, 22 North Washington Square, New York, acknowledges the receint during the past week of the following sums have been forwarded:

Ciarkson, N. Y., Congregational Society, Sunday-school \$30; Mrs. S. A. Rome, Erle, Mich., 10; A Sympathizer, Lew-iston, N. Y., 3; A Friend, Geneva, N. Y., 10; through The Advance of Chicago, 111., 5.

## Marriages.

HENRY—ULRICH—On Tucsday, June 1st, 1880, in the First Presbyterian church of Reading, by Rev. Wallace Radeliffe, assisted by Rev. E. S. Henry, father of the groom, Rev. GEO. C. HENRY of Millersburgh, Pa., to Miss Nellie Ulrich of Reading, Pa.

VAN WAGENEN—LACY—On Thursday, June 3d, 1880, at Raleigh, N. C., by Rev. W. S. Lacy, Frederick W. VAN WAGENEN of Newark, N. J., and Agnes, daughter of Rev. Drury Lacy, D.D.

Deaths. CHAMBERS-At Lowville, N. Y., May 21, 1880, RUFUS

C. CHAMBERS, in the 81st year of his age.

In the death of this beloved brother, our community has lost one of its most respected citizens, our church one of its best members and a faithful and honored elder. To this office he was elected in January, 1864; and during all the years of his eldership, he was not nbsent from a single communion season until the one immediately preceding his death, when detained by immediately preceding his death, when detained by what proved to be his last sickness. Born in Northampton, Mass., August 11, 1799, he emigrated to Denmark in this county in August, 1824; removing to Lowville in August, 1833, where he has resided since. In April, 1827, he married Miss Betsey Wilbur, who still survives him, an honored mother in our Israel, and by whom he had three sons, two of whom remain to comfort the widow in her affliction. In an earlier period he was a most popular teacher of vocal music, and for thirty-five years was the leader of the Presbyterian choir in this village. A man of quiet, unassuming demeanor, he was yet active in all good works, and will be sadly missed from all the walks of church and social life. As he had lived, so he died—in the ealm and sublime peace of an assured faith in God and the Gospel of His Son. In anticipation of death and separation from earthly loves, he said "God makos no mistakes," and on the last day of his life expressed a longing to be with his Saviour at home. On the Sabbath before his departure he said that he would never hear again the sweet tones of the old church beli, which he loved so dearly; but we rejoice in the confidence that the bells of heaven have struck upon his ear, and that his once rich voice has regained its compass and sweetness, glving in that upper sanctuary the praises of the vast choir of the redeemed. what proved to be his iast sickness. Born in North-

SIMONS—At the Grand Hotel, San Francisco, Cal., May 24th, 1880, ISAAC ASHMEAD, eldest son of Peter B. and Mary A. Simons of Philadelphia, aged 26 years.

## Notices.

SAN FRANCISCO THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. Next term opens on the first Thursday of September, 1880.
Students required to be present at the beginning of the term. Faculty are Drs. Scott, Burrowes, Alexander, and Bev. John Hemphill. For information inquire of Dr. Scott, 521 Poet street, San Francisco, Cal.

May 10th, 1890.

Wanted—Some church which has lately adopted some one of the new hymn books, and discarded their "Songs for the Sanctuary," to know that a Home Mission Prosbyterian church here in Golden, Colorado, would gladly accept donation of 25 or 30 of these copies of "Songs for the Sanctuary," We have a few copies, but the heavy tide of immigration fills our churches with strangers, and we sadly need more hymn books for the divine services. A postal card sent us on this matter will bring a prompt and full reply. Address Pastor Presbyterian church, Golden, Golorado.

The Presbytery of Jersey City will hold its Decennal meeting in the Second Presbyterial church of Jersey City, on Tuesday, June 22d. Addresses appropriate to the occasion will be made in the afternoon. Former members of the Presbytery are cordially invited to be present.

JOHN P. HALE, Stated Clerk.

The Presbytery of Troy will meet at Warrensburgh, N.Y., on Monday, June 21st, at 7 P. M. Session records are to be examined.

WM. IRVIN, Stated Clerk. The Presbytery of Westchester will meet in the Westminster church at Yonkers, N. Y., on Tuesday, June 18th, at 10:15 Å. M. The meeting will include a Sabbath-achool Convention, beginning on the evening of the first day. Ministers, elders, and Sabbath-achool teachers who day Ministers, elders, and Sabbath-achool teachers who first to attend, are requested to send five days notice to Ref. John Dison. Train leaves Grand Central depot at Ref. John Dison. Train leaves Grand Central depot at E. F. MUNDY, Stated Clerk.

## Advertisements.

YOUNG MAN of means, at present in business re-uiring very little of his time, desires some employ-without salary, which will occupy most of the day, e aim of which will be something higher than mere -making. Address office of "Evangelist," 5 Beck-rect, New York.

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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 Cherokees began many years ago, before their removalifrom 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. The on the least appearance of profaneness or disor-American Board took up the work then, and derly conduct on their part. Bob French's inprosperous missions began. The fidelity of the missionaries Worcester and Butler was such that they went to the Georgia prison in behalf of the Indians. The missionaries followed and the effect of it is wide. Had Brother Stodtheir people to their new homes, and had large and flourishing schools among them. For some reason not known to me, the churches in the Cherokee Nation were organized in the polity of the Congregationalists, while those of the Choctaw country, manned by men from the same New England home, and sustained by the American Board, were organized as Presbyterians. The missionaries in the Cherokee Country formed the Cherokee Association, and the It is a white man's town. Here the round-Choctaws the Indian Presbytery. In all these mission churches there was more or less contact with slavery, and the anti-slavery agitation, especially in New England, caused much trouble to the American Board in the management of these matters. The end of the matter was, the American Board dropped the whole mission work among the Indians. When this retirement took place, there were five churches, with 225 members, among the Cherokees. I do not

know the statistics of the Choctaws. This dropping of the missions left the churches unprovided for; but the Choctaw missionaries, as Presbyterians, were taken up by the Foreign Board of the Presbyterian Church, and sustained until the war; and the Indian Presbytery still survives as a part of the Southern Presbyterian Church, and a portion of the missionaries are still sustained by the Foreign

Board of that Church. The Presbyterian Board began its work among the Creeks and Seminoles some time prior to the war, and has kept it up to the present time, except as it was interrupted by the war. They established schools at Tallahassee and Canosta among the Creeks, and Wewoka among the Seminoles. The influence of these schools, especially that at Dwight, among the Cherokees, was very great, and exceedingly beneficial. There are very few of the prominent men and women of both Cherokee and Creeks now in active life who were not for a time connected with some one of these schools. Travel over the Cherokee Country, and see an Indian family of unusually good appearance, a home somewhat attractive, and you may be almost certain to find a direct connection with the mission school. The testimony in regard to the permanent influence and elevating character of these schools is easily obtained, and always strongly given. The Indians nowask for schools like the old mission schools, and could something of the kind now be opened among the Cherokees, they would be welcomed by acclamation. There is no mission school of any kind among the Cherokees to-day, but there is a large school, supported in part by the Creek government and in part by the Board of Foreign Missions, among the Creeks, which is in a pros perous condition now, and has been the source of incalculable good to the Creek people.

The Methodists have had schools for many years, and have now a boys' school—the Asbury Mission-near Eufaula, in the Creek Nation This school is a source of great good to all, but its influence is far less extensive than that of either the old missions, or the present under the Prosovierian care.

Leaving the question of schools, let us com to the present religious condition of the country. When we look at that question, we dismiss of time, and arises from the impression which the whole uncivilized portion of the people as pagan, save a few exceptions, as the Roman piety has produced. pagan, save a few exceptions, as the catholics, with a few converts among the Catholics, with a few converts among the Tahlequah. That region is the centre of the Tahlequah. terians among the Nez Perces.

Coming, then, to the civilized, we begin with the Baptists, who claim to well nigh possess the country. The Baptists, as a sect, claim some 8,000 members, said to be organized into selfsupporting churches.

The Methodists are not a numerous people in the Territory. They have a good mission school and several good church buildings.

The Moravians have been among the Cherokees for many years. They have had one good school and seven churches, but have never been a progressive people, and their influence is very limited.

The Congregationalists have one man at Caddo in the Choetaw Country, and another at Vinita; but their influence is limited.

The Quakers have schools chiefly among the small remnants of tribes, the Quapaws, Modoes, and others. Their work is good, and their influence elevating.

Coming to the Presbyterian Church, we have a school at Tullahassee in the Creek Nation, which has a good corps of teachers, and is full. Some changes in that school should be made, and the wife of the principal should be relieved from care, that she may devote herself to the work of translation and the preparation of a dictionary of the Creek language. I have never visited the school at Wewoka among the Seminoles, but have always understood that it was managed with a fair degree of skill, and productive of great good.

Rev. R. C. McGee has a school at Eufaula among the Creeks, which he is conducting mainly as a private enterprise, with no aid now from the Foreign Board. The school should be better sustained, and enlarged. The Wealaka church among the Creeks has been under care of Thomas W. Perryman, and is growing in influence and importance. This is a native church, where the services are conducted in the Creek language

The North Fork church is also a native church, needing either a native pastor or an interpreter. It is now vacant, and should not be left in its present condition. But let us look at the two places where Home

Missions are most apparent in their work, Fort Gibson and Muscogee. Brother Stoddard has a large number of preaching stations, by which he is reaching a large population, especially the children. Fort Gibson is a hard place. There is the evil influence of the army and of several white men, long resident there, who are avowed infidels; but Brother Stoddard's influence has been peculiar with that class, so seldom reached by Gospel influence. Some of those men, who were so openly opposed to all Christianity are now attendants and supporters of his ministry. But the most marked influence has been exerted in a community of half breeds and whites across the river, some slx miles from Fort Gibson. Three years ago that region had an evil name as the home of desperadoes of the worst class. Among these men was a leader, a man of great force of character and recklessness. His hands have been stained with blood many times; he was a well known and greatly feared man; a quadroon Cherokee known as Bob French. This man, so unfavorably known, is now a member of the church, and supports a creditable character as a Christian man. From being an outcast, he is now the high sheriff of the Cherokee Nation, and is doing more to break up the whiskey trade, enforce the laws, repress

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 had received several of these convicts into his church. French's prison guard are orderly men, who are told that they will be promptly dismissed fluence to-day in behalf of good order, temperance, and the Bible, is felt all over the Cherokee Nation; the change in him is a wonderful one, dard's life in the Indian Country accomplished nothing more than this change in this man, it would have been well worth far more than he conversion taken place in China, it would have been considered a wonderful exhibition of mission success. Is it less where it now is? When we come to Muscogee, we find a differ-

ent condition from any other in the Territory. house and repair-shops of the railroad are located; here are a large number of licensed traders, and much business is done. A traffic is carried on, reaching out in the western direction, across a wide section of country; the goods for a large region are first landed here. In Muscogee, the extreme frontiersman and the wild Indian meet civilization and refinement, and the influence exerted here is very great. Suppose you had been in this town in April, 1874, when I first spent a Sabbath there, you would not have found a man in all that town known and respected as a Christian; you would have seen the stores open on the Sabbath; enter these stores, you would have heard oaths as a common dialect from customers in general, and often from the traders also. There was no preaching heard that commanded any respect from intelligent men, but was well described as 'talking nonsense in the name of the Lord." There was, however, an earnest desire for some- mothers' hearts with gladness for years to thing better, and a readiness to listen to the Gospel. Go to Muscogee to-day, you will find a neat church building, an orderly congregation of intelligent earnest worshippers: a church of some thirty members, a Sabbath-school, a weekly prayer-meeting, a temperance association of some 200 members; forty miles in the interior are some of the members of this association, an auxiliary branch society, and a depot of religious books-all growing out of this church. Stores are now always shut on the Sabbath, and the frontiersman and wild Indians come into town to be surprised at Christian influences where they least expected them. I know of no spot in all the Synod of Kansas where so marked a change has been made. I know of no missionary whose record I think more honorable. and whose success is more grand, than John Elliott's. You ask what we have gained by the occupancy of Muscogee, which would not be opened to us if we had delayed to the present time? I answer, Everything. If we had neglected that place till the present, we could not occupy it now. It would have been like castiron, set in hardness so complete that no power we have could move it. There is no probability that any other Church would or could have so occupied Muscogee if we had neglected it. I have been assured by residents there that it is impossible to estimate the good done. It was like a bright light kindled in the midst of surrounding darkness, all the more marked from the sharpness of the contrast.

Now I wish to sum up the work that I think should be done.

1. Sustain Muscogee and Brother Elliott. 2. Sustain Stoddard at Fort Gibson. Character is everything in such a place, and the hold he now has on that people has been the growth the most sterling integrity and unquestioned

3. A good, highly educated man should be at Cherokee schools, the capital of their government, and needs a good man to live there, and have a wide circuit of preaching stations.

4. Vinita. I am sore at heart every time I think of it. There is a church of some thirty members, all of them the direct outgrowth of the old mission and the labors of Chamberlain, of Lydia Lowrie, of Balantine - an interesting group. There is a town of some 600 people, half of them white, and if a good man had gone there two years ago, when I reorganized that ehurch, some \$300 eould have been raised for his support. Associated with Vinita is a district of Delawares, where a church could be gathered, and it is still open to us.

4. Claremore, about thirty miles southwest, Atoka, Stringtown, and McAlister, all in the Choctaw Country, all smart villages along the railroad. We ought to have a man for that field. We have some good members at Atoka; and Allen Wight, the Choctaw Southern Presbyterian, said to me, "I wish you would oecupy Atoka; I will aid you all I can; the Southern Presbyterian Church cannot do it."

5. North Fork and Eufarda. These places should not be left to go to ruin. The Foreign Board should take them in charge, for they need an interpreter.

6. Some one should be sent to Okmulkee and Wealaka, T. W. Perryman's field, while Perry man goes to the pagans. These points, save those now occupied by the

Foreign Board, Wewoka and the Tullahassee school, are all that need to claim our attention now among the civilized Indians; but the pagans should not be neglected.

The Pottawattamies have asked us to send missionaries to them, and at least that country should be explored. I have never been there. The Nez Perces are in an entirely different section, about thirty miles south of Arkansas City. There are over a hundred of them who claim to be Christians, and were made so through the agency of Presbyterian missionaries. Surely such persons should not be left to fall back into paganism, uncared for, nor should they be coolly turned over to some other Christian denomination. Christianized by Presbyterian valor. they should be cared for by Presbyterians. The Reservation of the Nez Perces is but fourteen miles from that of the Poncas, about whom so much noise is now made. One man could take care of both, and it should be done.

Now let us 1. Send a good man to Tahlequah, another to Wealaka and Okmulkee, another to the railroad towns in the Choctaw Country, with Atoka as a prominent point, and another to Vinita.

This is the work for the Home Board. • Then the Foreign Board should recast the Tullahassee school, and employ Mrs. Robertson as translator; sustain Mr. Ramsey among the Seminoles; sustain Thos. W. Perryman among the pagan Creeks; take care of the North Fork church; sustain McGeo's school at Eufaula; send a good man to the Nez Perces. All these things should be done as soon as possible for the coun

should be done as soon as possible for the country as it now is.

But there is every probability that the country will be opened to white men soon, and if it is, there will be 50,000 white people in it the first year, and so on until it is full. Every church we have now will then be like a well-manned fortress for the conquest of the whole country. The mission churches will at once become the nuclei of Presbyterian churches, schools, and other Christian influences, so that every man sustained there now will be laying foundations for the Church for the incoming race. in the class. How many were there?

## The Children at Wome.

MAMMA'S BIRTHDAY.

Let me tell you, children, of a home in our fair Buckeye State, where dwell four brighteyed 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 natal day. So after some mysterious consultations, and a few errands into town, their plans were carried into execution. In the breakfast room on the morning of the eventful day, the gifts appeared - and quite appropriate they were too. From one was a book, which proved to be a richly bound copy of Tennyson, which Edwin knew would well please his mamma in some weary hour. Then came an oil painting; has cost the Board of Missions. Had such a rare picture of wooded hill and winding stream - the choice of Genie's poetic brain. The eye of an artist must be hers, for rarely do thirteen Summers mature such cultivation of taste as this picture bespeaks. Alongside of this stood an ample box of stationery, with paper and envelopes enough to serve Mrs. Rfor many a day, with her limited time for letter-writing. All could divine that this practical gift was from "Charlie boy." Last, but not least, came dear Nellie's offering-a large white vase, pure and beautiful, bearing aiready that very morning its burden of sweet flowers, among which a tiny, trailing vine, gave hint of the little giver's taste in arranging her surprise.

Blessings upon you each, dear young hearts! Already have you learned the divine lesson that it is "blessed to give!" Having so learned, may you not unlearn, and grow hard and selfish, as many precious young hearts have been so transformed in this imperfect world. Simple and sweet momentoes of a mother's birthday! Dearer to her than ceremony, and speeches, and magnificent glitter!

May many of the children who read this true story, go and do likewise, inspiring other

THEY DIDN'T THINK. By Phœbe Cary. Once a trap was baited With a piece of cheese It tickled so a little mouse It almost made him sneeze.
An old rat said "There's danger; Be careful where you go! "Nonsense!" said the other;
"I don't think you know!"
So he walked in boldly; Nobody in sight: First ho took a nibble, Then he took a bite; Close the trap together

Snapped as quick as wink, Catching mousey fast there, 'Cause he didn't think. Once a little turkey, Fond of her own way, Vouldn't ask the old ones Where to go or stay. She said "I'm not a baby; Here I am half-grown; Surely I am big enough To run abeut alone!" Off she went; but somebody. Covered ail the grass; So she made a supper For a sly young mink, 'Cause she was so headst That she wouldn't think.

Once there was a robin Who wanted to go inside And hop upon the floor.
"No, no," said the mother,
"You must stay with me; Little birds are safest

Sitting in a tree."
"I don't eare," said robin,
And gave his tail a fling,
"I don't think the old roll.
Know quite everytraig." Down he flew, and Kitty seized him Before he'd time to blink. "O!" he cried, "I'm sorry, But I didn't think."

Now, my little children, Don't you see what trouble Comes of thinking wrong? And ean't you take a warning From their dreadful fate. When it was too late? Don't think there's always safety Where no danger shows;
Don't suppose you know more
Than anybody knows;
But when you're warned of ruin

Pause upon the brink,
And don't go under headiong
'Cause you didn't think. THE PARROT AND THE CROWS.

One beautiful Spring a farmer, after working ousily for several weeks, succeeded in planting one of the largest fields in corn, but the neigh boring 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. Now the farmer had a parrot, as talkative and mischievous as those birds usually are

and being very tame, it was allowed its iom to come and go at pleasure. Poll' being a lover of company, without much caring whether good or bad, hopped over all obstructions, and was soon engaged with the crows in the farmer-like occupation of raising The farmer, with his gun, sallied forth. Reach-

ing his corn-field, he saw at a giance the state of affairs (though he overlooked the parrot). Levelling his gun, he fired, and with the report was heard the death-scream of three crows and an agonizing shriek from poor Poll. On looking among the dead crows, great was

the farmer's surprise to see stretched upon the ground his mischievous parrot, with feathers adly ruffled and a broken leg.
'You foolish bird,' cried the farmer, 'this omes of keeping bad company.

On carrying it to the house, the children, see ng its wounded leg, exclaimed What did it, papa—what hurt our pretty 'Bad company, bad company!' answered the

parrot in a solemn voice 'Ay, that was it,' said the farmer. 'Poll was with those wicked crows when I fired, and received a shot intended for them. Remember the parrot's fate, children, and beware of bad With these words the farmer turned around

and with the aid of his wife bandaged the bro ken leg, and in a few weeks the parrot was as lively as ever, but never forgot its adventure in the corn-field.

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 some by the number of times which the Israelites compassed Jericho, and add to the product the number of measures of barley which Boargav Ruth; divide this by the number of Haman's sons; subtract the number of each kind of clean beasts that went into the ark; mu by the number of men that went to seek after he was taken to heaven; subtra this Joseph's age at the time he stood Pharaoh; add the number of stones in D oag when he killed Goliath; subtract t ber of furlongs that Bethany was dist Jerusalem; divide by the number of a east out at the time of Paul's shipwred tract the number of people saved in and the remainder will be the number

WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETIES. Madison, Wls., 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 Chieago presided at the opening, Mrs. C. O. Van Cleve 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 Evanston, and Mrs. H. M. Humphrey of Chicago,

secretaries. In her address Mrs. Perkins said: When we first began this work, we had to feel our way, as it were, clearing the path from obstructions, leveling hills of difficulty, filling up valleys of depression, and only advancing as one step after another was revealed to us as the right one. We had to learn by many lessons and varied methods, just what God called us to do, and how He would have us do it. He did not discover to us all at once the great work which in time He would have us accomplish, because we were not then ready for it; we must be trained, and our shoulders strengthened and broadened by degrees, to bear all that it would bring with it. Suppose that in those first years, 1870-71, we who then put our hands to this work had had entrusted to us by the women of our Church \$150,000 in a single year, should we have known how to suggest to them its wise expenditure—how to keep in parallel lines Woman's Work for Woman on heathen ground, and its support at home? We should probably have wanted to take a great leap forward at once, with too little foresight or preparation. We might have been tempted to say "See what our hands have done! this is 'great Babylon' which we have builded." And the openings for Woman's Work on mission fields would not then have sufficed to give ontiet for such sudden increase of activity at home. As our ability and intelligent liberality have grown, and shown stronger, better life, from year to year, so have new doers been opened, and larger opportunities been revealed, to call forth our prayers and utilize our efforts in behalf of the our prayers and utiliz nations of the earth.

After the address of the president the following committees were appointed:

1. RESOLUTIONS: Mrs. B. Douglass, Chicago; Mrs. Rowley, Philadeiphia; Mrs. Ford, Bingham-2. MONTHLY LETTER: Mrs. Pratt. Albany: Mrs. Gibbs, Chicago; Mrs. Haines, New Jersey,
3. ARBANGEMENTS FOR FUTURE MEETINGS;
Mrs. A. H. Hoge, Chicago; Mrs. Graham, New
York; Mrs. Ashbel Green, New Jersey; Miss

Marshali, Philadeiphia. Mrs. J. B. Stewart of Milwaukee then read a paper on the spiritual aspects of Woman's Missionary Werk. Christianity and Missions she believed to be synonymous. Christ himself was a missionary; and so has it been from the beginning. As the Spirit moved upon the face of the waters at the beginning, and there was all light, all

breath, all movement, so there are evidences in the moral world that this Spirit in re-creating power is "blowing where it listeth." A forlorn woman discovered by one of our missionaries in the depths of Central Africa, when she was told the "Old, old story of Jesus and His love," broke forth into affecting demonstrations of joy: "O! that is He who has come so often to me in my prayers." "I could not find who He

The "isles have waited for His law," "the multitude of the isles are giad thereof." Madagasear, the Sandwich Islands, the little Pacific Island ehureh of 500 native Christians which has sent out ten Foreign missionaries, all attest the power of

Ours is no waning cause. Fitter emblem: the Ours is no waning cause. Fitter emoiem: the slendor crescent flashing in the west at the gloaming—marriage ring of the day and the night—beautiful in its prophecy of glory to come; or the "shining light that shineth more and mere unto the perfect day."

The premise of His coming is rich with harbin-

gers as this glorious Springtime in bud, blossom, and quivering song. . . And may the "company of those who publish the good tidings be great"—thosen of God, ied by His Spirit, sustained by His Church—and the fruits be biessed and enduring. A few nights since I listened to one of Han-A few nights sinee I listened to one of Handel's grand creations, rendered by a chorus of 600 picked voices, and an orehestra of 150 instruments. Inspired by a master, led by a master interpreter of the brain and soul of the great composer, a sublime unit of harmony, it rolled through the spacious hall, in sweetness, in majesty, in power, until in exultant joy it burst forth in the elimax, "Glory be to God the Father, God the Son, and God the Hally Ghest as it was in the besiever is God the Hely Ghost, as it was in the beginning, is new, and ever shall be, world without end! Amen." The discussion was then thrown open for gen-eral debate, and Mrs. Hoge related an incident of two young ladles recently sent out as mission-aries, in a group, under the care of Rev. Mr. Wliaries, in a group, under the care of Rev. Mr. wn-son. When in mid-ocean, these ladies experienc-ed, at a certain time, a strange power when on their knees in prayer. God's presence and influ-ence was more real to them than ever before. One said to the other "I never felt God's presence so near," and the other responted in like words. They spoke to their veteran leader, and Mr. Wilclared that he had felt the same unusual in fluence at the same time, and was convinced that somewhere souls were praying for them. Such was the case. A comparison subsequently showed that at that very time were the iadies praying earnestly at room 48, McCormick Block, Chicago, for those three missionaries. This was a remarkable illustration of the power of prayer. When the missionaries make requests of us, they are not first for more money or help, but for our prayers. So soon as prayer is widespread and feit, consecration and help follow. Think you that the magnificent gifts of that lady eame without prayer? When Mrs. Green gave fifty thousand dollars to pay the debt of the Foreign Beard, Dr. Ellinwood greeted me with these words when he came to Chicago: "Some one has prayed! The debt is

Chicago: "Some one has prayed! The debt is paid!" The women had prayed, and had received more than they had asked, for they had prayed that the debt might be paid by a woman. In answer to prayer, Mrs. Lapsley made the largest between the prayer was the prayer when the prayer was the prayer. quest ever given to Foreign Missions.

Mrs. Mateer of China advocated the devotion of each one to the salvation of some particular soui, as the best means of making our prayers direct

Mrs. Baker of Oshkosh emphasized one pointthe necessity that Christians possess intense convictions. If we could feel all concerning the heathen of which we are intellectually convin

An address on Systematic Beneficence was given by Mrs. A. M. Henderson of Mechanicsburg, Pa. She said the whole plan of redemption, from first to last, is all giving. God so loved the world that He gave His only-begotten Son. Never, through all eternity, shall we be able to comprehend that little word "so." The Father could have spared the Son. Christ gave himself a ransom for many. And we are told that God is willing to give the Holy Spirit to them that ask Him. To give systematically, we must go at it in a systematic way, with prayer for guidance. And let us venture a little; let us decide how much we will give, and trust that God will enable us to fulfil. A recent writer has said that God will not allow salvation to the heathen faster than the sanctification of His Church at home. Bear this in mind: If we are in the right spirit in our giv-ing, the end shall be our own greater sanctifica-tion. While this generation of ten millions of nominal Christians is passing away, at the same time a hundred millions of heathen are perishing, and all are to meet at the Judgment. God forbid

and all are to meet at the Judgment. God forbid that their blood should be upon our skirts! Mrs. Ashbel Green of New Jersey said that the question How much do we owe the Lord? could never be answered by less than entire consecration. The question often asked is, What is the best way of raising funds? She believed that in the end not so much is accomplished by the sys tem of fairs, festivals, etc., as by systematic gi

Mrs. Graham of New York replied to a question regarding that "prayer hour," that several years ago it was agreed by certain ladies that at a certain hour on the Sabbath all should pray in private for the cause of Foreign Missions, in general or specifically. Missionaries had been greatly encouraged and helped by the knowledge of those united petitions. Mrs. Graham disliked the expression from any one, "I have done what I could." We want no limit. The alabaster box is to be broken. When we give all, then it is but

very little.

Mrs. Worrall of Chicago turned the thought of the meeting toward the consecration of children.

Mrs. H. M. Humphrey of Chicago related a
most touching incident of a heathen mother in
India, who had daughters, but no son, and prayed
earnestly to her gods that the reproach might be taken from her. One day there was a rejoicing in her house: for a boy and a girl were born to her. But the girl was blind. There came a festal day, and a child was sacrificed to a heathen god; li was the beloved boy. The missionary, passing, noticed the signs of grief in that household. He asked the mother why she did not give the blind girl-baby, if either must be sacrifieed. No keener buke could be imagined than the mother's reply "Is that the way you give to your God? I thought the best was to be given to the gods. O if I had only known that your God would have been pleas-

ed with my blind girl!" Is there no voice in this the sofa in the parlor while the house was ery which shall reach us?
Mrs. Niles of New York offered prayer, in ac-

ordance with the request.

Mrs. Williams of China referred to the devotion of the Christian Dakota women, who give systematically, although poor in all things except the love of their Savieur.

Mrs. Hoge then took up the subject of Work for Foreign Missions in the Sabbath-school. The sub-ject is comparatively new in the West, but already

it has been inaugurated, and there are a number of organizations in particular schools.

Mrs. C. B. King of Pittsburg proved how early children can be influenced by an incident of her own life. own life.

Mrs. Horace Eaton of Palmyra related the suceess of a primary class in raising money by flower and vegetable gardens, and the care of chickens. and vegetable gardens, and the care of chickens.

Mrs. Beatty of Steubenville illustrated by the interest of a certain class of young men, who were propared each month, and report on the topic for the Monthly Concert, and give considerable mensy. ble money.
Mrs. Van Cleve of Minneapolis spoke of the

organization of one of those societies in the bath-school of Andrew church, Minneapolis. ejeties in the Sab-THE AFTERNOON SESSION was devoted to addresses of returned missionaries and others. Mrs. Hoge presided. Mrs. A. M. Henderson opened the meeting by reading the first chapter of Joshua,

and by prayer. and by prayer.

Vory Interesting remarks were made by Mrs.

Mateer of China; Mrs. McLean of Beloit, two of
whose sons are misslonaries in South America;
Mrs. Cundail of St. Louis, whose daughter has recently entered Foreign fields; Mrs. Williams of
China, a daughter of the venerable Dr. Riggs, so long identified with missions among the Dakota Indians; Mrs. Van Clevo of Minneapolis, who told how a converted heathen woman can die; Mrs. S. J. Rhea of Lake Forest, Ili., long a missionary in J. Rhea of Lake Forest, Ill., long a missionary in Persia; and Miss Pratt of India, the principal of a young ladies' school at the base of the Himalaya Mountains. Rev. Mr. Bergen, Mrs. Bergen, and two children bern in India, were introduced; also Miss Laura A. Kries of Minnesota, a young lady who is expecting to sail for Africa in September, as a missionary, at the same time with Rev. Graphel of Compbell of Minnesota (a graduate of Auham C. Campbell of Minnesota (a graduate of Auburn Seminary in the last class), who was also introduced, and expressed in a few words his pleasure in meeting the ladies. He hoped that they would remember the name by which the young

lady last mentioned was introduced: for probably it would not be the same when they should sail! Applause.) Rev. Dr. Nassau of Africa also made brief re-

Mrs. Deuglass reported for the Committees on Mrs. Bougass reported for the Committee on a Resolutions and Arrangements.

Mrs. Hoge reported for the Committee on a Programme for Future, suggesting that when the union meeting is held in the East, the Eastern societies arrange a programme; and when in the West, that they be drawn up by the Western soci-

eties.
Mrs. J. H. Pratt of Albany reported for the Committee on the Monthly Letter, appointed last May at Saratoga, to secure a series of monthly letters for the meetings of auxiliary societies. It was very successful during the past year, and will be continued in the coming year. The other members of the Committee were Mrs. A. M. Gibbs of Chicago and Mrs. R. T. Haines of New Jersey The meeting was closed with the dexology, and benediction by Rev. Mr. Bergen.

THE EVENING SESSION consisted of addresses by Rev. Dr. Arthur Mitchell of Chicago and others, followed by a social reunion.

## HEALTH PARAGRAPHS.

Monotony of Life.—"Your wife, sir." said a physician to a friend who was consulting him out his spouse, "is suffering from routine. There is no disease, but there is a lowering of the whole system simply from the monotony of her life. Take her out of her household cares for a time, to Washington or anywhere else you like, for a change, and she will improve at once." From routine! We had not thought of it before, and yet so many excellent people are almost on the sick list for the want of that variety that is necessary to quicken all the springs of life!

OVERCOMING WAKEFULNESS.—Nervous persons who are troubled with wakefulness and excitability, usually have a strong tendency of blood to the brain, with cold extremities. The pressure of the blood on the brain keeps it in a stimulated or waterul state, and the pulsations of the head are often painful. Let such rise and cheft the bedy and extremities with a be much superior to the former, while others and chafe the body and extremities with a brush or towel, or rub smartly with the hands, to promote circulation, and withdraw the extensive quantity of blood from the brain, and they will fall asleep in a few moments. Rubling or a great run or rapid walk in the open air, just before retiring, will aid in equalizing and the corners are much less prominent than circulation and promoting sleep.

room, equally brought on a fit of sneezing. In vain I snuffed camphor and pulsatilla; the bushel to the acre, and should be harrowed and light catarrh still triumphed over me. At length I resolved to see what the maintenance tures in September, and should be cut before it of a uniform temperature would do toward diminishing the irritability of my Schneiderian membrane, and accordingly I plugged my nos-trils with cotton wool. The effect was instantaneous; I sneezed no more. Again and again and not fall over. The yield of good soil is I tested the efficacy of this simple remedy, always with the same result. However near I the former being about the average yield. The was to a sneeze, the introduction of the pledgets 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 incessant sneezing is among the greatest of smaller 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.

A MARVELLOUS CASE.—For some months a Philadelphia physician had under treatment an infant afflicted with the rare disease, melnosis, in an aggravated form. The child was born with a fair complexion, dark eyes, and brown hair. Soon after birth he began to turn dark of skin, the color deepening from yellow to saffron, and finally to black. The color was uniform all over the body, except at the joints, where it was a little darker, and in the palms of the hands, where it was lighter. The once brown hair grew stiff and jet black, and the eyes also grew darker, so that the line between the pupils and the iris could not be distinguished. In spite of medical treatment the boy became worse, and grew very weak, all the time the color of his skin deepening. At last he be-came as black as a full-blooded negro. Then he was attacked by convulsions, which grew more frequent and violent, until they threatened the child's life. It was in one of these that curing the spasms, and then devoted his attention to the strange disease which afflicted the child. He at once recognized it as meian or pigmentation, which is mentioned in the books in a general way, but there is no case given where it had developed all over the body. This occurred when the child was thirteen months old. At last accounts the boy has greatly improv-

ed, by degrees becoming lighter, until he is now of a light chestnut-brown color. CARBOLIC ACID,-Poison by wholesale is being

supplied to everybody who will purchase it in the form of a strong solution of the poisonous substance known as carbollc acid. Two cases of poisoning from this solution in Philadelphia first that of a lady, who was using it for the purpose of destroying insects. Being unaware of any danger, she had a cloth in her hand some time, which was saturated with the carbolic acid, and a sufficient quantity of the poison was absorbed through the pores of her hands, and by that means entered the circuiation, to produce a dangerous and alarming eflect, from which she fortunately recovered. The second case is a sad one, which caused the death of a little boy three years old. The father had purchased a half-pint bottle of this when the supply gave out the sheep repled it as before. This was continued at ints. second case is a sad one, which caused from destroying his carpets and other woolen goods during the absence of his family from the city, and the poison which destroyed the child's life was placed on the floor under of the bark should cause permanent in

occupied. The little boy got hold of it and drank some of it with fatai effect.—Philadelphia Ledger.



CLOVER HAY.

The best time for cutting clover is when about two-thirds of the blossoms have become brown; but the grass should be perfectly dry when cut, and put into cocks right after the machine, and if the weather looks favorable might be left stand in the cock next day to wilt; but towards evening, before the dew begins to fall, the cocks should be turned bottom upwards; then the next day, as soon as the hay is perfectly dry, put it in the mow. Some farmers would sprin-kle salt over the hay in small quantities while it is being mowed, with the view to preserve it. But I never thought well to dally and fool away time 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 quantity, and has no agency in preserving the hay, which undergoes the sweating process bet-ter without salt. Salt in small quantities may impart a flavor to the hay much relished by stock; but it is no very great trouble to keep a barrel of salt water close at hand, with a watering-pot to sprinkle over the clover hay just pefore feeding, to settle the dust.

Making clover hay is not enough in vogue mong farmers, owing to the great difficu it: but when properly made it is about the best feed for stock of all kinds. Sweet clover hay, cut fine, made wet, and sprinkled over with a mixture of equal parts of wheat-bran and finely-chopped rye or corn, is the best and cheapest feed for horses at only ordinary farm work, and constantly fed upon which they will be healthier and live longer than if fed upon so much whole unground grain. Young store-hogs will live on good clover hay, and will eat it nearly all up, branch, blades, and biossoms; but if out fine with a machine and wet with swill and mixed sparingly with chopped rye and corn or cake-meal, and only so much fed to them as they will eat up clean, they will be more thrifty and grow faster than if fed on raw corn.

If farmers would raise more clover hay and plow the second crop down to improve the soil. it would be greatly to their benefit; but the great drawback to making clover hay is the trouble of getting it well made in precarious

weather.—Germantown Telegraph. BUCKWHEAT. Of all grains on the farm doubtless buck-wheat is one of the most profitable, since the labor employed 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 comparately 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 breadsuffs is well known, and "hot griddles" are a necessary appendage to every good breakfast, particularly during the Winter and Spring months. When mixed with other grains, especially corn and oats, it makes a most excellent kind of provender, and is greatly relished by swine. For Winter feeding as it is of a heating nature, and for this reason should only be fed in moderate quantities. For poultry it is one of the best grains we have. and is only surpassed for egg production by refuse wheat. Buckwheat requires a light, warm soil, mellow, and not over fertile, and like beans, when planted on rich soil the straw is more abundant than the grain, and therefore too rich soil is not favorable for a large yield. Properly speaking, there are only two so cultivated—the black or brown and the silvent of the control of the co good run or rapid walk in the open is of a fine light color, varying slightly in shade in an ordinary variety, while the husk is a trifle To Cure Sneezing.—A correspondent of The thinner. The flour is whiter, more like wheat, British Medical Journal says "During the re- and is quite as nutritious as the black variety cent rapid changes of temperature, I caught a As a honey plant it is quite valuable, but gives severe cold in my head, accompanied by almost incessant sneezing. My unfortunate nose gave me no rest. The slightest impact of cold air, or passing from the outside air into a warm seed should be sown from the 1st to the 15th

> is ripe, to avoid shelling. Cut when the dew is off, and after the straw is dry rake into little bundles and stand on end, giving the top a little twist so that the straw will hang together from fifteen to twenty-five bushels to the acre, less save for bedding, but a late experiment in small quanties it can be utilized as a very good mash for stock. There is doubtless very little nutriment in straw, but when sprinkled with the meal it becomes valuable and palatable. It is said to be of a loosening nature, hence it may be fed with decided advantage during the Winter. A variety of food for stock is especially valuable, and by occasionally feeding the straw, in connection with hay and oat straw, will no doubt result in good farm stock. Almost every farmer has some piece of ground adapted to this grain, and while not rich enough for corn and other grains, will produce a good crop of this sort of wheat. On new land the crop is most abundant, while the grain is plump We can confidently recommend th growing of buckwheat to all who do not ordinarily grow this important product. It help to eke out the other sorts grown, and the result in feeding will be satisfactory.—Farm and

> > PROFITS OF BEE-KEEPING.

There are 2,000,000 beehives in the United States. Every hive yields, on an average, a little over twenty-two pounds of honey. The average price at which honey is sold is twentyd the child's life. It was in one of these that physician was called in. He succeeded in their own board, our bees present us with revenue of over \$8,800,000. To reckon it an other way, they make a clear gift of one poun of pure honey to every man, woman, and chil in the vast domain of the United States. 1860 over 23,333,333 pounds of wax were ma and given to us by these industrious worke The keeping of bees is one of the most prof

A KNOWING SHEEP.

The Groton Journal some time ago rela the following story, which certainly goes fa prove that a sheep can do some close think A. H. Clark has a sheep which during Summer, was pastured with some calves in apple orchard adjoining the house. T were several trees in the orchard well los investigation, found the sheep and the c quietly eating appies under one of the In a few minutes all the appies were when, to his surprise, he saw the sheep off several yards and then butt the tre full force, bringing down a quantity of So persistent was the sheep in his noveled of tree shaking, that Mr. Clark was oblio

6,507 38

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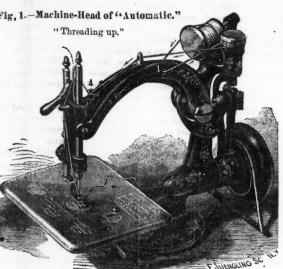
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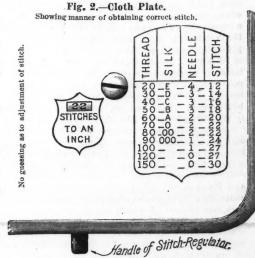
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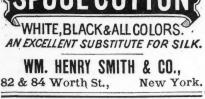
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By Prof. Mears of Hamilton College, of antique palatial dwellings and venerable are an ever present charm in her landscape. But the marvel which was achieved by her enterprising eitizens, who number only eleven thousand, in entertaining to satisfaction the entire Assembly and their friends, forming oneitself, was searcely ever absent from the minds of the guests. Never in the history of the meetreunited body, has there been such a conspicusolved a problem which otherwise would have ances. 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 float in the air and dominating the whole landscape; as bright as the crystal surface of their judices, like the gods of the many nationalities | THE EVANGELIST: brought face to face in Rome, have destroyed each other. They are tolerant of each other's opinion; social distinctions are not sharply drawn. There are no very rich, there are no a peculiarity of any one city or district of the J. M. Smith. the Northwest. So much the more need of the presentation with all the massiveness and power of a great Assembly, of the biblically and polity and doctrine, just where, and as it has been done. Never, I venture to say, was Presbyterianism really known and appreciated "Presbygationalism" which prevailed especially in this State for many years and which 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 Presbyterially organized. But the tonie 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 your read ers. It proves the body to have been earefully but really progressive. In the deliverances of the body there sometimes was eaution outstretched beyond what was demanded by the facts. Such men as Drs. Craven and Skinner 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 of Rochester, will recognize Mrs. Smith as foronce when Dr. John Hall proposed to send a delegation to Congress to urge just and Christian measures in behalf of the Indians, and it were "mixing in polities"), two or three give the Ogove Session their discarded one? ringing sentences of Dr. Howard Crosby swept the House in a storm of acclamations, and the measure was carried with scarcely an audible negative:

somewhat reserved, but the resolutions offered munion in that River. 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 N. J. by a special committee, of whom Dr. Darling 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 association, takes place at London the last day of the nearly unanimous decision to send them down to the Presbyteries, showed that the As- with fifteen shots to each man. sembly was not loth to see a very great change introduced into the construction and duties of our Church Court-viz: the Synod-involving ington, which is advertising in the English papers a considerable change also in the work and for original letters or personal reminiscences of duties of another, the Assembly. With such its founder. an endorsement, the overtures are likely to have favorable reception at the hands of the Presbyteries. They provide for the restriction of all eases of appeal and complaint which do not involve the Constitution or the doctrine of of Phillipsburg, N. J., when he provided, by his the Synods by making them, where convenient, his death. eoterminous with the boundaries of the States. 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 about \$30,000. at the same time, and who are restricted to a few days of existence, are not adapted to exer- month of May was \$15,928,033. It would be just cise wisely the duties of a supreme ecclesiasti- as well to eail it \$16,000,000. cal tribunal, especially in matters involving personal character. The wisest of the Atheni- for obtaining goods under false pretences. A tried by a court consisting of about the same order was received from the Judge directing a number of judges as the Presbyterian Assem- stay of execution until June 26, in order to allow bly of 1880. At least I know of no reason so Mason to apply to a higher court for a writ of ergood in explanation of this mysterious judicial ror. Mason cialms that he can establish his inissues were sent up to this Assembly, and referred to the Judicial Committee-one, the complicated case of Brown of New Jersey; the federate dead were held in Baltimore last Friday. other, that of Rev. Dr. West of the Presby- A monument was unveiled at Winchester, Va., on tery of Cincinnati. The Judicial Committee, Saturday in their honor, by the widow and daughacting upon abundant precedents in the Di- ters of Stonewaii Jackson.

gest, but certainly not in accordance with a strict interpretation of the Constitution, enter-The Assembly of 1880, which marked the close ed somewhat into the merits of these cases, cennium of our history as a Reunited Church, the Assembly's reopening either of them. Nothas come and gone. For many reasons it withstanding strenuous efforts to the contrary, was a memorable gathering, not the least of and the appearance by permission of Dr. West which were the place and circumstances in on the floor, the Assembly scarcely restrained roof falling on the congregation. Twenty persons returned at once to St. Petersburg. On Friday a both the boys. Webb has saved five lives. which we met. Madison City deserves the its impatience of these hindrances to the vote, name of the Venice of the West. Not because and by a most emphatic and overwhelming "aye" endorsed their Committee's recomehurches, miracles of art, but because of the mendations, and shut the door against the aplakes which nearly encompass her borders and plicants with a bang. All of which was an ar- the top of his head, when suddenly rising, against gument 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 satisfaceleventh as much as the population of the city tion at the elevation of a pastor to the high office-a pastor whose position, long held with eminent fidelity and success, in the metropoliings of the Assemblies of either school, or of the tan pulpit, made the selection all the more fitting. And if anything further was needed to ous disproportion between the members of the justify the choice, it was the affability and un-Assembly and the population which undertook affected courtesy and Christian gracefulness to entertain them. Sheer Western pluck, open | heard in the sweet tones of his voice, and manhospitality, union of all denominations, includ- ifested in every one of his acts, from first to ing Unitarians and Catholies, cooperation of last. In his reception of Foreign Delegates, the civil authorities of State and city, and the and in his closing address, he won all hearts States, being driven from Oregon to Montana. sufficiency of the entertainment fund together with the unction and the beauty of his utter-

FOREIGN MISSIONARIES-WEST AFRICA.

There was a pleasant number of our Foreign missionaries at the meeting of the Assembly at ample capitol and graceful dome seeming to Madison, viz: Rev. Charles W. Forman, Lahore; Rev. Thomas Tracy, Futtehgurh; Rev. George S. Bergen and wife, Ambula; Rev. G. group of lakes. Can the writer be mistaken in W. Seiler, Rutnagiri—all of India. From likening them, with their bonhommie, to the China come Rev. C. W. Mateer of Cheefo, Rev. live stock generally, for the provision markets of all their affairs in the utmost confusion. It is lively and social citizens of Paris? By the way, Joseph L. Whiting, Peking. The Rev. Mr. the Republic and of Europe. If it can be made understood that the defauiting partners are guilty one of the brightest and most effective hostess- Miller of the Reformed Board, Japan, was profitable to raise cattle in Oregon and drive them of graver offences than mere speculation. Aces of them all was from the town of Paris in also there, to bear the greetings of his breth- overland to the markets of the Atlantic States, the cording to rough estimates their liabilities will be business (names withheld by the police) have been Oneida county, directly in sight of my home. ren; and the Rev. Isaac Baird of the Chippewa same principle will apply to the entire trans-Mis- \$20,000, due partly to relatives, who lent them as-And it was almost a daily surprise and gratifi- Mission, Odanah, Wis. Rev. R. H. Nassau of sissippi country, from Texas to Manitoba, and cation to hear of one and another resident of Ogove River, West Africa, and Rev. J. D. Bas- from St. Louis to Puget's Sound, an area sufficient | City and Vicinity. the city, who claimed Central New York as sett of Teheran, Persia, were expected, and the to supply live stock and meat products for the their early home, and who remembered and in- former came in, travel-worn, during the sesquired after their less migratory neighbors sions. Accompanying his sister, who was will be watched with interest. with eager affection and respect. Western at- obliged to return home for reasons of health, mosphere and larger range has certainly com- he reached New York on May 24th, and visit- of Minnesota during the latter part of the week, municated a different tone to these wanderers | ing his children at school by the way, Mr. Nas- | culminating in a tornado on Saturday morning. der, heartier. Thrown together from many dif- leaves the work on the west coast is just now ferent quarters, and yet bound by the common of special interest to all interested in Missions, ties of eitizenship, their peculiarities and pre- and he has handed us these notes thereon for

Note from Missionary Nassau.

The first Ogove River station of the Gaboon and Corisco Mission, which it was my privilege to locate November, 1876, on a salubrious hill, abject poor. Possibly there has been a loss of Kangwe, 300 feet high, and 165 miles up the fervor in attachment not only to dogmas as course of that river from Cape Lopez, was such, but to the strong points of the system of transferred Jun. 1, 1880, to the care of H. M. evangelical theology. That would scarcely be Bacheler, M.D., and Mrs. Bacheler, and Mrs.

My pioneer work had been prospered, temporary buildings erected, and a flourishing school gathered on a solid basis; and a church logically grounded system of our Presbyterian 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 partin Wisconsin before. The mixed system called ly 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 phalanx. When once they attack a wheat, sye, included most though not all of our churches, friend, J. H. Pratt, Esq., a ruling elder in one of the Albany churches, and am earnest supporter of Foreign Missions. Had not that sailing vessel been long on her passage, the bell a mowing-machine. The greatest depredations would have arrived while yet I was at Kangwes, are reported at New Bedford. The farmers there and I might have had the pleasure of hearing; are unable to cope with the securge. The appear- prietor. its tones, and the privilege of reporting to brother Pratt the actual use of his gift. But the at first, twenty years having elapsed since they Chamber of Commerce with the portrait of Secrebell is doubtless by this time doing its sacred duty under the direction of Dr. Bachster, the struction accomplished was noted on Wednesday organization for the Summer, which adjourned unelder of the church, and the native llcantiate, J. M. Kongolo.

A Communion Set for Ogove.

And now I present another request from our little church: Please give us a communion set. Among the parting commissions of the three dear laborers who took the place of myself and sister at Kangwe, was one from Mrs. Smith. were always ready to put on the brakes, with Said she: "Ask for me that some church may give Ogove a communion service." I told her and Dr. Bacheler and the young native preacher. I would do so. Readers of THE EVANGELIE in Western New York, and specially the region was had until evening, when the balloting was remerly Miss Jenny M. Lusk. Will not some ehurch that has been blest of the Lord in its membership, and which is about making nesome conservative objections were raised (as if cessary enlargement of its communion plate, 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 On Temperance the action was, in manner, and visitors, sitting together at the first com-

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 Lawreneeville, Mercer county, ROBERT HAMILL NASSAU.

Current Thents.

PERSONAL AND NEWS ITEMS.

The rifle match between America and the Unit ed Kingdom, under the auspices of the national the Wimbledon meeting, at 800, 900, and 1000 yards,

A memoir of James Smithson, F.R.S., is to be prepared by the Smithsonian Institution in Wash-

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

the Church, to the Synods, and they also pre- will, for the maintenance of a brass band to persuppose an enlargement of the boundaries of form near his monument at the anniversaries of There were coined at the Philadelphia Mint dur-

But the details of this latter part of the plan ing May coins to the value of \$3,376,900. Of this remain to be earried out, after it shall appear sum there was in gold \$2,242,800; in silver, \$1,100,-000; and in base coin, \$34,100. The ioss by fire on Friday at Philadelphia, in

Pattison, Alison & Jones's cotton mili, amounted to The reduction of the public debt during the

J. M. Mason of Virginia received eleven lashes murder. Two complaints involving personal nocence, and as soon as he can do so will institute Memorial services over the graves of the Con-

The survivors of the Yale Class of '20 (eight or eight members.

During a vleient wind storm on Sunday a church near Mount Carey, Ohie, was blewn down, the were injured, three of them fatally.

The death of the late Ex-Governor Henry S. Foote was caused by an exceedingly painful maiady resulting from an injury inflicted by strlking the sharp point at the bottom of a chandeller unhowever gave no reilef.

General E. L. Molineux, General Horace Russeli, and Colonel S. V. R. Cruger have been apcodify the military laws of the State.

Horatlo Seymour's seventieth birthday anniver-

sary, last week, was observed by Albany friends sending him a very beautifui clock for his library. It is said that there are at this moment twenty-three thousand cattle, destined for the Atlantic One hundred and twenty mounted men do the tlon," that British farmers, in view of American driving, and the outfit includes provision-wagons, arms and ammunition, eight hundred horses and production of wheat and cheese in favor of more forty dogs. The journey is made slowly, a day's perishable products. travel not exceeding nine miles, and the speed civilized world. The progress of the experiment

A terrible storm swept over the Southern part 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 unroofthe familles, but strange to say, no one was seriously injured. The destruction of timber in the ferest is unprecedented, acres of the best wood being levelied to the ground. The growing crops, as far as reports have been received, are not badly damaged. The hurricane was followed by a heavier fail 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 terrible effect, is the report 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 Marlberough also. and on towards Keyport, the worms move in solid eern, or grass field, they do not pass out of it until nothing edible is left. The worms avold clear fields, but will strip a timothy field quicker than ance of the worm was sadden, and not recognized last visited this region. One instance of the de tary Sherman. This was the last meeting of this night, when the worms entered an eight-acre lot of thmotivy, ready for harvest, and in twenty hours totally destroyed it. This same pest has devasif they had been burnt with fire, but the destruc-graduation in all medical colleges was changed tion has not been as extensive as in New Jersey.

The Chicago Convention began to ballot for its candidate for the Presidency upon massembling on Monday merning last, and continued without interruption until the roli had been salled eighteen times. Then, there being no choice, a recess sumed and continued until twenty-eight ballots had been taken. There still being no choice, adjournment was had until Tuesday morning. Gen. Grant received 304 votes on the first ballot. In the fifteenth ballot he received his highest wote of the day, 309, and on the twenty-fifth his lowest, 302. In the last be had 307. Mr. Blaine started in with 284 votes, increased them to 285 in the thirteenth ballot, and fell off to 274 in the twentythird ballet. He closed with 279. Shesman' opening vote was 90. In the twenty-third ballot e had 98. In the closing he had 92. Messrs. Washburne, Edmunds, and Windom received a steady vote throughout, and Mr. Garfield was also voted for on nearly exery ballot. There were scat tering votes for Messrs. Harrison, Hartranft, Hayes, McCrary, and Gen. Davis of Taxas. The proceedings were attended with much excitement throughout. On the final ballot, the thirty-sixth, General Gazfield received 399 votes, which gave him the nomination. On this ballot also General Grant had 396 votes, and Mr. Blaine 42. Garfield's

omination was then made unanimous. Advices from Abroad.

Several Jews have been arrested near St. Peters burg on a charge of being connected with the Nihilists. Distressing accounts continue to be neceived of

the famine in Kurdistan, Armenia, and Western the car floor. His unconscious grip was death. The movement for the week results in a gain of

More than a thousand parishes in Germany mostly in the provinces on the Rhine, have been he was dragged along with his neck directly over specially affected by the Church and State quarrel the rail. The train was stopped as soon as pessiover the Falk laws.

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

Egypt is taking stringent measures for the suppression of the Slave Trade, and Great Britain, Thompson, Jr., a son of John G. Thompson, the says she will do all in her power to see the Anti-Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representa-Slave-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 powers 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 signalized his accession to er, the subject was brought up, and young Themppower by a new demand on Turkey to fulfil to- son charged Buck with saying that he had "cleanward 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 the treaty of Berlin Buck was lodged in fail at Newburgh, the total representation of the treaty of Berlin Buck denied it. Some words 4s and 4s, which made a further advance of 143 per 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 Eric issues declined early in the week 2,680 live cattle. Beeves—Receipts of beeves 5,680, making 14,710 for the week. Market finner and quicker, closing with an established advance of 3000,000 bonds, one-half of which was of new 4s. In railroad bonds the Eric issues declined early in the week, 2,686 live cattled. Support of the town of Tanha and 130 dressed live advanced 506 new of the treaty of the treaty of beeves 5,680, making 14,710 for the week. Market finner and quicker, closing with an established advance of \$30,000,000 bonds, one-half of which was of new 4s. In railroad bonds the Eric issues declined early in the week 2,686 live cattled. Support of the week 2,686 live cattled the week and the great sales and 4s, which made a further advance of \$40 and 4s, which made a further advance of \$40 and 4s, which made a further advance of \$40 and 4s and 4s, which made a further advance of \$40 and 50 for the week. Market finner and quicker, closing with an established advance of \$30,000,000 bonds, one-half of which was of new 4s. In railroad bonds the Eric issues declined early in the week 2,686 live cattled the week. Agreed \$40 and 4s and 4s, which made a further advance of \$40 and 4s and 4s, which made a further advance of \$40 and 4s and 4s, which made a further advance of \$40 and 4s and 4s, which made a further advance of \$40 and 4s and 4s, which made a further advance of \$40 and 4s ward Greece the provisions of the treaty of Ber- ed out "the school. Buck denied it. Some words that a slice of Epirus is necessary to the agricul- but physicians say his strong constitution may ans was condemned to death because he was few minutes after the sentence was executed, an turai and commercial development of Greece, and save him. Buck was lodged in fail at Newburgh, that the town of Janina, which they covet, is the but does not seem to realize what he has done. centre of Greek sympathy in the province, and a cherished shrine of the Greek cause. It will take change were formally opened for business on the considerable pressure upon Turkey, however, to 2d of June. A throng attended the opening cereseeure Janlna for Greece.

Mr. Goschen, the British Ambassador to Turadministration, in seeking reforms in Turkey. He the subject.

Frem Pau, France, news comes that one of the nine in number) are to celebrate their sixtleth an- arches of a bridge built over the Gave de Pau feli niversary during the coming Commencement at on Saturday, throwing twenty workmen into the of the first and the opening of the second De- and reported, I believe, unanimously against Dr. Woolsey's house. The class graduated fifty- water. Some were crushed to death and others were drowned.

The Empress of Russla died en Thursday. The Czar was at the Imperiai Summer residence, but 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 drove with him to what he said was the office of further indicated in the Table below, the final colder which he had been sitting. This accident hap- the fortifications, and in the ditches at the foot of his father. Here he went in alone and came out umn of which gives the quotations of a year ago pened in Washington during a visit there. As a the ramparts around the city. These gardeners with a check for the money, apparently signed by for convenience of comparisons: last resort his physicians in New Orieans perform- estimate that it will cost them a year's hard labor his father, which he gave to the jewelier, and reed upon his scaip a most palnful operation, which to put the fortifications in a good state of cultivactive celved the sleeve-buttons. Then the young man tien. They ask for the exclusive privilege for fifty got into the buggy, drove a few blocks, stopped, years. It appears that this piece of ground, hav- got out, excused himself for a few minutes, and ing a total length of over thirty-three miles, could disappeared. The jeweller found the check worthpointed as a commission by Governor Corneil to be made to produce alone more vegetables than less. He would like to see the youth once more. ail the market gardens of Parls.

Dr. Lyon Piayfalr, the eminent chemist. publishes an article confirming from a chemicai point of view, the conclusion recently arrived at ty-three New York firms have been swindled out by Mr. James Caird, the eminent agricultural authority, in a letter to The Times on "British Agricultural Prospects and American Competicompetition, must to a great extent, abandon the

Defaications are not confined to this country. will be lessened when hot weather comes on, in Two partners in a firm of brokers in Lendon, order not to get the animals into bad cendition. whose extensive operations for a rise in many This fact reveals very forcibly the vast extent of securites and subsequent attempts to close them, country between the Mississippl river and the have troubled the market for some time, disap-Pacific coast devoted to the raising of cattle and peared last week, leaving heavy liabilities, with sistance to carry them over their last settlement.

The project of tunnelling Broadway is again re vived. It is proposed to burrew Broadway to Fifty-ninth street; thence to the Boulevard and onward to Tenth avenue and King's Bridge. The eapital ls put at \$14,000,000, distance fourteen miles, cost \$1,000,000 a mile. French capitalists from the East. In manners they are freer, eas- sau came on at once to the Assembly. How he It is reported that the town of Mankato was are interested. The road has a charter, and a biii is to rest. The piles are sunk into the sand a dispassed 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 liabii- their own weight. While the work was going on ed, and several roofs blown down over the heads of ities at \$2,000,000, and Herman Lisberger, with

debts to a larger amount. The usually gulet Chinese had a bollday gathering in one of their club-houses on Mott street last

Cowley's title to the Shepherd's Foid charter is in-

vaiid. The European steamers which left this port on Saturday took away 87,175 ietters, 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 132.

228 names, an increase of 6,788 over the numberrecorded last-year. A fine steel engraving of Robert Raikes, the founder of Sunday-schools a hundred years ago.

commended by leading elergymen of this city, is for sale by Rev.-C. C. Goss, the publisher and pro-William E. Dedge on Thursday presented the

til the first Thursday in October. The thirty-first annual meeting of the American Medical Association was held last week. Over tated fields on Long Island, many lots looking as 1,500 physicians were present. The time for

from two to three years. Addresses were delivered by Drs. T. G. Thomas and Lewis A. Sayre, and many papers were read. Six Cuban patricts arrived in New York a week ago from Cabarier. They had been arrested by the Spanish authoritles, and the alternative was given them to leave the island at once or suffer death. One is General Malsie; who stated that he

had been ten years in the patriot army of Cuba. The insurgent forces now number, he said, about 7.000 men, scattered through the east ends of the islandi, with headquarters a St. Jago. The prizes for the four best original designs for

Christmas cards which Massers. L. Prang & Co. of Boston offered some weeks ago, have been awarded. Miss Rosina Emmet takes the first prize of \$1 990. She is the daughter of Mr. Robert S. Emmet of New York, and grandwice 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 \$50,000, 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 Clanke, successively. In 1874 it was consolidated with the State-street church under its present name, and Dr. Joseph Wild soon afterward became pastor.

A most singular accident occurred at Manorville, L. D. A gentieman desired to mail some letters on a train that had just started. He ran for the modicar, and fell in a fit within a few feet of the chor. In falling he chutched an iron god which specie of \$1,837,300; and a decrease in legal tenruns from the end of the car to the centre, under lke, and had it been otherwise, by falling upon \$205,600 in surplus reserve, and the banks nov the track he would have been beheaded; as it was, hold \$16,324,050 in excess of legal requirements. ble, and he was saved. When he recovered he

knew nothing of his adventure. West Point has had another excitament oven a shooting affair at Highland Falls, In which John G. tives, was injured. His assailant was Beaumont Buck, a young Texan. Both lads are pupils at Col. Huse's school, which is located south of Coz- Prime commercial discounts were unchanged a zen'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. Some attempts at hazing him were made after his interest payments of \$11,462,268. The customs arrival, which he did not accept kindly, and some words ensued between him and young Thompson. On Friday, while several of the boys were togeth-The rooms of the American Mining Stock Ex-

monies. Mr. George W. Smiley, the chairman, delivered the inaugural address. He said that key, is evidently carrying out the wishes of the new within thirty years the production of precious metals had added over \$1,000,000,000 to the wealth has promised the Sultan to submit to him a mem- of the country. Within two years upward of \$70,orandum setting forth the English proposals on 000,000 of Eastern capital had been invested in mines and mining properties.

fellow was learning te swim by holding on to a day there was a decided change, and under an acrope. The rope breke, and the iad sank. John tive demand an advance to 61 per cent. was estab-Coakley, thirteen years old, jumped in to his res- lished, with the Grangers most prominent. The cue. The drewning boy clasped him tightly strength of these shares was quickly communiand drew him under water. Rebert J. Webb, fifteen years old, sprang into the water and saved

In city or country aiways look out for "strangpair of diamond sleeve-buttons, worth \$600. He | mediate future. had a buggy at the door, took the jeweiler in, and

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. Twenof \$30,000 worth of goods, but it is said this number does not at all represent the amount out of which the merchants of New York have been cheated. The mede in which the swindiers worked was to get a man known to them to be unscrupulous, piace to his credit in a bank a few hundred dollars, and then open a shop for him. He would carry on a legitlmate 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 ing business, and enjoying the confidence of the trade generally. The police authorities believe they now have the matter in such shape that the rascais 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 tance 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 iast week, a number of people were standing by watching the operation. Suddenly one of the piles shot up out of the sand and feli among the erowd. An aged lady was badly hurt; her niece Sabbath, which ended in a fight-about a hundred was cut about the head; and a young man with of them engaging. The riot was broken up by the the party was also severely injured. Two days after, another plie shot up out of the water in A jury decided on Thursday that the Rev. Mr. precisely the same manner, and seriously injured

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

AS A GOOD PAYING INVESTMENT

WE OFFER THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE

New York, Woodhaven & Rockaway Railroad Co.

INTEREST SEVEN PER CENT, PER ANNUM. Payable January 1 and July 1, in New York Ody.

PRINCIPAL DUE: EK: 1909. COTAL AMOUNT OF ISSUE.....

Of which amount less than one-haif remains un This read will be completed by June 1, and will centrol the entire railroad travel from New York to Rocksway Beach, where the finest sea-side

public The running time from New York to Booksway will be but 25 minutes, and the road and its ap-

pointments are of the highest character. We offer these bonds at 106 and accrued interest. Envestors can obtain full particulars and infor-

FISK & HATCH.

No. 5. NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE makes a delinious dring vith water and sugar only, and is superior to lime juice

mens for making "iemonade" or alcoholic irinks.

MENSMAN'S PEPTONIZED BEEF Tonie is the only pass paration of beef containing its entire nutritious proper ies .. It is not a mere stimulant like the extracts of best, but centains blood-making force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease; and in every come of debility, particularly if resulting from pulmon ary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., Proprietors

Money and Business.

New York, Monday, Jane 7, 1830. The associated bank statement of last week showed a continued gain in surplus reserve. The changes in the averages were an increase in deposits of \$4,076,400, in loans of \$2,839,600, and in ders of \$612,600, and in circulation of \$178,200.

The money market is abundantly supplied. On cail the rates were 2a21 per cent. on Government bonds, and 2 to 5 per cent. on stocks, with most of the business at 3a4 per cent. Time loans were quoted at 2a21 per sent, on Governments, and 3125 per cent. on stocks, the highest rate being for loans extending to Jan. 15 next. The reduced volume of business on the Stock Exchange naturally led to a decreased demand for money, and had a tendency to lower the rates of interest.

The operations of the Sub-Treasury for the week included customs receipts of \$1,911,595, and interest payments of \$11,462,268. The customs receipts from Jan. 1 to date are \$64,085,912, against \$44,054,772 last year, and interest payments for the customs for the customs for the customs and the customs are compared to the customs are compared to the customs for the same period of \$25,032,934, against \$27,455,082

last year. Government bonds were firm, especially for the 4s and 41s, which made a further advance of 1a3 ly advanced 5a6 per cent. under large purchases, when it became known from official sources that the unfavorable rumors recently current concernlng 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 31 per cent. Thenceforward, however, there was a hardening tendency, notwithstanding frequent reactions in prices, caused by realizations

At the foot of Beekman street, last week, a little and by the failures in the iron trade. On Saturcated to the general market, and coupled with the reports issued this week by the New York Central, Erie, Northwest, St. Paui, and other roads, abundant encouragement appears to be given to ers." On Friday a man went into the store of a the holders of railway property, no matter what down-town jewelier in New York and purchased a may be the course of the stock market in the im-

The course of the market during the week, is

74

United States 4s, 1907, coupon	108 109
United States 4s, 1997, coupon 1093 United States 4js, 1891, coup 1693 United States 5s, 1881, coup 1093 Adams Express	103
American Express	
Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph 371	85
American District Telegraph 75 Boston Air Line 391	70 87
Rur Coder Renide & Northern	59 54
Canton	. 52
Climax Mining.   2	5
Chesapaska and Ohio	62
Cleve., Chic. & Ind. Cen	15
Chicago & Alton	113
Chic St. Pani & Minn	47
Chicago and Northwest 92	87
Chicago and Northwest pref	107
Chic., Mil. and St. Paul pref100	68 99 189
Cieveland and Pittsburg113	112
Del., Lack. and Western	71
Delaware & Hudson Canal 691	71- 65- 16
Hannibal & St. Joseph	24
Hariem	180
Homestake Mining	55
Iilinols Central	100
Lake Erie and Western 22	95 21
Little Platsburg	120 6
Chic., Rock Island and Pacific. 198 Cleveland and Pittsburg. 113 Consolidation Coal. —— Del., Lack and Western. 76 Del., Lack and Western. 76 Delaware & Hudson Canal. 69; Excelsior Mining. 16 Hannibal & St. Joseph perf. 69; Hannibal & St. Joseph perf. 69; Harlem. 180 Howston snd Texas. 60 Illinois Central. 102; Lake Shore. 98; Lake & Erie and Western. 22; Lake Shore. 98; Lake Erie and Western. 128 Little Pittsburg. 69 Marietta snd Cheinnati 1st pref. 89 Marietta snd Cheinnati 1st pref. 89 Marietta snd Cheinnati 2d pref. 55 Metropolitan Resilroad. 96 Michigan Central. 81 Michigan Central. 81	261
Marietta and Cincinnati 1st pref 84 Marietta and Cincinnati 2d pref 54	7
Metropolitza Reliproad. 96   Michigan Central. 81   Mobile and Ohio 144   Missouri, Kansas and Texas. 30   Morris & Essex. 107   Nashville, Chad-and St. L. 56   New Jersey Central. 594	96°
Mobile and Ohio 141	14]
Morris & Essex	28° 105‡
Nashville, Cha4. and St. L.       56         New Jersey Central       59½         New York Central       125½         New York Elevated       114         New York, Lake Este and Western       33½         New York, Lake Este and W. pref.       53½         Northern Pacific       25         Northern Pacific       47½         Ohlo & Mississippi       25½         Ohlo & Mississippi       70         Ontario Mining       108         Pacific Mail       34½         Panama       34½	1054 471 544 1224
New York Central125	122
New York, Lake Erie and Western. 33	30
New York, Lake Erie and W. pref 531 Northern Pacific 25	22-
Northern Pacific pref	433
Ohio & Mississippi pref	68
Oregon B. and Nav	107
Pacific Mail	30}
Pennsylvania Coal	-
Philadelphia and Reading	191
Quicksilver pref	10 51
Rensselaer and Saratoga	_
Standard Mining	261
St. Louis and San Francisco	30 42
St. Louis and S. F. 1st pref	Printer
St. P. and S. City	357
St. P. and S. City pref	72 231
Union Pacific	84
Wab., St. L. and P. pref 56	29 55
Wells, Fargo Express	861
Pitts Fort Wayne and Chicage   110	-
Doremanna Coope The made alon	00 ***

DOMESTIC GOODS.-The week closes with an improved demand visible throughout, and a healthier tone, alike recognized by sellers and buyens. The imports of foreign dry goods at this port for the week amount to \$1,304,539, showing \$261,499 increase as compared with the corresponding week last year. The total of goods marketed for the week is \$1,059,847, or \$344,692 less than the imports.

Woolen goods show an improved inquiry at the close of the week. As a rule, wholesale clothiers are feeling very much better over 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

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET. NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKEST.

New YORK, Monday, June 7, 1880.

BREADTYUESS—Were generally quiet, and prices barely supported, notwithstanding the improvement in grain. We quote: Flour—No. 2, \$2.50a.35; superfine, \$3.76a.45; extra Spring, \$4.19a.65e; Western Spring, XX and XXX, \$4.65a.65e; do. Winter shipping extras, \$4.75a.51c; do. XX and XXX, \$5.25a.6.50; patents, \$6.25a.8; city.shipping extras and famries, \$4.50a.50; Southern bakems and family brands, \$4.75a.1c; Southern shipping extras, \$5.20a.565.

Wheat was immer, especially for the more distant utures; sales on the spat, \$38.000 bush...including No. 1 white at \$1.27a.1 22; No. 2 do., \$1.36a.120; No. 3 do., \$1.10a.101; No. 1 Spring, \$1.21; No. 2 do., \$1.26a.120; No. 3 do., \$1.06.1.121; No. 2 rad Winter, \$1.25a.120; No. 3 do., \$1.06.1.121; No. 2 rad Winter, \$1.25a.120; No. 3 do., \$1.06.1.121; No. 2 rad Winter, \$1.25a.120; No. 3 do., \$1.06.1.121; No. 2 rad Winter, \$1.22a.120; No. 3 do., \$1.06.1.121; No. 2 rad Winter, \$1.22a.120; No. 3 do., \$1.06.1.121; No. 2 rad Winter, \$1.22a.120; No. 3 do., \$1.06.1.121; No. 2 rad Winter, \$1.22a.120; No. 3 do., \$1.06.1.121; No. 2 rad Winter, \$1.22a.120; No. 5 do., \$1.10a.121; No. 2 rad Winter, \$1.22a.120; No. 5 do., \$1.10a.121; No. 2 rad Winter, \$1.22a.120; No. 5 do., \$1.10a.121; No. 2 rad Winter, \$1.22a.120; No. 5 do., \$1.10a.121; No. 2 rad Winter, \$1.22a.120; No. 2 do., \$1.10a.121; No. 2 rad Winter, \$1.22a.120; No. 2 do., \$1.10a.121; No. 2 rad Winter, \$1.22a.120; No. 2 do., \$1.10a.121; No. 2 do., \$1.10a.12 NEW YORK, Monday, June 7, 1880. resort in the world is then to be opened to the

FRESH FRUITS—The quotations for apples, are: Russets \$3.50a3.75.

\$3.50a3.75. GROCERUS—Bio coffee dull and irregular; fair cargoes, lánia;c.; no. sales; mild grades quiet and unchanged. Bice and moiasses dull at late prices. Raw sugars held quiet and firm at \$\frac{1}{2}\lfrac{1}{2}\rfra

HAY AND STRAW—Prices are well supported with a fairr trade in progness. Shipping hay quoted at 75a80c.; retail. lots at 80a85c. for medium, and 95a81. 10 for better qualities; clover, 65a70c. Straw at \$1.05a1.15 for leng rye; 85a70c. for short rye, and 55a60c. for oat.

clover, 65a70c. Straw at \$1.65a1.15 for leag rye; 65a70c. for short rye, and 55a60e. for oat.

POULTRY.—Trade is very moderate; the best lots of chickens have most attention, and these are quite firm in price. Quotations for live poultry: Chickens, Spring, large, per lb., at 24x26c.; de. small, per lb., 22a2c.; fowis Jersey, per lb., at 24x26c.; de. small, per lb., 22a2c.; fowis Jersey, per lb., at 34x26c.; fowis Jersey, per lb., at 34x26c.; coutern at 8a340c.; roosters, old and young, per lb., at 25ax26c. chickens—Philadelphia, springs, per lb., at 25a38c. Fowis—Philadelphia dry-picked at 12a13c.; Jersey, good to prime at Ital2c.; State, good to prime, addc.; Western, good to prime, at 8a10c.; poer to fair at 5a3c.

prime, Mallo:; Western, good to prime, at Salloc; Poer to fair at Sale.

PROVESIONE—Pork on the spot more active and iswer; sales 475 bbls. old mess, \$10.75; new, \$11a.11.25; for future. delivery, sales 1,500 bbls., September, new, \$11.35a.11.30; June, \$11.20; August, \$11.25a.13.0. Beef steady; 60 bbls. extra mess, p. t., quoted \$10. Beef hams quiet; eld, \$15a. 16; new, \$18a18.50. Bacon firmer, with 20 boxes fancy long clear, 7a. Cut meats higher; sales \$,600 lbs. rib beliles, 12 lbs., 74c.; 1,000 pickled hams, 11, 12 and 13 lbs., 104a; 500 des shoulders, 65c. Lard easier and fairly active on the spot; sales 2,100 tcs. prime clay, 6.95c.; No. 1 do., 6.70a. old prime Western, p. t.; new do., 3.97ia7c.; and choice, 7.05c.; for future delivery, sales 2,700 tcs., July, 7a7.024c.; August, T.J7c; September, 7.12c; seller year, 6.95c. refined to the Continent, 250 tcs. sold at 7.35c. Enter quiet; new State pails and tubs, 14a21c; creamery, 15a20c.; Western dairy, 12a17c; factory, 10a15c. Cheese unchanged; State factory, 10a12c; eskims, 5a0c; destern skims, 5a9c; 1a4, 9a114c. Eggs steady at 104a14c. for fresh Western and State; geese, 18a20c.

SERIE; geese, 18820c.

SUNBRIES—Naval stores firm and quiet; spirits turpentine, 26;a26;c.; strained to good strained resins, \$1.40a1.45.

Petroleum higher and firm, at \$\frac{1}{2}\$c, for refined in bbis. Certificates easier; lowest, 93;c. bid; highest, 93c. bid; sales 525,000 bbis. Tallow firm; 110,000 lbs. prime sold at 6;a 6.3-16c. Stearine held higher at \$\frac{1}{2}\$a8;00.

-CATTLE MARKET.

New York, Monday, June 7, 1880

CALVES—Receipts of calves 1,780, making 5,800 for the week. Veals remain steady at 44a640, per lb.; buttermilk calves a trifle firmer, at 24a34c., with mixed lots sold at 40. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Recolpts of sheep and lambs 9.770, making 33,100 for the week. Sheep were in demand at higher figures, or 3afe, per lb. for poor to extra. Lambs closed extremely weak, at ruinous prices, or 5afc, per lb. for poor to good Southern and Western, 74a74c, for choice do., and 8a9c. for Jersey stock. SWINE—Receipts of hogs 8,540, making 23,720 for the week. None for sale alive. Nominally firm at 34.75sd.95 | per 100 lbs. Dressed hogs lower at 52sc. for city, and 6jc. for pigs.

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