

The Evangelist.

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WHOLE NO. 1375.

think that the Arminian doctrines and Wesleyan polity of the Methodist denomination, could be maintained a decennium, in such a country as this, without the constant educative force and activity of their omnipresent press.

Our own Church has made scarcely any systematic and considerate use of the Press. We are a reading people—none more so. No other body have more largely availed themselves of the issues of publishing societies, of the book trade, and of the periodical literature of the day. But as a Church, aiming to diffuse, defend and to keep alive, the glorious peculiarities of our Calvinistic faith, of our free, yet compact and well-adapted polity, our revival spirit and evangelical associations, and to take our place among the religious agencies and organizations of the age, in subduing the land to Christ, we have made no use at all of the Press. Calvinistic doctrine as defined and ecclesiastized by us—the energy and fire of our past revival and spiritual history—the practicability, freedom and efficiency of our Presbyterian system, owe but little of their power in the land to any direct educative efforts of our Church as such. Whatever progress they have made, or whatever assaults and misrepresentations they have withstood, is owing to the essential life and power of our principles, rather than to the fidelity or zeal of the Church which has them as a precious trust from God. We have by no means discharged our duty in this respect; and our denominational progress—not to say subsistence—in such a universal absence of appropriate agencies, is a matter of wonder and congratulation.

The idea of Publication—the proper use of the Press for the extension, unity and efficiency of the Church, is by no means a novelty in Presbyterianism. On the contrary, our present indifference and neglect of it, are as much innovations upon the established policy of the Church, as upon the suggestions of sound wisdom. Our Old School brethren have much more faithfully preserved the ancient spirit and policy of the Church, in their employment of the press; and we shall have to retrace our steps before we attain to perfection. A little pamphlet has been prepared by the Publication Committee which brings to light some very interesting facts in this regard. From the earliest period of its existence, it appears that the Presbyterian Church encouraged a denominational literature. In 1735, while there was yet but a single Synod, a Committee for the publication of controversial tracts was appointed. In 1772, collections for the purchase of religious works to be given to poor congregations, were ordered; and the books designated by the Synod for such circulation were the Confession of Faith, Vincent's Catechism, Doddridge's Rise and Progress, Alleine's Alarm, Dr. Watt's Divine Songs, &c. This committee was renewed almost every year, with more or less definiteness, and other volumes added to the list, until in 1816, an injunction was laid upon all the Presbyteries to endeavor to promote by all means in their power, the diffusion and wider circulation of standard denominational books. The subject, though commanding relatively but small attention, was never lost sight of during the whole period from 1755 to about 1820, when the rise of the Tract and Sunday School Societies, and the fashion of doing the Church's work by agencies outside of the Church, drew off attention, and all distinctive efforts came to an end. In 1846, a slight movement looking towards the preparation of doctrinal tracts was made. The measure has gone on slowly increasing, until amidst much indifference and some active opposition, a Permanent Committee has been appointed; a beginning of publishing made; a conviction of the necessity of such a scheme widely produced; a Publication House secured; an efficient Secretary appointed, and a general simultaneous collection of thirty thousand dollars recommended by the General Assembly.

A large and deeply interested Committee has this matter now in charge. They only need means to place the enterprise upon a permanent, comprehensive and most useful footing. The relations of the Church towards other denominations and societies have providentially become so modified, that there are no longer any restraints of courtesy or jealousy to forbid the utmost vigor of effort. The facilities for doing good by means of systematic publication and distribution, by whomsoever conducted, were never greater or wider than at present. Though late in the field, it cannot be denied that as a Church, we have means of doing good which may tell with great effect, and give us an honorable place among the denominations. We need the assimilating and quickening effect of such an agency; we need it to preserve our churches and children from the effect of teachings less sound and true than our own. We cannot but hope, now that the Church Erection Fund is complete, a cordial, unanimous and effectual effort will be made, at the appointed time, for a fund that shall put the Publishing Committee into active and permanent operation.

MESSRS. BURLINGAME AND BROOKS. The conflict between Messrs. Burlingame and Brooks has reached a bloodless and ludicrous termination. These valorous combatants have gone far enough to reveal the evil dispositions and unstable principles of duellists, without giving any of those proofs of courage which sometimes qualify the disquieting that right minds must feel toward this barbarous practice. We do not think that either party comes out of the affair with any additional honor to his character as a man of sense, principle or bravery; while the affair has shown so clearly what cowardice and duplicity may be resorted to under the guise of honor, that we trust it will serve to give a deeper shade of ignominy to this dastardly remnant of the dark ages. Mr. Burlingame, particularly, as born and bred in Massachusetts, and representing in some measure the moral altitude, as well as the parliamentary rights of the North, will find that he has undertaken an unauthorized service, which, if it had been manfully and ingen-

uously discharged, would not have increased the respect of the community for him. The North has asked for no such vindication as he has shown himself willing to undertake. Least of all are the honor and courage and moral principle of Massachusetts, the home of the Pilgrims, to be sustained by duellists. As men of the North, we freely say that we confess no obligation to the man who undertakes to defend our honor by trampling under foot the most authoritative sanctions of our religion, and the acknowledged principles of our civilization. Free speech and parliamentary rights are not to be so sustained. A more excellent way we have long ago learned; and those who would act as champions of the North, must act on principles which do not belie the moral sentiments of the North, nor involve us, even by implication, in the responsibility and shame of deeds which we abhor. Far less injury would have resulted to the fair name of the North from ten thousand taunts and boasts of such men as Brooks and his confederates, than from the misguided attempt to vindicate that name by an act that throws suspicion upon our moral sentiments and self-respect. Whatever may have been his intentions, Mr. Burlingame has really dishonored his State, and shown his own lack of true courage; and we are sure that his conduct will find neither sympathy nor excuse among those for whom he has volunteered his unfortunate championship.

As to Mr. Brooks, his resort to violence and bloodshed, implies the most cutting and comprehensive charge against his moral, social and intellectual culture that could be made. It is as much as to say that, unable to meet argument by argument, and to repay keen invective by adroit and pungent reply, and thus to maintain an intellectual equality, he was obliged to descend to the vindication of bludgeons and clubs, and to offset his affluence of muscle and skill in shooting, for his lack of brains. His whole conduct appears to us to have been that of the bully and the coward: first attacking an unarmed man with a deadly weapon, in an attitude that permitted no defense; then toward Mr. Burlingame, resorting to subterfuge and trick to exert an acknowledgment which he could boast of as a re-antagonist; and finally, when that was withdrawn on account of its perversion, sending a challenge which he had not the courage to follow up, and provoking a contest from which he escapes by getting arrested, and filling up the measure of his meanness in violating confidence by a one-sided publication of correspondence during his antagonist's absence. If all this indicates the gentleman and the man of courage according to the code duello, we can only say that that code is as much at variance with the common sense of mankind in its estimate of what is manly and brave, as of what is right, refined or truly dignified. To minds untaught in the mysteries of the duellist's creed, the whole procedure has very much the aspect of wickedness unredeemed by a solitary good trait. It ought to make the re-election of Mr. Brooks impossible, and to render a resort to this miserable habit of settling differences by bloodshed, more odious than ever.

POLITICAL DUTIES OF CHRISTIANS.

In becoming a Christian no man ceases to be a citizen. The kingdom of Christ, into which he enters at regeneration, does not exclude, but rather harmonizes with and authenticates the earthly government which retains the guardianship of its temporal interests, as the heavenly kingdom conserves and protects his spiritual. By assuming the allegiance of Christ, we are not released from the obligations of any lawful earthly tie; but those ties are made more authoritative and tender by the addition of a new sentiment, and the force of a new motive. Whatever temporal or secular duty rests lawfully upon the man of the world, rests with not less but more authority upon the man who bows to the claims of Christ, and acknowledges the obligation of all duties. It is the business of religion, not to withdraw men from the active responsibilities of life, but to prepare them properly to discharge them. Religion disowns no temporal interest, but magnifies and halloweth them by connecting it with the discipline and rewards of a higher life. All that we are bound to do without religion, becomes doubly sacred and obligatory with religion. Our ordinary concerns become not less, but more important, through our religious obligations; and he is neglectful of all the tendencies, as well as false to all the teachings, of true religion, who is not a better citizen, a better neighbor, a better friend, husband, parent—a better business man, a more active politician—more public spirited, liberal and useful in every social or civic relation. The agreement of our secular duties with the taste, habits or aspirations of our religious life, has nothing to do with their obligations. If they are duties, our religion both fits us for and disposes us to discharge them, whether agreeable or distasteful—whether leading us into associations harmonious with our devotional habits and tastes, or into the trials and temptations of a world lying in wickedness.

If we mistake not, these elementary principles of Christian ethics are as often disregarded in their application to what are termed political duties, as any other of the secular concerns of life. There is something so incongenial in the atmosphere of politics—something so foreign to the habits and affections of the heart which grace has refined and the love of Christ made tender, that the tendency to leave them altogether to the custody of those who love them, is almost irresistible. Let any one contrast the tone and spirit of a political meeting, with those of a prayer meeting in a time of revival, and the reason why Christian men so reluctantly mingle in politics, and are so characteristically deaf to the solicitations of party, will be easily understood. A spiritual man, whose heart is habitual in heaven, can hardly be called to more incongenial scenes; and in no class of our secular

duties is it more difficult to enlist the Church as a whole, than in those which pertain to the selection of candidates, the duties of the polls and the obligations of reading, thinking and inquiry which are implied in the wise and conscientious discharge of political duties.

Yet what class of duties is there, more important or comprehensive? What earthly trust has a man so responsible and grave as that of suffrage? There is no merely temporal influence so potent and formative as that of the laws and government under which we live. They touch us at every point, and shape all the conditions of our activity, our labor, our intercourse, and our worldly interests and hopes. The course of bad rulers, the oppression, discouragement, and destructiveness of bad laws, vicious economic policy, and of ignorance and crime in high places, are among the greatest of the scourges with which Providence ever visits the sins of a people. While good laws, free, benign institutions, wise and patriotic rulers, acting on sound rules of policy, and broad and liberal principles, give a spring and an exhilaration to the industry, energy, culture, prosperity and happiness of a people, that no words can describe. What loss we every year incur, actual and relative, by the blunders of ignorant law-givers, and the vices of bad rulers! What a break upon the wheels of our progress in wealth, education, growth and energy, have been the short-sighted policy, the selfish legislation, the office-seeking prostitution, and the wholesale bribery of the men whom the people have placed in office! What deterioration of the moral sense of the community has been effected by the vicious examples of bad men in high places! Who can estimate the gain we should have realized in every interest, from the beginning of our national life, we had been governed uninterruptedly by the wisest, purest and best men among us—if our Presidents had been other Washingtons, and our legislative halls had been uniformly filled with the men who best adorn the walks of social life, and best reflect the culture, purity, freedom and wisdom of the country! Yet every vile office-holder and every corrupt law-giver has been placed in power by the votes of the people. All the precious, far-reaching interests which have been jeopardized or lost by the succession of bad rulers, were placed by Providence, as a sacred deposit in the hands of the people.

Good government and wise laws are among the richest inheritances we can either enjoy ourselves, or transmit to our children. To what a heritage is every child in this country born, in the freedom and facility which exist for his education, development and rise in the world! What a treasure in every worldly and every religious aspect, are our free institutions—our religious liberty, our open Bibles, free schools, pious ancestry, and heroic history! What would we barter all these for? Yet these are all in the hands of voters, and are the creatures of politics—are made and unmade at the polls, and lie buried in each man's little ballot. There is scarcely a social good, or a religious privilege, or a patriotic aspiration that does not center in this kindred right of suffrage. It makes a sovereign of every man, and gives him a voice in the highest and most commanding influences under which he lives and acts. It is a precious, blood-bought, responsible and ennobling right, which every man ought to guard as the apple of his eye, and to exercise as the gravest act of his earthly stewardship. If there is anything a man should hold sacred it is the right and duty of voting; if any thing for which he should seek light and guidance from above, and discharge with fear and trembling, it is this highest act of citizenship.

The actual choice of rulers often depends more upon the first nomination than upon the formal voting at the polls. As affairs are now conducted, and always will be, those who receive the nomination of their respective parties, are the only practicable candidates for votes. One might as well throw away his vote, as to bestow it upon ever so fit a man not in nomination. Practically then, the choice of rulers is made at the nominating caucuses—the primary ward or district meetings—in the reeking bar-room, or smoky chamber, redolent of every vulgar association. It is in these spots our vicious office-holders are put in nomination and forced upon the people; and just there is needed the reforming power of virtuous and patriotic sentiment. The place for Christian influence is in these primary meetings, where the choice of officers is virtually made. So long as these secret places of power are left in the hands of a corrupt and vulgar minority, the curse of unprincipled rulers will be perpetuated. The self-denial of an adequate and habitual attendance upon these nominating meetings, where delegates and candidates are selected, is indispensable to the right and conscientious discharge of our political duties. If Christians as a body would attend these meetings systematically, who can doubt that a new era of political affairs would commence.

When nominations are made, not only ought every man to vote, but to vote to some practical purpose. A man has no more right to throw away his vote than to withhold it. We are bound to take things as we find them; to address ourselves to the duty under the conditions which Providence creates. At every election the voter usually has only a choice between two candidates, neither of whom, perhaps, is exactly to his taste, but one of whom he must accept. He has no right, unless both are absolutely inadmissible, to avoid a choice between the two, by casting a vote for a third party, who has no chance of an election. This would be to throw away his vote. Practically he might as well remain at home and shirk his duty altogether. The obligation to vote implies, necessarily, the obligation to vote to some practical purpose—to vote for some candidate, if it can be honestly done, whom there is a clear possibility of electing. It will not do to consult prejudices or tastes or personal predilections when so serious a question as good or bad rulers, honest or flagitious laws, is at stake.

It would be more agreeable to vote for a candidate exactly to our taste; but agreeableness is not the law of duty anywhere; and the sacred responsibility under which each man goes to the polls, is to secure the best, wisest and truest office-holder possible—to make a choice between the two or three who alone are eligible at the time. To throw that vote away upon an impracticable or hopeless candidate, though he were the best man in the nation, would be a violation of the highest trust which man can have as a citizen.

To use our habitual and earnest influence to secure the nomination of proper candidates—to vote without fail—to vote for a practical purpose—and to vote conscientiously, for truth and right, rather than for party or men—this we think the chief end of man in the sphere of his political duties and obligations. If acted on universally by Christians, it could hardly fail to perpetuate to us and our children the unspeakable blessings of righteous government, free institutions, wise laws, sound commercial policy, unbroken prosperity and an elevated moral influence.

ABILITY AND DEPENDENCE.

The duty of an immediate compliance with the divine requirements, is often resisted by the plea of want of ability. In all other relations men are ready to assert their independence, and boast of their capabilities and achievements. But whenever the vast interests of the soul are to be considered, they strenuously maintain a position of neutrality; and assert, as if they really believed it, that no efforts of their can in anywise affect their future condition. Is this a defensible position?

It is true that the intellectual powers with which man is gifted are of a high order; and that opportunities for their exercise are daily presented. His knowledge of the great laws governing matter, enables him to use them for his pleasure and advantage to so great an extent, that both the land and the sea bear the impress of his wisdom and power. The sphere is vast in which man's energies are exerted, and where he may put forth his utmost exertions, and find an appropriate reward for his industry and skill.

Yet this sphere has its limits. There are some things which man cannot do. They are beyond the sphere in which he is required to act; and can only be achieved by the divine arm. They are beyond the province of mortal agents.

For example, a farmer is desirous of obtaining a rich harvest. To obtain it, he knows there are certain things to be done. He must prepare his ground, scatter his seed upon the furrows, and cover it up from the fowls and the frost. All this is well, but it will not secure the harvest. In addition the rains must fall, the gentle dew of heaven distil, and the warm rays of the sun rest upon it, before the seed will spring up and yield its increase. Now these agencies are beyond the control of man. They are subject to the will of one higher and wiser than man. Yet they are requisite; and must be supplied, before the labored is rewarded for his toil.

The farmer is aware of all this. He knows that God has a marked agency in every blade of grain that adorns his fields in spring, or fills his barns in Autumn. But this knowledge never prevents him from doing all in his power to obtain a bountiful crop. He never plows one field less, nor prepares his ground less carefully, nor sows more sparingly, because he is aware that unless Heaven smiles upon his labors, he will be unrequited for his toil. Did he give as a reason why he made no effort to till the soil, that God, in his sovereign pleasure, could thwart or bless his plans, he would justly incur the ridicule of all his neighbors.

On the contrary, the only motive he has to labor is, that he has reason to expect that God will employ the agencies which are under his exclusive control; and these conspiring with his own foresight and industry, will produce the desired harvest. He goes forth cheerful to his daily toil with the assurance, that if he will only do his part, God will not fail to send the rain and the sunshine, the snow and the gentle dew in their appropriate seasons. He not only knows that all these are necessary to make his fields fruitful, but this knowledge, so far from being a dissuasive to exertion, is the only reason why he is willing to labor. The fact that he believes they will not be withheld, but will operate in the future as in the past, is the only motive for exerting himself. He believes that God will do that which is requisite, which man cannot do, and therefore he toils early and late.

So it is in the Spiritual World. Man's great object here is to secure the salvation of his soul. To obtain this good, God must work and man must work, just as in the natural world. Human and divine agency are here combined equally as in procuring a crop of grain. Man can do something, and he is required to do that something if he would save his soul. An honest and diligent use of all the means of grace is enjoined upon him by his Maker.

But will the use of these change his heart? By no means. Forever used, they cannot create a new heart wherein "dwelleth righteousness." The Almighty has here a work to do, as in the harvest, which man cannot accomplish. It is the special work of God's spirit to make this new creature; and He alone can do it. Yet no man can truthfully say that our dependence on God here is clearer or more direct than in the daily duties of life.

Nor is the fact that the sinner cannot accomplish all that is necessary in the salvation of his soul, a good reason why he should not do all that he can to secure it. Because God only can put a right spirit within him, is surely no valid excuse for his folding his hands supinely; nor should it dissuade him from vigorous exertion. It should move of all keep him from neglecting those plain duties which his Maker has enjoined; and in the discharge of which he alone is encouraged to expect divine assistance and blessing. As well

might the farmer refuse to till his ground, because he cannot control those necessary agents, the rain and the sunshine, as for the sinner to decline using the divinely appointed means of grace because he is unable of his own will to change his hard and stubborn heart. And yet multitudes go down to perdition with no better reason for their eternal ruin than this. Are we not then warranted in saying, in the light of these truths, that such a position is untenable, such reasoning is unsound, and such conduct of the sinner is folly in the extreme?

What the sinner needs to know in this matter is, whether, if he does his duty, he shall certainly have that divine assistance which is needed to obtain an interest in Christ Jesus. His Maker has given him that assurance—an assurance a thousand fold stronger than any he has for engaging in worldly enterprises. In the latter he may fail, however diligent and active; while, if he seek his soul's salvation, he will never fail; for God has bound himself to man by the solemn promise, that if he will seek he shall find, and of those who come unto Him, not one shall be turned empty away; and in doing so he has furnished the strongest possible motive—the only motive for the sinner's exertions—and has swept away every vestige of excuse for his inactivity.

A PLEASANT CELEBRATION.

This is the day of local celebrations. Since the famous Berkshire Jubilee, at Pittsfield, Mass., a dozen years ago, there have been innumerable gatherings of the same kind—town and county celebrations—and large family meetings, where children and grandchildren sometimes numbered a hundred souls. These are always Days of Thanksgiving; and they are among the most delightful occasions we know. Gathering around the old homestead, or on the village green, parents and children, and neighbors and friends, talk of days gone by. The occasion brings back the ties of home and of early life; it refreshes the associations of childhood and makes the heart better. At the same time it revives that local history which was beginning to grow dim in the twilight of former years.

By a notice received from several prominent citizens of West Springfield, Mass., we learn that a celebration of this kind is to take place in that town on the 25th of August. That day completes a century from the settlement of Rev. Dr. Lathrop, who was venerated in his day as the patriarch of the clergy of Massachusetts; if not of all New-England. Here he was settled in the Summer of 1756—the year in which the old French War broke out, and here he remained as pastor of this village church for sixty-five years! Near the close of his ministry, Rev. William B. Sprague—now Dr. Sprague of Albany—was settled as a colleague, and remained in that relation until the death of this honored father in Christ, and continued pastor of the church for ten years after.

Dr. Lathrop was a very remarkable man. Though, like President Edwards, he spent his life in a retired country village, his mind was open to all that was passing in the world; his observation was keen, and his judgment of men and events remarkably sagacious and profound. His mind was large and wide, and he carried great weight and authority by the soundness of his judgment which commanded universal respect. As a preacher, he was remarkable for the clear and lucid order of his thoughts, for his simple, perspicuous style, and the calm, benevolent wisdom which shone in his countenance, and gave force to his admonitions. He published a number of volumes of sermons, which are among the best which have appeared in this country.

But great as was his influence abroad by his writings, still greater was that of his personal presence among those who knew him best. Seldom has a man been surrounded by greater veneration in the town where he lived. He was the counsellor and friend of all his people. Together with a most kindly temper, he had a delicate and playful wit, which made him the entertainer as well as instructor of his people. The older inhabitants of the town repeat many anecdotes, showing his readiness at reply. On one occasion a young zealot, who had been buzzing around him like a wasp about the monarch of the field, flew in his face with the abrupt question, "Dr. Lathrop, do you think you have got any religion?" "None to speak of," was the old man's meek reply, which sent the young sprig away, mortified and ashamed.

At another time a man of the town, who was noted as an infidel and a despiser of religion, had borrowed of him a sum of money. When he came to pay it, he thought to pose the Doctor by an argument from the Bible. "You ought not to take interest for this money, for the Jews were forbidden to take usury!" "Oh no," said the Doctor, "you forget; the Jews were indeed forbidden to take usury of their own people, but they were allowed to take usury of the heathen!" The application was too direct to be mistaken, and the man was quite willing to drop the argument and pay the money.

Hundreds of such anecdotes linger among the people where he dwelt, and will be brought freshly to mind by the approaching anniversary. A number of the oldest clergymen from the neighboring towns are invited to be present. Rev. Dr. Sprague, the colleague and successor of Dr. Lathrop, will deliver an address, which will be of great interest from the affectionate veneration which he bears to the memory of this honored father in the ministry, and from those personal reminiscences which his own recollection will supply. The other pastors of this church, who preceded Dr. Sprague, have been invited to be present, among whom are Rev. Dr. Vermilye, of the Collegiate Dutch Church, and Rev. Mr. Wood, of the Broome street church, in this city. We wish them, and all our old neighbors and friends, a happy gathering on that day, under the shade of their magnificent elms, to do honor to the memory of this great and good man.

Freehold Young Ladies' Seminary.

The Anniversary of the Young Ladies' Seminary at Freehold, N. J., took place last week. The examinations, on Monday and Tuesday, were highly creditable to the Institution. On Tuesday evening, there was a fine "Musical Repository" by the pupils. On Wednesday, after appropriate devotional exercises, and the reading of compositions written by members of the graduating class, the Anniversary address was delivered by the Rev. Asa D. Smith, D.D., of New-York. The subject of the address was, "Thoroughness in Female Education." Parting remarks were made by the Principal.

North-Western Department.

By Rev. Charles P. Bush, 16 La Salle Street, Chicago.

CHURCH PULPITS.

We marvel that there is in the construction of church pulpits, so little regard paid to the convenience and comfort of those who are to occupy them. We know indeed that this is a sin of ignorance, but we wonder that ignorance in this matter should have reigned so long. We think we hazard nothing in asserting that hardly one pulpit in ten is conveniently arranged for the speakers; and as many churches are being built all the time, and as it is first as easy to make the pulpit right as to make it wrong, if the thing were properly understood, we propose to point out some of the evils to which we allude, and show also how easy it is to avoid them.

We have in mind more particularly than anything else, the unnecessary and inconvenient blocking or platform in which a minister any way less than six feet high is required in most pulpits to stand. The front of the pulpit and the desk are made too high, and then every man, except a few of the sons of Anak, is perched upon a platform. And sometimes this platform fills up the space almost back to the sofa or chair. A man can hardly get his feet between the two as he sits down. Or he may be compelled to hold his feet inconveniently high and rest them upon the platform, while he sits upon a low seat. It then requires no inconsiderable effort to rise and get into a speaking position before his audience. He must draw his feet close up under him, perhaps get one off the end of the platform, then push with one or both hands at his sides, whilst with a good deal of effort, he throws himself forward upon the centre of gravity, and finally gets his frame erect, if he has first calculated every movement with mathematical precision. He gets up before his audience with about as much ease and grace, in the mere act of rising, as a horse may exhibit getting up from a prostrated condition in his narrow stall. And as most pulpits are now made open at the sides, all this inevitable awkwardness is in plain sight of a large part of his congregation.

We remember one pulpit, so high, that a tall man had to use one or two platforms, and a short man three or four, one on top of another. It was almost impossible to get up to that desk to speak, without first firmly seizing hold of the sides, and drawing one's self up by the hand. And it so happens at times that these platforms are inconveniently small. If one is at all accustomed to move about in the pulpit, he is in danger of stepping off; and if, when he is done speaking, he thinks he has but to move gracefully backward to find his seat, he may catch a serious fall, as a venerable clergyman once did in Boston.

And sometimes pulpits are not even supplied with these conveniences. We have once heard of a man who stood on two tripods in order to be tall enough for his desk, and so preached his sermon, in a beautiful New England church. The remedy we propose for all this inconvenience and awkwardness, is simple, practicable, perfect. It is, to have the front of the pulpit so low, the desk so low, that the shortest men, not dwarfs, may conveniently stand and preach without any extra pine boards and cleats so stand upon. For this purpose the desk may be much lower than builders generally imagine. They almost always get the desk too high, even for the person for whom they calculated.

The remedy we propose is that which has already been successfully adopted in some churches—it is to have the desk movable. Let its lowest position be not over three feet, from the floor of the pulpit to the top of the bible, and then let it be so adjusted with weights, pulleys, and that it may be easily moved up if necessary, even ten inches above that point; this may be done either with an iron or wooden frame, which may be entirely concealed, with curtain or otherwise, inside the pulpit. Let the weights be heavy enough to balance the desk, with the bible on it, and then let there be a thumb-screw to hold the desk at any desired point, and all are alike accommodated, the tall man or the short one. As he rises to speak, if his desk is inconveniently low, all he has to do is to loosen the screw, which may be placed where he can reach it, even without stooping, raise his desk and fasten it again; or if too high he can as easily lower it. And we know from experience that a desk may be so made that it may be raised or lowered with the strength of a little finger, without the least noise, and almost without arresting the attention or disturbing the thoughts of any one in the auditory. All the frame work which is necessary to this purpose need not cost over five or eight dollars, and that portion which comes above the railing or the panel work of the front of the pulpit, when the desk is elevated may be entirely concealed by just such a damask or other curtain as now often surrounds and ornaments the desk with its graceful folds.

We do wish that this plan could be universally adopted in the construction of pulpits. We do know that it would greatly promote the comfort and convenience of many speakers. We commend it especially to the attention of pastors, committees, and builders.

THE CLERGY AND THE TIMES.

A large number of the clergy of the North-west have preached upon the great matters now before the American mind, the aggression of the slave power, the perils of our country, the duties of the Christian and the citizen in the impending crisis. We have already noticed the sermon of Rev. Mr. Patterson, on the Duty of Prayer for our Rulers, which has since been published and scattered far and wide. We have also received a discourse of Rev. Mr. Roy, of the Plymouth Church, entitled "Kansas—her Struggles and her Defense," published "by vote of the church." Next we learn that the Session of the 3d Pres. Church requests their pastor, Rev. Mr. Brooks, to preach upon the great subject. Cheerfully and earnestly he complies with the request, denouncing the outrages and wrongs of the present times in no measured terms, and pointing out the proper, peaceful remedy. We have also received the printed discourse of Rev. J. C. Holbrook, of Dubuque, "Our Country's Crisis," preached on Sabbath evening, July 6th. And on the morning of the 20th. Rev. Mr. Perkins gave utterance to his sentiments upon the same great matters. And these all are but a portion of the prompt, manly, earnest utterances of the pulpit in the evils and dangers now existing. We cannot, we need not, particularly notice each discourse. And we have no disposition to call out or criticize what we might regard as defects or mistakes as to manner or matter in any of them. We rejoice that so many of our clergy are found not wanting in the time of our country's need. If the clergy of the days of the revolution deserve praise for ranging themselves on the side of liberty, organizing their efforts to encourage their fellow countrymen in the life and death struggle, the clergy of this day deserve no less. If the interests of millions of human beings were then at stake, so they are now. If the welfare of unborn generations came into account, so does it now.

Besides these frequent discourses, it may also be noticed, that our country's peril is the subject of constant prayer, both in the desk, on the Sabbath, and in the usual prayer meetings of the week. Indeed we have hardly heard a prayer uttered for

many weeks which has not contained distinct allusions to the sins and wrongs, the violence and bloodshed now enacting in our fair land. And we have heard such pleadings with God as we think will be heard on high. God will regard our prayer and save us. So we have felt again and again, as these humble, earnest entreaties have gone up from praying lips.

True, some good people think that we, as a nation, have sinned so fearfully and so long in this matter of slavery, that we must be punished, we cannot escape. Civil war, or some other dire calamity, must fall on us, as a just judgment for our sins. We hope not. We still look for a peaceful deliverance. And for this we are determined to hope as long as possible.

One thing is certain, the public mind is thoroughly aroused to the subject; so thoroughly that some clergymen think it not necessary distinctly to preach upon the subject, although even with them it is a matter of frequent incidental reference and frequent prayer. They feel that their sentiments are known and the subject is understood; it is discussed in all the papers; if the public mind were not already so thoroughly awake, they also would make it a matter of distinct and special discussion. We think we may safely say, for the North-west, that the Presbyterian and Congregational clergymen are all on one side, of one heart and one mind towards slavery, towards its present rampant aggressions, and of one hope in reference to a just and speedy restraint upon its diabolical power.

LAKE FOREST ASSOCIATION.

A new project for a College, an Academy, and a Female Seminary, has sprung up among the Presbyterians of Chicago, under the above title. It is a joint stock Association, and has purchased about thirteen hundred acres of land, twenty-five miles North of Chicago, fifty of which will be appropriated to the various buildings and grounds necessary for the three institutions, the rest to be divided equally between the institutions and the Association to whom they owe their origin. The land lies two and a half miles upon the lake shore, and extends back one mile to the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad, which passes through the Western boundary. The land is high and rolling, with hill and valley, forest and glen. It is just about far enough from Chicago for a beautiful suburban town, with the very best advantages of location, and with educational institutions to match.

On the morning of the 22d of July a party of about one hundred and fifty gentlemen and ladies went out on an excursion to view the grounds of the Lake Forest Association. They started at mid-day and returned at evening. After partaking of a liberal repast provided upon the ground, a few brief speeches were made, and then the party rambled in various directions, to survey the site of the future village. All seemed delighted with the ramble, and returned highly pleased with the enterprise. About two-thirds of the plot is now covered with a noble forest. Venerable oaks and hickories spread wide their strong branches, and form a dense shade. Whoever improves a lot may reserve as many of these as he chooses, for comfort and for ornament. Two or three ravines cross the lot from West to East, and form a perfect natural drainage to the Lake. Otherwise the ground is not lilly, neither is it a dead level, but is formed of graceful swells and slight depressions, and seems every way adapted to the purpose for which it has been chosen.

The whole is to be immediately surveyed, and then sites selected and appropriated for the various schools contemplated. Thirty acres are to be set apart in the most conspicuous position for the College grounds, and then ten acres each to the Academy and the Female Seminary. All the remaining lands are to be divided equally between the Association and said institutions. After the town is properly laid out into lots and blocks, streets and public squares, an equitable division is to be made of the property between the Association and the institutions; and the lots then to be appraised and offered for sale at auction, first to the share holders in the Association, and then to the public generally.

So far every thing seems favorable to the rapid rise of a beautiful moral and literary town, at an hour's ride from the noise and dust of the city, on high and healthy ground, overlooking the beautiful waters of Lake Michigan, and offering the best advantages for education, good society, good churches and good morals.

THE LATE RICHARD ELY.

Died, in Chicago, on the 1st day of July, inst., DEB. RICHARD ELY, aged 80 years.

Mr. Ely was born in Lyme, Conn., where he resided seventy years. His ancestors were pious people, and several of them ministers of the gospel. His father, Josiah Ely, was one of seven brothers, all of whom lived to be over 70 years of age. The subject of this notice united with the Church more than thirty years before his death, having at the time of his public confession of Christ already cherished a Christian hope several years. He was for a long time an active and useful Deacon of the Congregational church in his native place; and was well known among the ministers and leading Christians of all the neighboring towns. In the year 1847 he removed with his family to Waukegan, Ill., whence he removed to Chicago in 1853. In this city he united with the Second Presbyterian church, in whose communion he died. Many years ago, three of his beloved children, one a minister of the gospel, were taken from him by death, all of them rejoicing in the hope of a glorious immortality.

Within the last few years of his life, it pleased God to afflict him heavily by the removal into eternity of the cherished companion of his life, who died in faith in the year 1853; and of his youngest son, Edward D. Ely, who was called to his heavenly home in the summer of 1854. Also about the close of the same year, he was called upon to give up the younger of his two daughters, to the missionary work, which she is now efficiently prosecuting in connection with her well known husband, Rev. S. B. Munger, in Western India. These trials he sustained with an exemplary faith, looking more and more away from earthly scenes, to that heavenly home whither he was soon to take his departure. During several months before his decease, his sufferings were extremely great; but he knew in whom he had trusted, and despised not the chastening of the Lord, neither grew weary of his correction. His confidence as a Christian was on the whole established, and his hope never sank. Until reason was beclouded in the closing hours, he continued to express faith in Christ as his only and all-sufficient Redeemer. His relatives and friends at home and abroad sorrow for him, "not as those who have no hope," but as Christians for one who has "fallen asleep in Christ." Mr. Ely was the oldest member of the church in whose communion he died.

"Part of the host have crossed the flood, And part are crossing now." "There remaineth a rest to the people of God." "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

ITEMS.

Rev. J. A. Smith, editor of the *Christian Times*, at Chicago, declines the Presidency of Shurtleff College, to which he was recently elected.

Quite a number of the Sabbath schools of Chicago have recently had their annual excursions, and so far as we have heard, all have passed off safely and pleasantly. The children were pleased, the teachers got tired, but felt paid for it, and the children were assured of the deep interest the teachers feel in their happiness and welfare.

Miscellaneous.

Sketches of German Divines.

By Rev. Philip Schaff, D.D.

Next to Neander, no German divine of the present century is more extensively known in the Protestant churches of France, Holland, England and America, than Dr. Frederick Augustus Tholuck, of Halle. His disciples are scattered nearly all over the Protestant world, and gratefully remember his genial influence and personal attention. His name will always be honorably connected with the history of the revival of evangelical theology and piety in Germany.

Like the great majority of distinguished scholars, Tholuck is of poor and humble descent. He labored for some time, if I remember right, in the office of a Jeweller in Silesia. But some benevolent friends furnished him the means to satisfy his noble ambition and ardent thirst for knowledge in the gymnasium of Breslau, his native city, and subsequently in the university of Berlin. He studied day and night to such an excess that he undermined his health, and has had ever since to suffer the bitter consequences.

He had naturally a strong inclination to skepticism and pantheism, and was filled with prejudices against the pietists and mystics, as the serious Christians were then called. "The contracted views of life," he says, "that were associated in my mind with these epochs, disposed me carefully to shun all acquaintance with them, believing that it would check all vigor of action and all freedom of thought; that it would make all the movements of the soul as monotonous as the tinkling of a hand-bell, and cast over the whole path of life, and impress on one's very countenance, the pale hues of death. Under such chilling influences, I imagined that the beauty and splendor of the wide fields of science must be exchanged for a miserable garden of pot-herbs; the rich profusion, the ever varied novelties of the Eden of nature, for a narrow cloister walk; and the immeasurable magnificence of the starry heavens, for the damp and gloom of a vaulted catacomb." It is even reported that in a sophomoric college speech, he maintained in a public thesis the superiority of Mohammedanism to Christianity.

His Conversion. But the experience of sin and grace in his heart, the intercourse with Neander and other pious men, and the study of the Scriptures saved him from the whirlpool of infidelity. He was awakened in his twentieth year as a student in Berlin, contemporaneously with his friends, Julius Muller, Rothe and Olshausen, who became subsequently distinguished divines. He gives himself a spirited and interesting account of the internal conflicts through which he passed in his youthful work, "Sin and the Redeemer, or the True Consecration of the Skeptic" (first published in 1825), which in its various editions has done a great deal of good amongst students, and led many from the barren desert of rationalism to the green meadows and fresh fountains of the Gospel of Christ. It was translated long since by Ryland, with a commendatory introduction by Dr. John Pyle Smith, and has been recently republished in this country. (Gould & Lincoln, Boston, 1854.) It was originally directed against the semi-rationalistic religious novel of Dr. Wetze, "Theodore, or the Conversion of the Skeptic" 1822, and describes in a series of letters, with the fresh inspiration of the first love of the Saviour, the learned observations and the conversion of two young divines, Julius, who is supposed to be Dr. Julius Muller, now Tholuck's colleague, and Guido, in whom the author has portrayed himself.

A Venerable Saint. From this book, as well as from private sources, we learn that Baron von Kottwitz, a true Christian nobleman, and an exceedingly worthy member of the Moravian congregation in Berlin, was the principal human instrument in Tholuck's conversion. It was the pleasure of frequently seeing and conversing with this John-like disciple of the Lord, in his extreme old age in the years 1840 and 1845, and never met a man who seemed so nearly to approach the idea of an evangelical saint. He lived in a very plain style in an orphan asylum which he founded, or superintended, and took special delight in the company of young divines, whom he pointed to the Lamb of God, who takes away the sin of the world, and to his everlasting gospel as the only source of true theology and usefulness in the Church. Not only Tholuck, but also Neander, Olshausen, Rothe Muller, and many others were edified and encouraged by his words and example, and he may be regarded as one of the lay-fathers of the modern evangelical theology of Germany. It was impossible to resist the influence of the purity and simplicity of his character, and his ardent love to God and man. He combined in a very rare degree the finest culture and the most childlike faith, true dignity and unaffected humility. He seemed to be transformed into the holy image of Jesus. His whole life was a course of unostentatious, disinterested benevolence, and imitation of Him who went about doing good, and sacrificed himself for the salvation of the world. He is the unnamed "Patriarch," of whom Guido writes to his friend Julius: "This venerable saint has been residing here for a few years, enjoying a perpetual Sabbath of the soul, akin to that of the spirits of the just above, uniting a blissful repose with an equally blissful activity of love. To a very advanced age he was incessantly occupied, both in his journeys and in his fixed abode, with works of philosophy and piety. The dwellings of misery and sorrow have seen him most frequently, for his highest gratification has been to dry up the tears of the afflicted. He has travelled far and wide. Where his influence and power have been the greatest, he has improved the hospitals and jails; where his effort for doing good on a larger scale met with opposition, he betook himself to the relief of solitary wretchedness. He seemed to be a special representative of heaven, and to impart to all consolation and relief. It is true, I had daily held intercourse with the spirits of Augustin, Melancthon, Luther, Franke and Spangenberg, by means of their writings; but to see such a discipline! Be assured, Julius, that what I have learnt from these 'living epistles of Christ,' goes far beyond books and systems." The writer then gives an affecting account of an interview with the patriarch, and relates his almost prophetic views on the great revival which should soon revolutionize the theological world of Germany, and the dangers connected with it. "The greater the crisis," said the patriarch, "the more needful is it to unite the wisdom of the serpent with the simplicity of the dove. I therefore address you as such an one who, perhaps, will soon be engaged at the university as one of the instruments employed by God in that important period. The work of God's Spirit is greater than either you or the majority can estimate. A great resurrection morning has dawned. Hundreds of youths, on all sides, have been awak-

ened by the Spirit of God. Everywhere, true believers are coming into closer union. Science herself is becoming again the handmaid and friend of the crucified. Civil governments also, though in part still hostile to this great moral revolution, from a dread of its producing political commotions, are many of them favorable, and where they are not, the conflicting energy of the light is so much the stronger. Many enlightened preachers already proclaim the gospel in its power; many who are still in obscurity, will come forward. I see the dawn; the day itself I shall behold, not here, but from a higher place. You will live to witness it below. Despair not the words of a grey-headed old man, who would give you, with true affection, a few hints relative to this great day. The more divine a power is, the more to be deprecated is its pervasion. When those last times are spoken of in Scripture, in which the gospel shall be spread over the whole world, it is declared that the truth will not only have to contend with the proportionally more violent counterworking of the enemy, but also with a great measure of delusion and error within the kingdom of light. Such is the course of things, that every truth has its shadow; and the greatest truth is attended by the greatest shadow. Above all things take care that the tempter do not introduce his craft into the congregation of the faithful. There will be those for whom the simple gospel will not suffice. When a man has experienced the forgiveness of his sins, and has for a little while enjoyed the happiness of that mercy, it not unfrequently appears to him as an insupportable burden to him, a condition to be constantly receiving grace for grace. There is no other radical cure for a proud, self-willed heart, than every day and every hour to repeat that act by which we first come to Christ. Pray that you may have more of that childlike spirit, that regards the grace of your Lord as a perennial fountain of life. Especially avoid the error of those who seek life for the sake of light, who would make religion a mere stepping stone to intellectual superiority. Such persons will never attain a vital apprehension of divine things; for our God is a jealous God, and will be loved by us for his own sake. The intellectual power, the mental enlargement, arising from converse with the great objects of faith, is always to be regarded as a secondary and supplementary benefit to that which is the immediate object of the gospel to bestow. Despite not human greatness or talent, or ability of any kind, but beware lest you overvalue it. I see a time coming—indeed, it is already come—in which gifted men will lift up their voice for the truth; but woe to the times in which admiration and applause of the speaker shall be substituted for laying to heart the truth which he delivers! Perhaps after a few decades, there will be no one in some parts of Germany who will not wish to be called a Christian. Learn to distinguish the spirits. * * * The sum of my exhortation is 'humility and love.'

Study of Theology.

The conversion of Tholuck determined his call to the science of theology. As a young man of extraordinary talents and attainments, he was soon promoted to a professorship of the Old Testament in Berlin, in the place of Dr. Wetze, who was deposed on account of his extenuation of the guilt of Sand's murder of Kotzebue, in a letter of consolation to his mother. He devoted himself at first with special zeal to the study of oriental languages and literature, and wrote, when quite a youth, from Arabic, Persian and Turkish manuscripts, a learned volume, *De Scriptorum Persarum, or the mystic theology of the Persians*, (1821), which was followed afterwards by an interesting collection of translations from the mystic poets of the East, (*Wuthensammlung orientalischer Mystik*.)

Becomes a Professor at Halle. After the death of the venerable Dr. Knapp, professor of dogmatic and exegesis at Halle, Tholuck was appointed his successor in 1826, and has remained in this post ever since, with the exception of a short residence at Rome, in the capacity of a chaplain of the Prussian embassy. The University of Halle, founded in 1094, and strengthened by its union with the University of Wittenberg and its stipends in 1813, has of all similar institutions in Germany the largest number of theological professorships and students, (sometimes from six to nine hundred.) But at the time when Tholuck arrived there, it was in a most deplorable condition as regards orthodoxy and piety. Knapp had been for years the only evangelical teacher in the place, and although his learning and piety, working quietly, were not without a blessing, he was thrown into the shade by the celebrity of Gesenius and Wegscheider, who continued almost to the end of their lives, to be the guides of the theological students, and systematically disqualified them for the office of the Christian ministry. The great influence of Gesenius can easily be accounted for by his distinguished talent for teaching, his entertaining wit, and his abiding merit in the department of Hebrew grammar and lexicography; but that Wegscheider, the good natured and morally estimable, but intolerably dull, dry and tedious Wegscheider, could gather at one time round his lectures, hundreds of admiring students, is hardly conceivable at this time of day. He was doomed, however, to experience the mortification of outliving his own reputation, and to see his audience sink down to half-a-dozen. For this was the number, when I once from curiosity attended one of his insipid lectures on dogmatics in 1840, a few years before his death.

Tholuck's position was at first exceedingly difficult in this reign of rationalism. He was scouted, ridiculed, and derided as a pietist, mystic, fanatic, radical, etc. But he persevered, and God has most richly blessed his labors. A revolution has been wrought in Halle, at least as far as theology is concerned. Rationalism has entirely disappeared from the theological faculty, and there is not one among its present members (I mean the ordinary professors, Tholuck, Muller, Moll, Hupfeld, Jacobi,) who may not be regarded in all essential points as orthodox in view, and evangelical in sentiment.

Correspondence of the Evangelist. FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NEWBURYPORT. NEWBURYPORT, MASS., July 25th, 1856. The congregation of the First Presbyterian Church in this city are now commencing a thorough external repair of the venerable edifice in which they and their fathers have worshipped God, during an entire century. Probably few churches in our country had a more eventful spiritual history, or won for themselves a sweeter and more enduring memorial, in the eyes of all who love the gospel in its simplicity and purity. Founded amidst religious commotions which shook the country from its center to its circumference, under the auspices of that prince of preachers, George Whitfield, of whose sacred dust it is the honored guardian, in a spirit of self-denial, and for the express purpose of reviving and sustaining, when they had become well nigh extinct in the community, the pure doctrines and the living practice and experience, of the faith once delivered to the saints, it has held on its way, through all the vicissitudes of a hundred years, with an unwavering steadfastness, and is at this moment one of the most flourishing, stable, and truly fruitful churches in the world in which it is planted. At some future opportunity, I hope to give you some more particular

statements in respect to the history of this venerable Christian body, which I think cannot fail to be of interest to your readers. For the present I wish merely to report as briefly as I can, the highly interesting services which attended the laying of the corner stone for their new foundations.

The day selected for the ceremony was a historical one. Just one hundred years previous, viz, the 5th of July, 1756, a careful old chronicler made the following entry in his almanack: "July fifth, we began to raise our meeting house, and finished it on the seventh, and not one oath heard, and nobody hurt."

On the day last named, as apparent from the same record, the Rev. John Morehead, pastor of the old Irish Presbyterian church in Boston; the leading man in a little Presbytery, sometimes called with reference to his influence in it, Mr. Morehead's Presbytery, preached the first sermon under the bare rafters, from that very appropriate passage of Scripture, 2 Chron. 7: 12, "The Lord appeared to Solomon by night and said unto him, I have heard thy prayer, and have chosen this place to myself for a house of sacrifice." It is quite characteristic of this worthy people, that they selected this day to begin their new work, deeming it fit that some memorial of their gratitude for God's goodness should mark the centennial anniversary of so important a stage in their early history. The day was fine and a large concourse of people were assembled. After prayer and singing the 118th Psalm, an interesting and well written historical sketch of the church and its house of worship, was read by Moses Pettinelli, Esq., an elder of the church. The pastor, Rev. Asbel Greene Vermilye, son of the Rev. Dr. Vermilye, of New-York, made the introductory address, pointing the assembly to Jesus Christ as the chief corner stone of the Christians faith and hope. Of the old edifice he said, "It is a staunch building. The members of the society took the materials from their farms, and selected the best of oak for the frame. The people have ever regarded the old structure with veneration and have been unwilling to remove it. They hoped that by the repairs now to be made upon it, they should be able to preserve it for another century. He wished his church to become another century plant, not to bloom once in a hundred years with a phantom flower; but a plant of which Christ is the root, the grace of God the sap, and the flowers, souls beautified and made pure and fragrant, to attain perfection in the paradise above."

The venerable Dr. Dana was next introduced. He spoke with great earnestness of the affection he felt for this church, the scene of his labors during the first twenty-five years of his ministerial life. More than sixty years had now elapsed since he had assumed the pastoral charge over them. He had always found them, he said, a determined and consistent Christian body, a true evangelical church. This church had in the beginning based its faith on the Scriptures, and had brought it down in its purity to the present time. While a great many churches in its neighborhood had departed from the true doctrine, this had adhered closely to the ancient faith. With the speculations of others, growing out of a departure from the simple teachings of the word of God, and coming near to an entire denial of human depravity, and kindred doctrines, it has no sympathy. "There is a prevalence," he said, "of views, entirely in opposition to orthodox faith, a new doctrine acknowledging a certain sinless depravity. This is not the sentiment of the Bible. It is a false foundation on which to build our faith." As one who had a right to speak with the earnestness, and something of the affectionate authority of a father towards that people, he exhorted them to stand fast by the principles of their early faith—the faith on which that church was originally founded. He might never, he said, appear again before them; but it was his earnest hope, that the pure doctrines should be maintained in the future as in the past; and the church should adhere to them with determined vigor and unceasing vigilance. The venerable old gentleman is now eighty-five years of age, but his step is elastic as a boy's, and his interest in all public affairs, especially those which relate to the prosperity and purity of the Church, is as warm and lively as it was fifty years ago. He still preaches occasionally, often extemporaneously; and the same neatness of arrangement, and classic clearness and simplicity of style by which his former writings were characterized, still appear in all his performances. The subject on which he is most deeply interested is that which formed the burden of his address on this occasion, namely, the departures which he thinks have taken place in some high places of New-England instruction, from the true, old and most approved New-England theology—theology of Edwards and Dwight, of Willard, and Hooker, and Shepherd, and of the Assembly's Catechism. I have sometimes thought divine providence had this special design in sparing him so long beyond the life of nearly all his contemporaries, that he might be the minister of an age too proud of novelties, even where it professed to hold fast to the faith once delivered to the saints. Many years yet shed their blessings on his revered head, for many hearts will feel orphaned, when that white almond blossom falls to the ground.

The next speaker was Rev. Dr. Withington. Rare Leonard Withington. Bountiful Providence never gave more than one such man to any community. He is still the pastor of the old mother church of Newbury, the church which Parker piloted up the river since called by his name, two hundred and twenty-one years ago, and from whose bosom all the churches in Newburyport, this among the number, had sprung. The day, he said, brought to mind very affecting recollections. Few persons could revert to the past with so much feeling. Forty-one years ago he came into this place, and the third sermon he ever preached was from that pulpit. The changes which had been made in the interior of the house, had left scarcely anything to remind him of that day. He could not find either the pulpit or the pew in which he used to sit, when he was a hearer there. Respecting the sermon referred to, he told a pleasant anecdote of one of the criticisms made upon it. He had never forgotten it. Perhaps the case, he said, might illustrate the old maxim that listeners never hear any good of themselves. As he was walking home from the church, he overheard two ladies conversing together. Said one: "How did you like the preaching?" "Don't call it preaching," was the reply, "it was nothing but talking in the pulpit."

By the way, I hope he will pardon the remark, but if he took the criticism as a censure, he certainly never practices on the hint, so as to reform his ways; for all his life long, much to the advantage of those who have had the privilege to listen to him, his preaching has still been "nothing but talking in the pulpit." He is one of the few public speakers who, in his loftiest mood, never gets upon stilts. Mr. Vermilye had alluded to the fact that Dr. Withington had been the means of pacifying jealousies which had long existed between this church and his own. A feud had existed running back to the beginning of this church in the days of Whitfield, and causing a complete system of ecclesiastical non-intercourse. Dr. Withington made it a condition of his settlement that this estrangement should cease. "Coming here as I did," said he, "on the recommendation of Dr. Dana, it was ex-

tremely painful to me that your pastor was not to be on my council; and I determined not to settle unless he was placed there. Upon examination after agreeing to make peace, we found that no occasion existed for disunion, and there was no peace to make?" He spoke of the pleasant intercourse which he had enjoyed with the pastors of this church. It was something more than unity of feeling, it was a pure and pleasant friendship. Now, he said, there was no danger of disunion. Our churches can find nothing to contend about. Our relations are like those of England and America; we may talk as much as we please about discord, but when we come to the right issue we cannot find anything worth talking about. He said the greatest fear we have is from the insidious influence of success. Such had been the admonition of church history in every age. Coldness follows prosperity. Holy zeal is kindled by persecution. So it has been for example with the Quakers. He did not think the preachers meant to depart from the true faith. He did not wish to change the articles of their creed. It was their hearts that grew cold, so that they could not sympathize with the prayers and earnest efforts of such men as Whitfield. The spirit of the creed, and not so much the creed itself, ought to be looked to.

After prayer by Rev. Dr. Dana, and singing of an original hymn prepared for the occasion, the assembly repaired to the outside of the church, when the corner stone of the foundation was laid in due form. In a copper box let into the stone, were deposited a historical sermon by Rev. Samuel P. Williams, and another by Dr. Stearns, former pastor of the church; a historical sketch of the church above referred to; likenesses of the several pastors; Dr. Dana's farewell sermon, delivered on his leaving the church for the Presidency of Dartmouth College, in 1829; his half century sermon, preached by the Rev. Jane Greenleaf, one of the most honored of the sisters of the church, deceased a few years since; an order of exercises for the occasion, and various local and contemporary issues of the periodical press. Within the cover of the box were engraved the names of the Parish Committee, and of the present pastor, Rev. Mr. Vermilye.

This venerable old church was first organized in the year 1746, and has been from the beginning a Presbyterian church. "Strange as it may seem," says one of its pastors, "to some who are in the habit of regarding Presbyterianism as too rigid and unfriendly to popular rights, it was expressly for the purpose of avoiding undue rigidity, and in defence of popular rights, that the founders of this church adopted that form of government." Congregationalism was at that time, virtually, by law established in Massachusetts; to avoid the pressure attending which fact, the pioneers of the new enterprise hoisted the banner of Presbyterianism, and under this fought for years against burdensome legal restrictions, established for the sake of favoring one denomination. On the division of the Presbyterian Church, the Presbytery of Newburyport stood apart, joining with neither of the great bodies, for several years. Subsequently it became merged in the Presbytery of Londonderry, to which its congregations now belong. Although this church is by preference and from circumstances, (no Presbytery of the other branch existing in New-England,) connected with the Old School body, its affections and sympathies are not exclusive, as appears clearly from the transactions of the last General Assembly, where its esteemed elder, Moses Pettinelli, Esq., to his honor be it recorded, introduced a resolution proposing to establish a fraternal intercourse and correspondence between the two bodies claiming the name and rights of the Presbyterian Church; a resolution which, although rejected, secured for him, as I have occasion to know, warm expressions of thanks from some of the worthiest ministers and laymen in the body to which he belonged.

PLAN OF UNION.

(It will be remembered that last winter, an "Earnest Plea," signed by a number of laymen in New-York, was sent forth, recommending the co-operation of Congregationalists and Presbyterians on the basis of the Home Missionary Society. The "Plea" was addressed to the ministers of the Presbyterian Church very generally, and their views respecting the plan so sketched. Rev. GEORGE DUFFIELD, D.D., of Detroit, with a clearer understanding of the whole matter than almost any living man, replied to the "Plea" in a long letter, which is so full of peace in tone, and grasps so completely the whole question of our relations with Congregationalists, that its publication cannot but be acceptable to our readers. We divide the Letter into parts, and bespeak careful attention to its reasonings and facts. —[Ed. Ev.]

To Messrs. Fisher Hoar, A. Woodruff, Anson G. Phelps, Editor, *Evangelist*; Dr. Wm. A. Lincolnton, W. E. Dodge, A. S. Barnes, David Hooley, A. S. Bush. DEAR BROTHERS:—I have read, with much interest and attention, "The Earnest Plea," copies of which have been forwarded to me, referred to in your letter, dated January 7th, 1856. In that letter you say, "If you regard our effort as calculated to do good, may we ask your fraternal co-operation, in your advocacy of the principles of this Plea, in your circles of influence, through our religious journals, or by such letters to us as may encourage our hearts, and which we may publish only with your consent, either with or without your name to aid in forming a right public opinion on this important subject, remembering for our encouragement the words of Him who hath said, 'Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God.'"

The end aimed at, is very important. To secure it has been a favorite object with me. It has given character to the habits and history of my ministerial life, since the organization of the A. H. M. Society. The union and co-operation of the several branches of the Christian Church for domestic missionary purposes, which marked its origination, I have ever labored to preserve, convinced, as I am, of their necessity for great and permanent usefulness and efficiency. Other Presbyterians, than those distinctively denominated "the Presbyterian Church of the U. S.," united with them and Congregationalists in the formation and patronizing of the A. H. M. Society. A portion of them has been absorbed by the denomination with which they had greatest affinity, and as for the classification of the friends and patrons of that Society at the present day, it may be convenient to consider them, in general, as Presbyterians and Congregationalists.

History of Co-operation. The importance and necessity of harmonious intercourse and united effort, on the part of these two great leading denominations of Christians in this country, have been felt, from the earliest period in our colonial history. Long anterior to the American Revolution, there was a good understanding and cordial co-operation cultivated with the ecclesiastical bodies of the Presbyterian Church—the Synod at that time—by the Congregationalists of New-England. The war of 1776 intercepted their intercourse; but soon after the completion of the peace in 1783, the desire for its renewal began to operate. Among the first things after the organization of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, it expressed itself; and that so effectually, that, by the close of the first ten years of its existence, a definite and well digested plan of co-operation was in full and successful development.

The Plan of Union between Congregationalists and Presbyterians in the new settlements, adopted in 1801, was intended to meet and counteract the jealousies and collisions between them, likely to arise in the early attempts to introduce the gospel, and establish a divine ordinance, among our migrating population. It was formally entitled "A Plan of

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Government for the churches in the new settlements, and became a well defined basis for co-operation in the work of domestic missions.

It was a wise and happy expedient. The providence of God abundantly prospered it, and it went on with it with eminent success.

The Presbyterian Church of the United States has been rent in twain, by attempts made to counteract and destroy its operation.

Defects of the Proposed Plan. I greatly respect your motives, beloved brethren, in the attempt you have made, by your "Earned Pledge," to counteract the influence, tending to lead to disunion and separation under sectarian banners.

The Plan of Union, wherein we, of the Constitutional Presbyterian Church, have ever maintained, and do yet religiously maintain, in its definite characteristics, wherever it has not been subverted, by revolutionary influences and efforts from without our body, is now rejected by our Congregationalist brethren.

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It is very important, I admit, that the American Home Missionary Society should be sustained and furnished with ample means for their great and valuable work.

With all its wise and prudent care for the consciences, and respect for the honest convictions of Congregationalists and Presbyterians, the "Plan of Union" has failed to perpetuate itself beyond half a century!

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Nor do I think that you have fully comprehended, if you have at all apprehended, the real difficulties to be encountered in the work of domestic missions, either as they were provided against by the Plan of Union of 1801, or as they are proposed to be met by what you commend and judge to be virtually the same.

Your plan is defective, in my opinion, in all these respects. It seems to be particularly calculated to perpetuate and foment denominational preferences and parties in a congregation; to put the minority absolutely under the control of the majority, without any well defined bill of rights or means of redress; and to stimulate to rivalry, distrust and sectarian effort, just in so far as they might not be checked by prudential considerations, suggested by pecuniary interest and aid, and by the policy and management deemed best available for the accomplishment of an ulterior object, where strength and numbers might prompt either party to effect a division.

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The Children at Home.

FOR THE EVANGELIST.

"DRIVE YOUR OWN CART."

BY AUGUSTA MOORE.

"You must drive your own cart," my child, I would drive it for you if I could, but that cannot be.

So said the best friend orphan Harry had ever known, to him, when he came in discouraged one day, after having for the twentieth time, sought employment in vain.

Uncle Lewis, as Harry called the kind man, whose house was all the home he ever knew, was very poor, and now he was also ill, so that it became absolutely necessary for Harry to leave school, and seek for work by which he could do at least something towards earning their daily bread.

"Do you want to hire a boy, sir?" had been the poor child's oft repeated question. Fainter and fainter, as it spoken, as spark by spark, his courage died away, and at last he tried to utter it in vain, for the words stuck, like large lumps, in his throat, and he turned with a heavy heart homeward, and went and sat down by the bedside of dear uncle Lewis and cried.

"Oh, how I wish some one would try to find a place for me," sighed the poor boy. "I shall never, never, dare to ask any one to hire me again—Oh, dear, dear, what a dreadful thing it is to be poor; I wish somebody would help us, Uncle Lewis."

Uncle Lewis was troubled for the child; he placed his pale hand on Harry's clustering curls, and said, "You are in a world where all that is good must be struggled for, with a great struggle. 'You must drive your own cart,' my child, I would do it for you, but I cannot. Be brave, be patient, be persevering, and you will get out on the other side of the shadows, before long."

Harry loved his uncle dearly; more than he knew how to express, and the terrible fear of losing him made him seem dearer than ever; so, hard though it was to choke back the tears, he did it, and fondly kissing the hand that caressed him, he said with an effort, "I will be a brave boy, Uncle, you shall see that I mind your advice. I will try again tomorrow, and will keep trying, till I do get out of the shadows. If you will only make haste and get well, and if I can always live where I can see you, and hear your voice every day, I won't complain whatever may be my hardships."

tired, and what shall I do?" The hand of despair was tugging hard at those young heart-strings.

"Why, what's this?" said Harry suddenly. A nice portemonnaie laid at his feet. He picked it up—it bore the name of the very store keeper who had just abused the orphan child. Resisting the temptation to avenge himself, and supply his pressing wants, by keeping the well filled portemonnaie, Harry hurried back to the store and gave it into the owner's hands.

The two walked on. Harry answered in a satisfactory manner, all the questions put to him by the old gentleman, and by his son, to whose large wholesale store he conducted him, and when Harry at noon sought his dear uncle, it was to tell him, as well as he could speak for joyful excitement, that he had "got two whole dollars," and was "engaged to do errands for the firm of J. H. Appleton, & Co., at two dollars a week."

"Commit thy way unto the Lord—trust also in Him, and He shall bring it to pass," said Uncle Lewis, embracing Harry with warmth. "Better days have dawned, my boy, let us thank God and take courage. And thanksgiving, earnest and sincere, arose from that lowly roof, and entered into the cars of the Lord most high.

"These despise not the day of small things," said he, "I have it in my heart to enlarge their borders, to increase their goods, and to make them fat with the bounty of the earth." And it was even so.

THE FARMER'S DEPARTMENT.

Points of a Good Hog.

The points which indicate the fattening tendency in a hog, are, the head small, with short snout and dished face; the ear small and thin; the neck short and thick; the chest broad and capacious; the ribs round; the back straight; the loin broad; the rump long from hips backward; the legs straight and tolerably small; the skin soft and smooth, with thin, fine bristles. It should be borne in mind, however, that all these points do not indicate an animal best adapted to every situation. The thin skin and absence of bristles, though favorable to the accumulation of fat, when the animal is well sheltered and protected, do not denote the hardness which may be necessary under exposure. If the animal is destined to support himself in a considerable degree under the various transitions of weather, instead of the thin hide and scanty bristles of the refined varieties, he must be clad in covering which will afford the requisite protection against the elements, and the tendency to fatten must, to a certain extent, give way to a habit of activity and a tendency to muscular fibre. Even in ordinary farm management there may be too much regard paid to the points which denote a tendency to fat only, to the neglect of those which denote constitution. A proper balance of these must be kept constantly in view.

The Strawberry Bed.

It is recommended by the American Agriculturist, the editor of which journal is reliable authority in this and all kindred matters, that, if the object of the strawberry grower be to get the largest amount of very fine specimens of fruit, and of the highest quality, he should not suffer a runner to make a new plant during the season. The clipping of the runners will concentrate the energies of the plant upon making roots and forming flower-buds for the next year. If allowed to run, a multitude of young plants will be formed, and all the strength of the parent plant will be drawn off to these. Removing the runners has two advantages. It gives opportunity for constant cultivation during the Summer, and makes strong plants, with full large heads. A plant thus treated sends up its roots in all directions, and will take complete possession of a cube of earth two feet upon each side of it, if it finds it unoccupied by other plants. In the second spring, there will be a compact head of leaves and flower-stalks, and the fruit will be large, and of the best quality the variety is capable of producing. During the second season, when the plants are expected to bear, they should be watered abundantly with weak liquid manure. This is particularly important after the berries have set, and before they reach their maturity. After they begin to ripen, watering should be less frequent.

Treatment of Caterpillars, etc.

Caterpillars are always hatched out in planting time, and farmers are then so busy that they cannot attend to them in due season. When they are first hatched—says a writer who has had some experience in their management—it is an easy matter to destroy them. In early morn, and at noon in a hot day, all the worms are in their nests, and all may be crushed at once. A woolen mitten or glove is a good thing to put on the right hand, when the trees are low and can be reached. When the trees are high, a pole with a woolen rag tied on the end of it is a good implement; dip the rag into potash water, or into strong soap suds, and every worm will be killed that the liquid touches. In the case of quince worms, ashes has been successfully applied to the soil around the trees, when they showed evidences of decay. The bark is sometimes found to be dead just under the surface of the ground, with the appearance of worms; when the

latter is the case, remove the earth from the tree two or three inches below the surface, and lay around the tree a quantity of ashes, and over this raise a little mound of earth against the tree. The striped bug, so injurious to melons, may be treated with good effect by scattering fine soot, sulphur, or snuff upon the plants, early in the morning.

THE CROPS.

For the benefit of the agricultural readers of our journal, we shall continue to furnish weekly reports of the condition of the crops in the several States.

New-York. The fly has appeared in many counties of the State, and in its ravages destroyed at least one-third of the grain. Corn is looking well, as also oats and barley. The grass crop will be heavy. Fruit is not so promising.

Ohio. It is stated that in the counties of Ashland, Belmont, Carroll, Columbiana, Delaware, Montgomery, Muskingham, Noble, Sandusky and Richland, there is a considerable amount of old grain on hand. The present wheat crop will be about an average one, having been injured to some extent with the weevil. Corn is somewhat backward in most of these counties, but may yet turn out pretty fair.

Holmes County.—The wheat crops are harvested; the yield abundant. Oats, rye, corn, potatoes, &c., are all very good, promising an abundant yield. The fields almost grown under the weight of the growing crops, and there is every prospect of the citizens being blessed with a profusion of the comforts of life this year.

Lorain County.—The weather has not been very reasonable for the growing crops, and consequently the prospect for a good harvest is but poor. No grain for exportation; not enough raised for home consumption.

Cayuga County.—The county is extremely well watered, and the soil is generally better adapted to grass-growing than grain-raising. The crops all look well at present.

Trenbull County.—There has been more wheat sown than formerly, and the crop is above an average. Corn is late, owing to a failure in the seed and weather. At present it looks fair and is coming on rapidly.

Washington County.—Wheat is very fair this year. The other crops are needing rain, and are somewhat back just now.

Ohio Valley.—Over a large portion of the Ohio Valley, it is now certain that the crop of hay this year will be far below an average yield. The first mowing has been unusually light in many localities, and the continuation of the drouth nearly everywhere bids fair to dry up the meadows.

Indiana. Accounts from the counties of Miami, Montgomery, Wells, and Howard, represent the yield of wheat as scarcely an average crop. Less having been sown in some localities than in previous years, and in others it was injured by a late frost. Corn is generally backward, yet flourishing. Grass and oats, poor.

Illinois. Allon, July 5.—"The harvest is in full progress; many farmers have finished. From all this region I hear but one report—wheat very plump and heavy in the head, with a fair length of straw. The weather has been very favorable for harvesting, and the grain has been secured in splendid condition. There are some fields of good oats which were sown early and took a good start before the drouth came on; but the oats crops, as a whole, is a very scant one. Corn looks well as a general thing. The hay yield is light."

Mississippi. The ravages of the fly on the wheat crop in Virginia this season have been beyond all precedent. On tide water, in the Piedmont region, and in the fine valley of Virginia, it has alike shortened the crop one-half; and now the joint worm having commenced its work, it seems there will be but little left for the sickle. With a long and universal drouth now prevailing, it is impossible for it to recover enough to make half a crop. There is a very great scarcity of grass, owing to the drouth."

Alabama. Cotton is the staple crop relied upon. The crops generally are very promising; wheat being the only exception to this statement. Corn looks well, and the yield will be large.

Tennessee. The wheat crop turns out to be about an average one, but not near so good as last year. Oats are fine. The prospect for corn never was better at this season.

Georgia. From present appearances there will be about a fair yield of cotton, corn, and rice, which are the chief productions. Wheat, where it was sown, will be an average crop.

Mississippi. The grass worm has appeared, and is doing great injury to the corn and cotton crop. The prospect of a good crop, and appearances generally, were very flattering; but if the ravages of the worm continue a few weeks, the crop may be destroyed or greatly reduced. The wheat crop is rather short. Corn very good. Oats good. Potatoes rather scarce.

Florida. The chief productions are cotton, (Sea Island), corn, rice, potatoes, sugar, &c. Corn looks well, and judging from present appearances, the crop will be good. Others not so sure about at present.

Texas. Owing to the drouth the prospects are gloomy. The grasshopper has committed great havoc with the wheat crop; but, should the weather be seasonable, about half an average crop will be realized.

Wisconsin. Great complaint is made that the drouth, from which all vegetation had greatly suffered, caused the wheat to "ear out" prematurely; so that the yield will not be so great as in some former years. Corn did not come up well, and being forced to replant it, it will be very late. The severe weather the past winter has greatly damaged the fruit crop.

The Evangelist.

CONTENTS OF THE PRESENT NUMBER: Editorials, The Publication Case, Political Duties of Christians, Moral Education, Uplands of America, North Western Department, Church of the Trinity, Lake Forest Association, Richard Dyer, Items, Our Correspondence, Vigilance Committee of California, The accounts of our troubled and anomalous affairs...

Our Correspondence.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE OF CALIFORNIA.

The accounts of our troubled and anomalous affairs given in the papers you receive, are generally strictly true as concerns the causes of our difficulties, and the necessity for their removal, Dr. Scott, who stands alone in his opposition to the Vigilance Committee, secret, not open opposition, for he has not spoken a word publicly—intends writing to some Eastern journals, giving his views upon affairs here. I know of but one clergyman besides him in the State, who does not endorse the remedy to which the people have resorted. Nearly every one who has preached upon the subject, it was a desperate remedy, but the case was desperate. The condition of things in our midst had been gradually growing desperate and beyond endurance. It was a small thing for men to murder those with whom they chanced to have a quarrel. Fourteen hundred murders, a village full of the dead by violence, called for retribution. The courts, though we have some honest judges, were no remedy. Some way was unknown except in suspected circles were placed upon the juror's bench. Or if conviction was possible, the punishment was ever awarded. Only a few executions by law have ever taken place here. Assaults were most common. A man could not speak freely of another upon the street without being caught for it. A Judge of the Supreme bench descended to such redress for a remark about his official conduct. Editors were threatened with assassination. We had the worst men in office in the world. Two of our Judges are infamous men. One of them is a gambler and a profligate. The other one assisted in a brutal murder in Texas, and in this State drew a bowie knife and wounded a witness, in one of the courts. The jail has been in the hands of bullies and shoulder strikers. The elections have been overruled. Shoulder strikers got possession of the different polls; got themselves appointed inspectors of elections; stood in crowds around the polls, and drove off peaceable voters. To have resisted the gang organized throughout the city would have been to do just what the citizens have done now. It is to arm and oppose them by their own weapons of force. To oppose them single handed was to put one's self up as a mark for the assassin. The condition of things was unparalleled. It was known that the ballot boxes were stuffed, to give us just such officers as the bullies chose to self themselves to. The killing of Mr. King was but one incident; one link in the chain that made us slaves. It was one too many. The people rose, not in violence, but with determination. They organized and armed. The best men in the city, the leaders in the churches, were foremost in the work of stern necessity. It was seen that it was of the people. In the first three days, fifteen hundred men were armed, and they represented twice fifteen thousand. The Governor came down and saw that to resist it was to resist the whole people. He then wisely returned to his post. The fourth day the armed men marched to the jail and demanded the murderer Casey, and also Cora, who was saved from conviction on the first trial by perjured witnesses, and prostituted legal talent, and possibly bribed jurymen. The officers of law dared not resist. The prisoners were surrendered. They were tried with a searching investigation; and on the day that Mr. King was buried they were executed. The people in the mountains and all over the State said Amen to the deed.

Every man in the State knew that Casey would not have been hung in the course of law. How deep and how clear the conviction had become in the State that the administration of the laws could not be relied upon, is seen from the fact that nine men out of ten throughout the State, fully endorse the action of the people of San Francisco in assuming to themselves the power which had been not delegated to them by the State, but stolen by common thieves, through the robbery of the ballot box, and taken by force in the violence that had ruled our election days. When the men Casey and Cora had been hung, and some others had been apprehended, and especially after the suicide of Yankee Sullivan, terrible developments were made. The secrets of the election frauds came out. Men outside began to tremble—men who had not cared a straw whether those fellows were out of the way or not. But now it comes nearer home. They impudently urge their Governor, and in an hour unfortunate for him he yields to their mingled importunities and threats. The militia is summoned. And then the strength of the feeling of the State is tested. Not a thousand men I suppose in all the State answered to the call. Never was failure so signal; never a moral triumph so complete. The enlisted troops, loud in their professions of sustaining the majesty of "the law," stood ready to attack the citizens. They are a motley company; nearly every one implicated in past disgraceful deeds. Discretion ruled, for there were thousands to match their hundred, and the promise of an equal proportion from the interior for any emergency. The ruffians have ceased their show of any opposition. The Committee has banished a few from the State. When they leave things again in the hands of appointed officers, a lesson will have been taught, long to be remembered.

Do you say, it is a fearful resort for the correction of evils. It was the only one left us. Not a principle of the constitution of the State have the people of the State aimed to subvert or change. They have simply themselves executed the laws which had become a by-word. With the movement has gone the whole moral power of the State. Aside from two clergymen, I know not any others who have not fully and unequivocally sustained the course of the Vigilance Committee. Nearly every newspaper from the beginning, has enforced the right side; and the few that spoke for the mob have been silenced by the unanimous denunciation of the friends of purity and order.

At present, we are in a state of comparative quiet.

The fear and reticence which some timid minds at first felt have subsided. They saw that the movement was both necessary and safe. The Governor has apparently arrived at the conviction that it is best to allow things to work themselves clear without interference. The militia which he called out, has disbanded, and there would seem to be no voice to question the right and the wisdom of this extraordinary state of things. How long it will last, depends upon circumstances. The term of office of several of the municipal officers of San Francisco have expired or are about to expire. These will be elected under a guardianship of the polls that will secure their purity. If then it shall be safe to remit the authority that has been unwillingly but necessarily assumed, it will be done forthwith; and the channels of lawful government being once more cleared, it will be left to itself. But this authority will not be laid down until the object is fully secured. Too much has been hazarded and too much suffered, to allow the thought of leaving the work doubtful. Our Eastern friends need fear no evil from this revolution. The moral strength of the State never displayed itself so conspicuously, nor were the grounds of hope for our future ever brighter.

ACADEMIC INTELLIGENCE.

Columbia College. This venerable institution celebrated its one hundred and second annual Commencement last week, at Niblo's Garden, in presence of a very large and fine audience. President King presided. The Salutatory addresses in Greek and Latin, were pronounced by Charles N. Clark, and Charles C. Suydam. The Valedictory address was by Russell Stebbins. The degree of A. B. was conferred on forty-five graduates; that of A. M. on nine. Honorary degrees were conferred on the following gentlemen: Doctor of Divinity, Rev. John Blakely, Scotland; Rev. John Henry Hobart, Trinity church, New York; Rev. Alfred Stubbs, of New Brunswick, N. J. Free Academy Commencement. The Commencement of the Free Academy was held last week at the Academy of Music, which vast edifice was crowded with auditors. The addresses of the graduating class were highly creditable. The presentation of medals and prizes made an animated spectacle. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on eighteen graduates; that of Bachelor of Sciences on five; of Master of Arts on eight. The valedictory was pronounced by Charles H. Pratt. The whole affair would have done credit to the oldest colleges.

Cortland Academy. This well known and flourishing institution held its forty-second anniversary on the last week in June, at Homer, N. Y. The public examinations of the several classes occupied three days, and were as usual well sustained. The first public address was on Sabbath evening, by Rev. Mr. Stinson, of Binghamton, before the Missionary Association of the Academy. On Monday evening were public exercises in the Music Department, in which Mrs. Brunschweiler and her pupils acquitted themselves admirably. On Tuesday the Female Department held public exercises in the Academy Chapel. The attendance was large, and the interesting exercises were closed with a Poem, "Immortality," by Prof. Jewell, of the State Normal School. The closing exercises were by the Male Department, in the Congregational church, on Wednesday. The orations pronounced by the graduating class, were all that could be desired. In the absence of the appointed orator for the "Academical Association," Prof. Jewell read an excellent Poem, "Hero," at the close of the morning exercises. Rev. T. K. Boecher closed the afternoon exercises with a masterly address before the Literary Societies. His theme was "Education." The Academy is a just source of pride to the inhabitants of the quiet village of Homer. Its catalogue, recently published, shows an average attendance during the year of 230 pupils, under the tuition of nine efficient teachers.

New-York State Normal School. This institution closed its twenty-fourth term on the 10th inst. The exercises consisted of essays by Messrs. L. Spalding, D. H. Keible and Misses S. K. Cook and F. P. Farrey; poems by Misses L. J. Knapp and L. Powell, members of the graduating class; and an address by Hon. G. W. Clinton, of Buffalo. The reading of the essays and poems was interspersed with music of a high order, by the members of the school. The productions of the pupils were good, and the address able and interesting. Everything passed off profitably and pleasantly.

At 8 o'clock, P.M., the lecture room was cleared of its seats, and the members of the school assembled for their customary "reunion." Two hours were spent in promiscuous conversation; mutual congratulations were passed and partings exchanged; and the sternness of studious discipline unburied in the geniality of social intercourse. Few persons could have looked upon that company of 100 youth and over, without being struck with their intelligence and evident culture, and without feeling proud for the State which claims them as her own.

The State Normal School is the only one of the kind of which our State can boast. The building which it occupies is situated at the corner of Lodge and Howard streets, Albany. It was erected at a cost of some \$25,000 dollars, and accommodates both the Normal and Experimental Schools, besides furnishing a dwelling for the Principal. The building is four stories high above the basement, and contains some fifty apartments, great and small, besides the halls, of which there are about ten. Of these apartments, fifteen belong to the Principal's dwelling; twenty-nine to the Normal and Experimental Schools, and six to the Janitor's department. Ample however, as the building may seem, from the defects in its plan, and the increase of teachers, it cannot conveniently accommodate all the classes. Like too many of our school edifices, its ventilation is very poor. The faculty numbers eleven persons, distributed as follows:—

- D. H. Cochran, A. M., Principal and Professor of Intellectual and Moral Sciences; Charles Davies, LL.D., Professor of Mathematics; E. F. B. Orton, A. M., Professor of Natural Science; Rev. Frederick S. Jewell, A. M., Professor of English Language and Literature; Amos M. Kellogg, Superintendent of Experimental School; Rodney G. Kimball, Assistant Professor of Mathematics; Tully C. Estie, Teacher of Vocal Music and Penmanship; Albert N. Husted, Teacher of Arithmetic and Algebra; Louisa Ostrum, Teacher of History and Drawing; Henrietta B. Hewes, Teacher of Reading and Geography; Emily E. Rice, Teacher of Arithmetic and Spelling.

From this specification it will be seen that the instruction is reduced to a distinct speciality, the different branches being grouped according to their affinities, and each group being assigned to a distinct department, which is under the supervision of the proper professor. There are thus five departments in the school, embracing the four professorships, and the superintendency of the Experimental school. The gentlemen at the head of these departments are persons of liberal education, and ample experience in the art of teaching. It may be added that this system of departments, and educated professors, is the work of the late able principal, Dr. Woolworth.

Mount Holyoke. The nineteenth anniversary of Mt. Holyoke Female Seminary will take place on Thursday, August 7, and will be connected with a public examination which will commence on Tuesday, A. M., August 5, and will close on Thursday. The annual address will be delivered on Tuesday by Rev. S. W. Fisher, D.D., of Cincinnati. Exercises to commence at 11 o'clock. The morning of the same day, from 8 to 11, will be occupied in finishing the examinations of the school.

GERMAN THEOLOGICAL JOURNALS.

Such is the enterprise of our German booksellers in New-York, that we now receive the German journals as regularly, and nearly as soon, as we do those of our own country. The "Sudien und Kritiken" comes freighted, as usual, with weighty and valuable communications. Dr. Julius Muller of Halle, begins this third quarterly number with a continuation of his elaborate essay on the "Relation between the Influence of the Holy Spirit and the Divine Word as a means of Grace." On Scriptural and philosophical grounds he defends the position, that the influence of the Spirit is immediate in the work of conversion, direct upon the soul. The Spirit is the author of regeneration, the Word is the means; it is not the Word that effects the change, but the Spirit by the Word. He traces out, so far as it is possible, the psychological process, in a clear manner, so as to leave no room for the two errors, that, on the one hand, the Word ever works or can work effectually without the Spirit, or, that the Spirit works wholly independently of the Word.

The second article, by Gustav Baur, draws an ingenious parallel between the Book of Job, and Dante's Divine Comedy, showing the resemblances of the two poems in purpose, plan, and general ideas, as also their differences. It is another illustration of the indebtedness of the highest literature to the Biblical models. The third article, by K. H. Graf, is on the names of the two pillars, the only ones in Solomon's temple, as given in 1st Kings, vii. 21, viz: Jachin and Boaz, which our version, in the margin, renders. He shall establish, and, in it is strength. Graf rejects the explanation of Gesenius, who makes them the names of the builders, as well as that of Ewald, who refers them to two hypothetical sons of Solomon, and suggests, that they refer to the pillars, and mean, the supporting, and, in it is strength (the strong). Dr. Umbreit in a note recalls the explanation of Bahr as more suitable, that they both refer, not to the pillars, but Jehovah, and mean, He will make firm, and in him is strength.

C. H. Sixt, revives the memory of Girolamo Muzio, one of the worthies of the Reformation, in an attractive sketch. The number concludes with reviews of Herke's work on George Calixtus and his Times by Hundeshagen, and on Sigwart's Ulrich Zwingli, by Jagr.

The "Zeitschrift für and historische Theologie," now edited by Dr. Niedner, opens with an article by Theodore Heiler of Tübingen on "Athanasius, the Defender of Homousianism in Conflict with the Arians." This is an admirable exhibition of this fundamental controversy, and well worthy of being translated in some of our religious periodicals. It gives all the points of controversy, with learning and fairness, and shows how the fate of Christianity was involved. The author gives a full sketch of the Athanasian arguments, which prove that Arianism is opposed, 1. To the direct declarations of Scriptures, and 2. To the necessary logical consequences of other articles of the Christian faith. Against Arius, Athanasius maintains the position that the Son is consubstantial with the Father (Homousianism); by which is meant, that the Son is eternal, and of the same nature with the Father. The first point, the Scriptural evidence is neglected by Baur and Dörner, in their works on the Incarnation, but it is here given in full. To the whole is appended a criticism of the Athanasian arguments by the reviewer, in which the clearness and insight of this Defender of orthodoxy are highly commended. Athanasius saw, as did no other man of his age, how this doctrine was interwoven with the whole fabric of Christian truth.

The second article is by Prof. W. G. Söldan, of Giessen, already well known by his contribution to the History, upon the famous Pragmatic Sanction of Lewis IX, one of the bulwarks of the Gallican Church against the incursions of the Papacy. The genuineness of this important document had been previously assailed, but two recent ultramontane writers, Thomassy in France, in a work published in 1844, and Rosen in Germany, in an essay issued at Munich in 1853, have attacked it with a greater array of learning and investigation. It seems a part of the policy of the ultramontane party, to falsify the facts of history. Söldan replies in a triumphant manner to their several objections, showing, 1. That the contents of the Pragmatic Sanction correspond in the state times; 2. That the omission of any allusion to the disputed question of the *Regalia* is not against its credibility; 3. That the Sanction is in harmony with the character of the French and Lewis; 4. That the form in which it is issued is above suspicion; 5. That the external testimony is valid and sufficient; and that the hypothesis of a falsification is irrederible.

The third and last article is an account of the missionary efforts among the Tamuls, with statistics, by C. Graal. The "Deutsche Zeitschrift" for June, has a continuation of Prof. Schaaf's instructive account of the State and Parties of the Anglican Church, with much of which the readers of the Evangelist have been already favored; a review, by Jacobi, of Cureton's recently published volume of Syriac fragments; a continuation of an essay by Kostlin, on the Catholic Idea of the church in its first formation, devoted particularly to an exposition of the opinions of Augustinus.

THE MELODEON.

The invention of the Melodeon has done an incalculable service to the cause of music, by placing a keyed instrument within the reach of half a million of those who could not aspire to the ownership of a piano. It has even increased the demand for pianos. It has given to many a singer and many a choir a thoroughness of education that would be impossible without it. It has advanced the cause of harmony against the seductions of sacred jigs, waltzes and polkas—against melody whipped into froth. We are able to assure our readers that among all the manufacturers of these instruments there can be none whose work can be more reliable, and whose LADY OF MEREDITH VILLAGE, N. H., whose advertisement is found in another column. There are no important improvements in any of these instruments of various names that may not be found in all those of the best construction, but there may be an immense difference both in cost and value between two instruments of equal beauty and sweetness, and quite similar in effects, while both are new. Mr. Ladd is one of the firm whose piano gained that remarkable Paris Exhibition medal, and is a mechanical skill and fidelity to his instruments he is a model of a true born mechanic.

Religious Intelligence.

Ministers and Churches.

Rev. Darwin Chickster was installed pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Corning, N.Y., on the 15th inst. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Murdoch, D.D.; Constitutional questions and installing prayer, by Rev. F. Harrington of Big Flat; charge to the pastor by Rev. B. G. Riley of Horse Heads; charge to the people by Rev. B. F. Pratt of Campbell; benediction by the pastor.

Rev. Levi Parsons, Jr., was ordained and installed pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Mt. Morris, on the 10th inst. In the public services, the venerable Dr. Barnard, of Lima, being Moderator of the Presbytery, presided and offered the ordaining prayer. Other subordinate parts were performed by Rev. R. Page, of Perry, and Rev. F. Starr, Jr., of Canadigua. Rev. H. Kendall, of Bloomfield, preached the sermon on a subject—"the power of Calvinism," and his strong, sound, logical discourse on this subject, not only commanded the profound attention of his large and intelligent audience, but gave them great gratification. The preacher more than supported his high reputation as one of the pillars of the Church in Western New-York, and made his hearers thankful that he had not accepted a call recently tendered to him from St. Louis. The charge to the pastor was delivered by his aged father, Rev. Levi Parsons, of Marcellus, whose closing labors in the ministry during the past winter, have been blessed, it is said, with a powerful revival of religion. The grateful duty was faithfully discharged with the order, perspicuity, finish, and force of a ripe Christian scholar; and with the authority of a bishop tempered by paternal affection. Few dry eyes witnessed the touching scene. The charge to the people was given by Rev. P. F. Sanborn, of Nunda.

Rev. S. G. Orton, of Gowanda, has removed to North East, Erie Co., Pa., and may be there addressed.

Rev. James H. Spellman, of Vermilion, O., has accepted a call to the Presbyterian Church in Delhi, Delaware Co., Iowa.

Rev. Tapping S. Reeve has accepted a call to the Presbyterian Church in Manlius, N.Y.

Rev. R. R. Snow has removed to Hartland, Waushara Co., Wis.

Rev. E. W. Root was installed pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Oxford, O., week before last. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Allen, of Lane Seminary.

Rev. N. B. Lyons has accepted a call to the united congregations of Hubbard, Liberty, and Brookfield, Trumbull Co., O.

W. C. Turner was ordained at West Mill Grove as an evangelist, not installed as a pastor as we stated.

Rev. N. B. Blanehard was ordained and installed at Edgerton, Miss., on the 15th.

Rev. B. F. Parsons has been dismissed from the First church in Dover, N. H., and is engaged in gathering a new society.

Rev. E. E. Adams, of Nashua, N. H., has asked for leave of absence on account of ill health.

Rev. Willis S. Colton, tutor of the senior class, Yale College, has accepted a call to the First Congregational church of Wethersfield, Ct., and is to be ordained on the 17th of September next.

The one hundred anniversary of the settlement of Rev. Joseph Latrop, D.D., over the First church of West Springfield Mass., will occur on the 25th of August next. Dr. Latrop died in the 65th year of his ministry, all of which was in connection with the parish of West Springfield. The inhabitants of the place propose to observe the anniversary by appropriate ceremonies. Rev. Dr. Sprague, of Albany, the colleague and successor of Dr. Latrop, is to deliver a discourse. Other services in harmony with the occasion may be expected. The sons and daughters of West Springfield who have gone to their early home, are cordially invited to return and unite with those on the ground, in doing honor to the memory of a good man, and a good minister. Ample provision for the entertainment of guests will be made.

A new Old School church has been formed in Newark, N.J., entitled the Wickliff Presbyterian church. The corner stone of a chapel was laid last week, on the corner of South Orange Avenue and Wickliff street, on a lot presented by Wm. Rankin, Esq. The congregation is composed principally of families from the Third church, and a handsome edifice is soon to be erected.

Mr. Robert McMillin was ordained as missionary of the Presbyterian Church to India, by the Presbytery of Philadelphia, on the 27th.

An O. S. church was dedicated in Unity, Iowa, on the 21st ult.

Rev. D. G. Mallory has been called to the O. S. church in Norristown, Pa., which has been vacant since the division of the church.

Rev. Dr. Dickinson has declined the appointment to a Professorial chair, in the Western Theological Seminary, at Allegheny City.

Rev. D. D. Clarke has been installed at McVeytown and Newton Hamilton, Pa.

Rev. R. Lewis has been called to the Presbyterian church of Fairmount, Va.

The corner stone of an O. S. Presbyterian church, was laid in Pittston, Pa., last week.

Rev. Stephen F. Cooke, of Green Lake, Texas, died on the 20th ult.

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—The Minutes of the last General Assembly are now ready for distribution. They may be obtained at the office of the EVANGELIST, at the book store of Mr. John Moffet, No. 82 Nassau street, or of the State Clerk, No. 103 West Thirty-fourth street, New-York. Price fifty cents.

ANSON G. PHELPS' WILL.—The papers contain notices more or less imperfect, of a proposed contest of the will of the late Anson G. Phelps, Esq., who bequeathed, it will be remembered, large sums for benevolent purposes. The principal facts are as follows: Mr. Phelps devised to his widow the dwelling house corner of First Avenue and Thirtieth street, all his household goods, plate, horses and carriages, and an annuity of \$5,000; to his niece, Louise Howell, widow of the Rev. Mr. Howell, \$1,000; to Eliza Phelps, wife of his nephew, Peter Phelps, \$1,000; to each of his grandchildren living at the time of his death, \$10,000, and a further sum of \$5,000 to each of his grandchildren as a sacred deposit committed to their trust for the spread of the gospel and to promote the Redeemer's kingdom; to each of his children who shall be living at the end of ten years after his death, the sum of \$100,000; to the American Bible Society, \$100,000; to the Union Theological Society, \$5,000; to the Auburn Theological Seminary, \$3,000; to the New-York Institution for the Blind, \$5,000; to the Half Orphan Asylum, \$1,000; to the Colored Orphan Asylum, \$1,000; to the Liberia College, (if established,) \$50,000; to the Congregational church of his native place, Simsbury, Ct., \$1,000; to the N.Y. State Colonization Society, \$5,000. The resi-

duary clause directs that whatever remains after the discharge of the foregoing bequests, shall be divided in equal shares amongst his children and grandchildren. Since the death of the testator various questions have arisen relative to the construction and validity and legal effect of many of the devises, bequests, trusts and powers in trust made or created. Amongst other bequests, the validity of which is doubted, is that of the conditional \$50,000 to the College in Liberia. The construction of the residuary bequest is also disputed. Mr. Phelps also gave, after the making of his will, a promissory note to his son, Anson G. Phelps, Jr., for \$100,000 payable in five years after the 1st of January, 1854, the interest of which he directed to be devoted to the spread of the gospel—which note, it is insisted, is void. There are several promissory notes for \$1,500, given to his daughters for religious purposes, the validity of which is also disputed.

THE JOHN STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—The contest respecting the removal or retention of this church, which has been going on for some time, has increased in violence until it has involved outrages and breaches of the peace requiring the intervention of the police. Two parties have been formed, known as the up-towners and down-towners, both of whom assert their right to hold or dispose of the property as should in their judgment appear proper.

Those members who moved up town resolved among themselves to dispose of the property and appropriate the proceeds towards the erection of an edifice in the upper part of the city. This resolution, however, upon becoming known to the congregation residing in the lower part of the city, was opposed, whereupon a litigation ensued which is still pending in the Supreme Court. After the suit was commenced the down-town portion of the congregation who held possession of the edifice, continued worshipping therein. The up-town party insisted upon having the church closed, and gave notice that on and after the 15th of June ultimo, no more service would be held in said church, but no regard was paid to the notice by those continuing to worship in the church. The up-towners undertook to close the church, and to obtain forcible possession of the edifice. An injunction having been laid upon a large number of the down-towners, the most prominent men on that side, prohibiting them from going into the church, they (the down-towners) accordingly placed some eight or ten women in the edifice in order to maintain the possession. These women have accordingly remained in the church night and day since the commencement of the serious difficulty—keeping the doors and windows secured against any ordinary means of ingress. On Friday a constable named Thompson, with a posse of men, ten or twelve in number, (rowdies of all appearances,) appeared at the edifice and made a desperate attempt to gain possession. After breaking some windows, they effected an entrance, but for a brief period only. The down-towners hearing of the difficulty soon rallied, and together with about one hundred sympathizers, gathered about the edifice, resolved at all hazards to expel the intruders, and protect the venerable sanctuary in which their fathers had worshipped. Several were arrested, and the up-towners finally defeated. The women inside were much alarmed, but no violence was offered them. Since the arrest of the intruders, the women continue possession, and still maintain it, being supplied with food by their friends, and keeping up the siege. On Sunday, service was held as usual. It is a most singular state of things; how long it will last seems now uncertain.

NO CONGREGATIONAL CONVENTION.—The benefits resulting from the Convention held a few years since at Albany, have led the leading men of that denomination, to consider the expediency of another movement of the same general character. The subject was discussed at the late annual meetings of the American Congregational Union, and of the Congregational Library Association, and was referred, by them, to a joint committee, to consider and report upon the same, with power—if in their judgment expedient—to call such a Convention. The committee consisted on the part of the New-England body, of Rev. Dr. Chickering, of Maine, Rev. L. Whiting, of N. H., Rev. Dr. C. Walker, of Vt., Rev. Dr. Shepard, of R. I., Rev. S. W. S. Dutton, of Ct., and Rev. Dr. Blagden, and Rev. H. M. Dexter, of Mass. On the part of the New-York body, it was composed of Rev. Dr. J. P. Thompson, and Rev. Messrs. W. I. Budington, and W. C. Gilman, and Messrs. Bowen and Gilman. This Committee of Conference met at the Old South Chapel in Boston, on Tuesday, July 8th, at 10 A.M. After a full discussion of the subject in all its aspects, they unanimously adopted resolutions to the effect, that in their judgment it is not now expedient to call a Congregational Convention for general purposes, but it is important that Congregationalists should watch the indications of Providence as to the necessity for such a Convention in the future. But they recommended another concerted movement for aiding feeble Congregational churches in building houses of worship, and that the respective officers of the Congregational Library Association, and of the American Congregational Union, hold a special joint meeting in the lecture room of the Church of the Pilgrims in Brooklyn, N.Y., on Tuesday, Sept. 30, at 10 A.M., for the purpose of bearing a detailed report of the results of the plan originated by the Albany Convention, and of perfecting measures for the collection of another and larger sum for the same object. They also suggested that in view of the anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, will occur on Sabbath, the 21st of December next, that day should be designated for another simultaneous collection.

PRESBYTERY OF UTAH.—This Presbytery held its semi-annual meeting at Waterville, on the 24th Rev. M. C. Searle, of Uta was elected Moderator, and Rev. E. S. Barnes, of Fort Layden, Clerk, and Rev. R. R. Kirk of New-York Mills, Assistant Clerk. Sundry brethren of other ecclesiastical connections being present, were invited to sit as corresponding members. In the absence of the former Moderator, Rev. P. H. Fowler, D. D., of Uta, the Presbyterial sermon was delivered by Rev. O. Bartholomew, of Augusta. His theme was the exalted Sacrament, condition and employment of Christ. The Sermon of the Lord's Supper was administered by Rev. R. R. Kirk, and Rev. S. L. Merrill of Martinsburgh. Among other items of business were reports from the Commissioners to the General Assembly, and the Auburn Theological Seminary. Each was listened to with unusual interest. Respecting the latter Institution, Presbytery were informed that a much larger number of Examiners and Commissioners were than had been present on such an occasion for many years previous, and that their expectations were more than answered in the condition and prospects of the Seminary, after its suspension for the preceding year. Rev. Mr. Vandewater, of the Black River Baptist Association, who had been under the supervision of this Presbytery for three years previous and examined by them in number of instances, was received as a constituent member of that body. Mr. William J. Knox was introduced by his pastor, Rev. O. Bartholomew, to the Presbytery as a candidate for license. Having been duly examined and approved, he was received and parts of trial assigned him.

METHODIST LADIES' MISSION.—The Ladies' Home Mission at the Five Points have published their report. Decided progress has been seen in the school, which, during the past year, has afforded instruction to seven hundred and seventy-two scholars. The average number has been two hundred and thirty, and the present attendance is three hundred and thirteen. In this interest for the spiritual welfare of the inhabitants of the Five Points, their temporal necessities have been also cared for. During the year 17,560 garments, 222 pairs of shoes, 255 quilts, 87 other articles of bedding, 250 caps, and 150 bonnets, have been given to the children of the school and to destitute adults. Two hundred and seventy children have been sent to comfortable homes, while in many instances they have been adopted by the persons who have taken them. At least three hundred Roman Catholic families are now accessible to the mission. The kindness which has been evinced by the mission to their children and themselves, is dissolving their prejudices and opening their hearts to the truth. Thirty persons have been received on probation in the Church during the year. Some of these have given most satisfactory evidence of the genuineness of their conversion. The receipts of the Society for the year were \$17,734.90, and its expenditures leave a balance on hand of \$8,088.27. There is a debt on the Mission building of \$15,000, from which deduct the above balance, and there will remain \$6,911.63 indebtedness.

THE LATE PETER JONES.—The death of this celebrated Indian missionary has been published. His history and his character were alike remarkable. The Buffalo Christian Advocate, noticing his death, says: "Before the Imperial and Provincial governments, before religious and secular bodies, in fact, at all times, when the cause of the Indians demanded an eloquent champion, his voice was raised fearlessly and powerfully in their behalf. On these occasions his zeal never betrayed him into any indiscretion. His sermons were commonly strong and practical, sometimes enlivened with a vein of sly humor or kindly irony as he dealt with the strange inconsistencies of his white brethren, and occasionally irradiated by some grand and striking thought, or beautified by a graceful metaphor, some wild flower fresh and fragrant from the field of nature. By birth and education a pagan, he seemed to have been raised up by an overruling Providence for the special purpose of proclaiming the tidings of peace to his neglected race, over whom he exerted an almost unlimited influence. He died a martyr to the cause of his beloved Redeemer, and those who ministered to him in his last hours, thought that never was a death-bed so peaceful, calm, and happy. Perhaps the best eulogium that could be pronounced on this noble missionary was that spoken over his dying couch by a distinguished citizen of Bradford: 'There lies a man dying without an enemy.'

THE MODERN WHITEFIELD.—During the year 1855, the Sunday morning sermon of Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, of London, has been regularly published for one penny, or two cents, and some of them have reached as high a sale as 60,000 copies. These fifty-three sermons are now published in a neat volume, with a preface by Mr. Spurgeon, in which he states that he has documentary evidence that every sermon has received the seal of God's blessing, in having been employed as an instrument in the conversion of sinners to Christ.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.—This association, which, last year met at Providence, will hold its tenth annual meeting this year at Albany. The session will be held in the State Capitol, and will commence on the 20th of August, and continue, probably, about a week. It is expected that the discussions will embrace matters of general interest and importance. Among distinguished American names who are expected, are Professor Agassiz, Professor Baché of the Coast Survey, Professor Henry of the Smithsonian Institution, Professor Gibbs of Harvard, Professor Goddard, Professor Pierce, Professor Dana, and Professor Torrey. Several eminent astronomers from Europe have also promised to come: Airy, Royal Astronomer of England, Le Verrier of France, Argelander of Germany, Struve of Russia, and others. Several lines of ocean steamers and packets, the Cunard line, the Bremen line, the Glasgow line, the London line, Grinnell-Band Livingston packets, have kindly tendered state-rooms for the use of these European gentlemen. In connection with this assemblage of scientific men, arrangements have been made for two other occasions in which they will take an especial interest. The inauguration of the State Geological Hall will take place on Wednesday, the 27th, at 4 P.M. Addresses will be delivered by the Hon. Wm. H. Seward, and the Hon. Francis C. Gray, of Boston. The inauguration of the Dudley Observatory will take place the next day, Thursday, the 28th, in the afternoon. The address will be delivered by the Hon. Edward Everett. For these exercises a large tent is to be erected in the Academy Park, capable of accommodating several thousand persons.

ACTION ON SLAVERY.—The Presbytery Church of Belvidere, Ill., passed on the 19th inst. the following resolutions: "Inasmuch as the slave holding States are determined that slavery shall be recognized and legalized by the General Government, and that the American flag is unfurled, the abolitionist shall be protected in the enjoyment of his human rights by municipal law. Therefore be it Resolved, That we, as individuals, and as a Society, will oppose, by every lawful and proper means in our power, all efforts, let them emanate from whatever source they may, for the further extension of this great and crying National Sin. Resolved, That while we deprecate all sectional divisions, and parties aimed between the North and South, we solemnly declare we will never, while we live, by any act or deed, or in any way or manner submit to the encroachments of an institution so fraught with evil, and so well, but will most strenuously and unflinchingly oppose the same, and will support every effort for its speedy and complete abolition, and the pursuit of happiness be secured to every son and daughter of this Republic. Resolved, That we cannot hold Christians fellowship with any man or body of men, who, by word or deed, justify or uphold human slavery. Resolved, That we regard the attempt to establish slavery in Kansas as a high crime against God and man, and that such attempt should be resisted by every means in our power. ENDOVEMENT OF A PROFESSOR.—The Southern Presbyterian says—About \$5,000 remain to be raised to complete the endowment of the Fourth Professorship, and fifteen thousand for the Library of the Theological Seminary, at Columbia, S.C. A COLORED CENTENARIAN PREACHER.—Andrew Marshall (colored), who has been here for several weeks urging the claims of his congregation in Savannah, Geo., upon our citizens, that he and his people may be enabled to erect a new church there, in place of the old structure in which they have so long worshipped, recently made an appeal in Brooklyn which was most abundantly successful. He is a hundred years old, and is said to speak with great sympathy and pathos, adhering with unusual closeness to a practical elucidation of the doctrine of his text. Dr. Bethune generously sent a letter enclosing a donation of \$100, as a remuneration for three sermons preached by Mr. Marshall for him thirty years ago. Dr. Bethune's generous example was well followed by the congregation. DEDICATION AT CLIFTON SPRINGS.—The dedication of the chapel and new building at Clifton Springs Water Cure, was to take place on the 25th inst. An address on the history and purpose of the institution was expected from Rev. B. F. Teft, D.D.; dedicatory sermon by Rev. M. L. P. Thompson, D.D.; address by Rev. Dr. Hicock, of Union College, and Rev. Dr. Shaw, of Rochester.

Foreign Intelligence.

The steamer Persia brought European news to the 12th inst.

The Indian arrived at Quebec, and the Arabia at Halifax, bringing news to the 19th.

Great Britain. Lord Palmerston informed Lord John Russell that the Government were not ready to announce what course they intended to pursue respecting the suggestion of the Congress of Paris in reference to the affairs of Italy.

A Committee of the House has recommended that all executions shall take place privately as in this country.

The decimal coin Committee are not to report this Session.

Prof. Fraser, of the Free Church, has been elected superior of Sir William Hamilton.

Mr. Peabody, the American banker, gave his annual dinner on the 4th of July, at which Mr. Dallas, and several eminent men were present.

There has been nothing of much importance in Parliament. Lord Campbell called the attention of the Lords to the indiscriminate sale of poison, and hoped the Government would introduce some measure on the subject.

There has been no reference to American affairs, excepting some interrogatories as to the boundaries of the Balcans. Col. Dunn asked whether other persons than Americans might navigate the Danube, above the frontiers of Austria, on equal terms?

Lord Palmerston replied that by the Treaty of Paris, the navigation of the Danube was to be rendered liable to the stipulations of the Treaty of 1815. By that treaty such rivers as divided or traversed different States, were free to the navigation by vessels of all nations. He apprehended the opinion of the Congress to be, that the Austrian monopoly referred to, could not stand against the stipulations of the treaty.

The Prince and Princess of Prussia are on a visit to the British Court.

Lord Stanley, Earl of Shatterbury, Bishops of Bath and of Man, Mr. Monckton Mines and other notable, spoke at a meeting in London, on the 10th, in favor of the early closing of stores and a Saturday half-holiday to the working classes.

Baron Hansman, Fourth of the Seine, acknowledges receipt of the French remittance of 100,000 francs of the 600,000 francs subscribed by the city of London. "The City of Paris," he says, "will not forget this act of the generous English nation."

The extensive spinning mills belonging to Joseph Alsworth, at Bolton, Lancashire, have been totally destroyed by fire. There were 80,000 spindles in the mills.

Return of the Guards. After an absence of two years and a half, "the Guards," the particular garrison of London, made their entry into the metropolis on Wednesday, the 9th. A public reception was given them by the Queen and the Londoners, in imitation of the Imperial Guard by Napoleon and the Parisians. The three battalions, by Napoleon and the Parisians. The three battalions, by Napoleon and the Parisians. The three battalions, by Napoleon and the Parisians.

Matiny in Ireland. A serious riot occurred at Nenagh, Ireland, on the 6th of July and succeeding days. The cause of the riot was, in substance, that the Government, when the Militia was embodied, promised to each man a considerable bounty, but, having now no further need of the men, refused to pay the balance and orders them to be disbanded. An order was issued to take up the new clothing which was distributed to the men in April last. They then threw off all discipline, broke open the magazine, supplied themselves with the small quantity of ammunition they found therein, and refused to give up their arms until all arrears were paid. The militia then proceeded by their hand and discharging their muskets in the air. Their officers do not seem to have acted with any energy to quell the riot. Assistance was telegraphed for, and in a short time 1,000 of the 15th, 41st, 47th and 55th regiments, arrived under the command of Col. Hart, who marched to the Summerhill barracks, and, surrounding it, succeeded in dispersing the insurgents within.

France. The Emperor continues at Plombieres, where he uses the baths, and passes his time mostly in out-door exercise.

The Monitor contains an official communication of the report that the Emperor Napoleon proposes meeting the Emperor of Austria on the Lake of Constance.

A paragraph in the Independence Dalgé denies the authenticity of the letter attributed to the Count de Paris, on the subject of the Orleans affair, but the correspondents of the London papers re-affirm it.

Several persons are already named as candidates for the office of Minister of Public Instruction, in the room of the late M. Forcade. Of these M. de Gressolles, De Mas, Parieu, and La Geronziere are mentioned, all of whom, with the exception of the last, have already been in the Cabinet.

The Journal au Pays says, that in political saloons 12 London, there is a talk of the abdication of King Otho in favor of Prince Adalbert, of Bavaria, who in that case would go through all the religious formalities necessary to the accomplishment of such an event.

Letters from Athens also speak of the rumor, but they add that the Queen of Greece is strongly opposed to her husband's desire.

We give these reports with all reserve.

Spain. An insurrection of great violence, though of short duration, has taken place in Spain. It began in a minute imbroglio, which would seem a quarrel between Espartaco and O'Donnell, in which the latter was triumphant. Espartaco had left, and was no where to be found. Immediately on the new appointments an insurrection broke out in Madrid, and the National Guards assisted the citizens in erecting barricades, and being attacked by the troops, fighting ensued in the streets for twenty-four hours, with much loss on both sides. On Tuesday, the 19th, at 4 o'clock P. M., a suspension of hostilities was agreed to until 5 o'clock, to allow the insurgents to make their submission.

At the expiration of this time fighting seems to have been resumed. The Queen presented herself to the combatants, and a Government dispatch says she was respectfully received, but other statements say that the insurgents proclaimed a Republic. Gen. Infante, President of the Cortes, commands the insurrection. Gen. O'Donnell has appointed a new municipality to Madrid, and has declared all Spain in a state of siege. He is acting with vigor, but Paris dispatches say that the French Government do not believe in his remaining master of the situation. O'Donnell, by decree, dissolves the National Guard, and calls on them to deliver up their arms. Gen. Infante assembled the minority of the Cortes, but O'Donnell caused them to be dispersed. The revolt had broken out at Saragossa, and all Aragon was more or less in insurrection. Fears were entertained of an insurrection at Barcelona.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News, of Thursday even says: "I learn from a reliable source, that the French Government has already given orders for the formation of an Army of Observation on the Spanish frontier."

Madrid, July 16.—At 8 o'clock this morning, the insurrection was overcome on all points. General Concha obtained possession of the Toledo Gate. As some of the insurgents still held the Plaza Sordo, measures were taken to attack them. The various bodies of the lower orders were commanded by Pacheta. At 10 o'clock, the last remains of the insurgents dispersed throughout the city were annihilated. Pacheta was killed. The Paris correspondent of the London Times, under date Thursday evening, says that a private telegraphic dispatch announces that not only Saragossa, but all Aragon is in insurrection. All Aragon, it is supposed, means the large towns that have followed in the wake of Saragossa, with their respective garrisons.

Germany. Berlin correspondence of the London Times says: "The Zollverein is just now approaching a crisis which will lead to great alterations, and not improbably to a rupture between the liberal Northern and the protective Southern States of Germany."

Turkey. Aall Pacha arrived at Constantinople June 28, from Paris.

A company has been formed, with Messrs. Cunard and McIver at its head, for the construction of a dock, with patent slips, on the Bosphorus. Mr. Cunard, engineer of the Hercules coal mines, was commissioned to find a suitable site, and has selected Beyoys Bay, as being easily accessible and well sheltered from every wind. As the company ask for no exclusive privilege, there will be no difficulty in obtaining permission from the Porte.

The Hospodars of Moldavia and Wallachia are definitely removed and replaced by Lieut. Prince Ghika, as Lieutenant of Wallachia, and the Boyard Theodore Balah, Lieutenant of Moldavia.

The Paris Monitor publishes a despatch from Admiral Trehoort, Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Squadron, stating that the definitive evacuation of the Crimea took place on Sunday, July 8. Marshal Pelissier embarked on board the Roland, which immediately got under way.

Austria. The Emperor has granted an extensive amnesty on the birth of his second daughter.

North of Europe. The state of affairs in the Duchies is beginning to assume a very threatening appearance, for the breach between the Dutch Government and the German population is widening every day.

Disturbances at Danzig. There have been disturbances at Danzig, in consequence of which the military was called in to the assistance of the civil power, and in the end of the day cleared the streets three persons were injured but none killed. The disturbances arose from an attempt made by the magistracy to bring all the "sick funds and benevolent funds" of the different trades' societies under the control of an officer of the municipality, and to merge them all in one general fund.

General Intelligence.

California. The Illinois and the New-Granada have brought news from the Pacific to the 5th inst.

In San Francisco the anomalous condition of civil affairs still continues, and grows stronger and more orderly. The Vigilance Committee preserves its supremacy unquestioned, and has compelled itself into invulnerable strength. The Governor has given up all attempts to suppress it by violence; the enlistment of citizens in the regular forces, for the purpose of attacking the Committee, had ceased almost altogether, and the sympathy of other cities throughout the State had become general and emphatic, giving of course, much moral strength to the cause. The General of the State militia commanding at San Francisco, had retired from that quarter, and to all appearances, the reign of the Committee is perfect. The Alta California thus notices the leading features of the news. The people of the interior have nearly silenced the "law and order" press, and effectually suspended recruitment by a crushing and all-pervading public opinion. The country towns and cities are well to do, and a cheerful spirit of enterprise characterizes nearly all of them. The National Anniversary was celebrated with becoming display and enthusiasm throughout the State. No political excitement exists anywhere, only a little anxiety to know who is to be nominated for the Presidency. A riotous "law and order" meeting was held at Sacramento on the 24th June. It proved a failure, so far as any direct expression of opinion against the Vigilance Committee was concerned. The conduct of the two Congressmen, Herbert and Brooks, has created much indignation. The people all want champions, in the Eastern States, to get Weller's Wagon Road Bill through Congress. Crimes and casualties have not been numerous. Marriages and births plenty. Deaths few. On the 29th ult., an Indian was lynched at Watsonville for killing a white man from Sonora. Wm. Smith, merchant, has been murdered at Calaveras. On the 12th ult., John Williams was sentenced to be hung for the murder of Casper M. Shepherd, in Calaveras. Dr. Dickerson and daughter were hanged in the Mercer River—and various other casualties and crimes.

The virtues of the Vigilance Committee had been again put to the test. They undertook to arrest an offender, when the Associate Chief Justice David S. Terry, with others of the "law and order party," interfered. A slight struggle ensued, and Judge Terry drew a knife and stabbed Mr. S. A. Hopkins. The news was almost instantly carried all over the city, and in a few minutes a large body of the Vigilance Committee was hastening to the rescue, while the streets were thronged by all brave men, with fire-arms of the best kind, they would not be possible for the State authorities to forcibly compel them to disband. But they will disband as quietly and cheerfully as they took up arms, when they have cut off the criminal's grim head, which has made this metropolis the exhibition house of his terror and ghastliness.

The courts hold their sessions and every law is respected more than ever before. Business is better than a fortnight since. The streets are lively and perfectly free from rowdiness. Lawyers and miners come and go, seeming to feel secure than before.

The news from Oregon is more peaceful. Skirmishes take place, but the indications of quiet increase. The elections have not all been reported, but are generally democratic in complexion.

The King of Hawaii is about to be married to a Miss Rooke, and his representatives have congratulated him on the event.

From Nicaragua we learn that Gen. Walker was inaugurated as President on the 12th inst, and Rivas still holds possession of the town of Leon. Many of the natives have turned against Walker since his inauguration. Gen. Walker is said to be in a very critical state. He needs men and money very much, and a severe struggle is evidently at hand. Much sickness also prevails among his troops. The end of this melancholy farce would seem to be not far off.

Congress. The proceedings of Congress become more interesting as the session draws near its close. Both houses have resolved to adjourn on the 18th of August, yet most of the important business of the session remains to be done. The army bill in Committee of the whole, in the House, received a most significant amendment. A resolution was tacked to it, disapproving of the code of alleged laws enacted by a bogus Legislature of Kansas, and also disapproving of the manner in which said alleged laws have been enforced by the authorities of said Territory, and expressly declaring that until these alleged laws shall have been affirmed by the Senate and House of Representatives as having been enacted by a legal Legislature, chosen in conformity to the organic law by the people of Kansas, no part of the military force of the United States shall be employed in aid of their enforcement, nor shall any citizen of Kansas be required, under their provisions, to act as a part of the posse comitatus of any officer acting as Marshal or Sheriff in said Territory, said laws and every part and parcel thereof being hereby declared null and void. This amendment was adopted by a vote of seventy-two to fifty-seven. The debate on the subject was quite short, especially between Mr. Sherman, one of the Kansas Commissioners, and Whitefield, the sitting Delegate from that Territory, the latter being very badly wounded in attempting to satisfy the House that he never crossed the territorial line with armed Missourians. Mr. Sherman's onslaught upon Whitefield was terribly severe, and electrified the whole House. This amendment, it is said, will be ruled as out of order, by the Speaker. But another amendment, equivalent to it, will be passed. The speeches of the week have been very striking, particularly Mr. Cumback's reply to Mr. McMullen. He showed that the bogus laws of Kansas are but the necessary sequel of the original plot in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise to make Kansas a Slave State. He pronounced those laws null and void, and charged that a Missouri mob made them. He declared that the President could not have a dollar in his vote to compel the freedom of Kansas to submit to them. The bill, as amended, was reported to the House.

Mr. Washburn, of Maine, from the Committee on Elections, reported two resolutions on the Kansas election case—First, that Whitefield is not entitled to a seat; second, that Reeder is, and gave notice that he should call the subject up on Wednesday next.

Mr. Sherman offered another amendment, that no part of the military force of the United States shall be employed to aid in the enforcement of the alleged laws of the Legislative Assembly, convened at Shawnee Mission, until Congress declares whether those laws were passed by the Legislature chosen in conformity with the organic law, and until Congress so declares that it shall be the duty of the President to use the military force to preserve peace, suppress insurrection, repel invasion, and protect the persons and property of the citizens of the Territory on the highways of Missouri and elsewhere against unlawful search and seizure, and that the President disarm the militia, recall all United States arms, and prevent armed men from going into the Territory to disturb the public peace or enforce real or pretended laws.

Brooks and Burlingame. The history of the attempted duel between these two gentlemen has transpired during the week, but is too long and too unimportant to be reproduced in our columns. Mr. Brooks took office at the bold and manly speech of Mr. Burlingame, and ten days after it sent his friend Mr. Boock to him to inform him that he considered the speech insulting and injurious, and to know if he could demand satisfaction—that is, if Burlingame would receive a challenge. The interview was very friendly, and at its close, the substance of the understanding to which they came, was reduced to writing. This stated that Mr. Burlingame avowed that he had no unkind feelings toward Mr. Brooks, but on the contrary, regarded him as a man of courage and a man of honor, and that while he disapproved of the assault on Mr. Sumner, and felt bound as a Massachusetts man to condemn it, he had designed to discriminate between the man and the act. This was at first regarded as satisfactory, and Brooks and his friends immediately boasted that they had compelled Massachusetts to back down, &c. The taunts came so thick that Mr. Burlingame felt compelled to publish a card disowning the construction which had been put upon his language, and to leave his words to interpret themselves. This of course, renewed the difference between him and Brooks; and on the 21st, Burlingame received a note through the hands of Gen. Lee, asking him where, outside the District, a note could reach him. This being explained to a challenge, Mr. Burlingame through Mr. Campbell, replied that he would be at the Clifton House, on the Canada side, Niagara Falls, on Saturday at 11 o'clock. He immediately left the District, expecting Brooks to follow him. Thus far all had been kept a profound secret, and Brooks of course could have no professed to do so. He was arrested on the complaint of one of his friends, and though the correspondence was confidential, he published it, with his own version of the affair, and attached, to the paper, a card which he states that Niagara Falls was named in good faith, and that if it had been objected to, he would have chosen any other place. According to his version, Brooks has played the consummate coward, and he washes his hands of him with the remark: "Self-respect requires me to say that I can never again recognize, save to do him a kindness, if it should be in my power, Preston S. Kirk. I hand him over to that public, North and South, which is ever scornful of those who boast much and perform little." He then apologizes to his commitments for his accepting a challenge at all. "I pray them to remember that forgiveness is a higher quality than justice. Let us not forget the sneers I have seen and the taunts I have heard; how the Old State we all love, has been insulted," &c. The affair made a great stir, but has had a very ignominious termination.

Herbert Acquitted. The trial of P. S. Herbert was terminated in a verdict of acquittal. The charge of the Judge was very one-sided. When the result was announced, it was received with great cheers. But outside, particularly among the Irish, it created great excitement. Herbert was surrounded by his friends; but Ex-Major Lenox condemned the verdict, and came into collision with Mr. Rathbone, Herbert's attorney, in consequence of which, blows passed, and it is said it will lead to a duel. Great excitement still prevails.

American Convention in Massachusetts. The adjourned Convention of the American party of Massachusetts, for the nomination of State officers, held at Boston last week, was one of the most excited meetings ever known. The two sides of the party, friends of Fremont and of Fillmore, were nearly equally divided. The Convention was unable to organize till nearly morning of the following day. At length the organization was effected, by the election of Hon. E. C. Barker, President, a Fremont man. The excitement on this indication of the complexion of the Convention was tremendous. Order having been obtained, an informal ballot for candidate for Governor was taken, which resulted as follows—Gov. Gardner, 219; A. A. Rich, 85. Gov. Gardner was then nominated by acclamation. Henry W. Benchley, Lieut. Governor was also nominated for that office. The present State Secretary, Attorney General and State Auditor were also re-nominated.

The friends of Fillmore withdrew before the completion of the nominations, and formed a convention with Jonathan Pierce for Chairman. They endorsed a call for a convention for the nomination of Fillmore electors to be held on the 6th of August. The choice of the majority of the party for President, though apparently for Fremont, has not been declared.

The Radical Democracy. A convention of unusual character and might was held at Syracuse last week, composed of delegates from the several counties representing that section of the Democratic party which cannot accept the Nebraska element of the Cincinnati platform. The convention called by a circular letter signed by James S. Wadsworth, and other prominent Democrats, and was quite largely attended. Benj. Welsh, Jr., of Buffalo, was temporary chairman. The permanent organization was effected by the choice of James S. Wadsworth as President, who made a very emphatic speech. An address was adopted which denounced the administration and particularly its measures in Kansas; and declaring that the slavery question absorbs all other questions, they must give their votes to the candidates who promise best to put a limit to the aggressions and extension of slavery. They accordingly adopted Fremont and Seymour. The resolutions were adopted twice over. A Day of Resolutions was adopted twice over. A Day of Resolutions was adopted twice over. A Day of Resolutions was adopted twice over.

Fillmore Meetings in New-York. A large meeting of the Americans was held on Thursday evening at the Academy of Music, and much enthusiasm was evinced. Speeches were made and an address and resolutions passed, approving of Fillmore and Denison. There was also a very respectable meeting in Brooklyn of the same party, where similar proceedings were carried out.

Steamboat Explosion. The steamer Empire State which left Fall River at 7 o'clock Saturday evening, 29th, for New-York with about 150 passengers, burst her boiler near point Judith, sending the steam to the deck, and a portion of the deck passengers and crew who were standing near were more or less injured by inhaling the steam, six of whom subsequently died. Captain Brayton immediately anchored the boat and got steam on the other boiler, after which he got under way and put back to Fall River, where he transferred the passengers to the State of Maine. The wounded were cared for with great promptitude and sympathy. Three of the killed were hands of the boat, and the other three from New-York. Among the wounded was John C. Beach, Esq., of this city, who was badly scalded, and will hardly recover; Henry Ketchum, foreman of the Fall River Iron Co. From the testimony of those on board, it would seem that the boiler was running at great speed, but had not on the heat of steam and was entirely full.

At the latest accounts the number of killed is supposed to be fourteen; and of the wounded four or five are hopeless. Among those who have died since the accident we see the name of John C. Beach, Esq.

George Wilson, the negro who was convicted of the murder of the Captain and mate of the schooner Enrola, was executed at the County Jail of Westchester County, at White Plains on Friday. On Wednesday evening the beheld behaved in a defiant manner, boasted that he intended to die. There were about two hundred persons admitted within the precincts of the prison to witness the execution. For some days back Wilson has felt insane, but as this trick was discovered the culprit abandoned it, and returned to his senses. On Friday morning the air of levity which had been assumed by the prisoner vanished, and as the preparations for the execution were proceeded with, Wilson showed the most abject fear. He was not able to dress himself, and the attendants were compelled to put on his clothes. At one time he acknowledged his guilt, but afterwards denied it; and the last words he uttered were a profession of his innocence. When the time arrived for the execution, he was actually carried to the scaffold where the rope was adjusted, and he suffered the penalty of the law. He died almost immediately after being swung off. The brutal and senseless character of the deed for which Wilson was executed, prevented any feeling of sympathy for his fate.

The proprietors of the St. Nicholas Hotel have recently published the statistics of this great establishment, which for extent has not its equal in the world. As showing the progress of hotels in this country, these statistics will be interesting. The St. Nicholas has a front of two hundred and seventy feet on Broadway, and a depth of two hundred feet, thus covering an area of one acre and three-quarters in the most valuable part of the city. The building cost \$1,200,000, and the entire cost of building, furniture, &c. was \$1,900,000. The area of the front wall is 18,000 feet. The building will accommodate 500 guests, and has frequently contained over 1,000. The number of rooms in the house is six hundred, all well lighted, and provided with hot and cold water. These include one hundred complete suites of rooms, with bath and water-closets, &c. attached. The three largest dining rooms in the house aggregate 9,000 superficial feet, and can accommodate six hundred guests. The cost of the mirrors distributed about the house was \$40,000, and of the silverware and plate \$50,000. The number of servants averages during the year about three hundred and twenty. There is a regularly organized fire department in the building, with steam power for forcing water to any portion of it. The house consumes 18,000 to 20,000 feet of gas nightly, from 2,600 burners. The gas is made on the premises. The laundry employs 75 laundresses and can wash and iron 6,000 pieces per day.

A dreadful accident occurred in the South-Congregational Church in Court street, corner of President street, on Friday, by the falling of a scaffold. Nine persons were killed at the time, and were precipitated to their death, a distance of forty feet. One man was killed outright; three were fatally injured, and the remainder more or less seriously hurt. The building is a new one and nearly ready for occupation. The scaffolding was erected on the inside, where the workmen were engaged in plastering the ceiling. Two only escaped with slight injuries; the one by catching hold of an upright pole and descending thereby, and the other by jumping into the recess for the organ.

The coroner's jury in the case of the late railroad slaughter near Philadelphia, have given a verdict attributing the calamity to the criminal negligence of the conductor of the collision train, and censuring the company for defective arrangements. The whole number of deaths by this accident is sixty-two. Of the deceased, forty-nine were males and thirteen were females. We are gratified to learn that those who were wounded are doing tolerably well; there is hope that none of them will die in consequence of their wounds.

Another large fire occurred in Toronto last week, destroying a number of buildings on King and Wellington streets. Loss \$50,000.

A large portion of the country is suffering from protracted drought. In Georgia and other contiguous States, it is very severe. In this vicinity the ground is much parched. The vegetable crops throughout low and west Jersey are suffering very much. The Hudson river is very low.

The jury in the case of William Arrison, indicted for murder at Cincinnati, in killing Isaac Allison by means of a torpedo sent to him in a box on the 20th day of June 1854, have brought in a verdict of manslaughter. The moment the word "manslaughter" was announced, Arrison, who during all stages of his three trials showed no agitation, and scarcely any visible emotion of any kind, not even when the awful penalty of death was pronounced by Judge Finn, seemed now seized by a sudden and powerful reaction of feeling—his lip quivered, his hand trembled as he raised it to cover his eyes for a moment, his forehead became scarlet, and many expressions passed over his dark countenance in a minute of time. It is stated that Arrison will be put on trial for the murder of Mrs. Allison.

The President has nominated to the Senate John W. Geary, of Pennsylvania, to be Governor of Kansas in the place of Shannon, removed. Mr. Geary, for many years was elected Governor of Kansas, and was in the Pennsylvania Regiment in the Mexican War. He was appointed by President Polk in 1849 to proceed to California as Postmaster of San Francisco. He was subsequently appointed, by Gen. Riley, Judge or Alcalde. He was the first Mayor of San Francisco under the city charter, and was appointed by the State Legislature a member of the Board of Commissioners for the funded debt. He is represented as being forty years years of age and admirably fitted for the discharge of the duties of the office to which the President has appointed him.

The Patriarch of American Landscape Painting, Thomas Donoghly, died last week, in this city, of a disease of the brain, and in extreme poverty. It is a most melancholy close of a long life of poverty spent in the vain struggle to cultivate an art for which there was no compensating demand. Mr. Donoghly was one of the first of our native artists who distinguished himself in landscape painting. He painted a great number of landscapes, some of which were sold at a good price, and at one time enjoyed a reputation almost equal to that of Cole.

Fires are raging quite extensively in the woods on the South side of the track of the N. Y. Central Railroad, between Buffalo and Batavia, for a distance of twelve miles. Much damage has been done to fences, fields and groves, and considerable cord wood destroyed. A house four miles east of Buffalo has been consumed, also a field of wheat near the same place. The house was a country tavern.

It is said from Washington, that Marcy has written to the Governor of California that the Federal Government cannot interfere in the insurrection now called on by the Legislature, and not then until the Legislature has used all the means in its power and failed. The sympathies of the administration are not with the Vigilance Committee.

M. M. Chanoy, convicted of negro stealing was hung at Lancasterville, on Friday, 11th inst. He persisted to the last in asserting his innocence. Moses Gossett, convicted of the same offence (negro stealing), expiated his crime on the same day at Unionville.

A coppermith of New York, Mr. John Neuman, has recently completed a life-size statue of Washington, made entirely of sheet copper, and of the simple implements of his trade. The proportions of the statue are good, the anatomy and drapery very correct, and the features life-like and expressive.

Three lager beer breweries in New York were burned last week, commencing in the aggregate, as it now appears, a loss of about \$80,000. The flames broke out on first in the small brewery of Adam Miller, on Forty-fifth street, less about \$10,000. They then communicated to the Turtle Bay brewery, owned by Francis Rapert, the largest lager beer manufactory perhaps in the States, and the pleasure grounds attached, which were a favorite resort with the German population and target companies. At the time of the fire there were stowed away in the immense vaults of the brewery about \$30,000 worth of lager beer. These vaults cover an area of nearly two hundred feet square and forty feet deep.

A fire occurred at Ulica, last week, destroying the carpenter's shop, machine shop, and foundry of Chancey, Palmer & Co.; loss about \$15,000.

The village of Amsterdam, Montgomery county, N. Y., was visited by a serious fire last week. It broke out in the wooden building east of the fire proof store house of Bell & Co., from which it spread rapidly, crossing the creek and destroying every building in that vicinity. The loss by this fire is estimated at \$50,000. About sixteen months ago this village was visited by a terrible fire, which is checked at about the place where this fire broke out, from which they had not yet recovered.

A most fearful conflagration visited the village of Newark, Ohio, last week, occasioning the destruction of a vast amount of property. The fire originated in the stable of the Ohio House, leaving not even a wall standing—the stable of the same, the Post Office, and all the buildings east of the American and north of the Court House. The Court House caught several times, and was deemed in such danger that the county officers found it necessary to hurry out all the papers and records of the county, and pile them on the ground for preservation.

Mr. George Rodfield, residing at No. 34 Carroll place, Brooklyn, fell last week from a stoop in front of the house and struck his head in such a manner as to rupture a blood vessel in the brain, causing death. Deceased was a single man, thirty-four years of age, and was highly esteemed.

Luman Lavigne, proprietor of the Mexican Hotel, in the village of Mexico, Oswego county, committed suicide last week. Pecuniary difficulties are supposed to be the cause.

The Prohibitory Liquor Law of New Brunswick has been repealed by the Legislature, by a vote of 88 to 2, and the license law has been revived.

The Hudson Star says a decision has just been rendered by Judge Mead against the legality of the practice adopted by the New York and Erie Railroad Company of charging an extra price for tickets when not obtained at the station office.

The Buffalo Courier is informed that the ill-starred steamer Northern Indiana was valued by her owners at \$200,000, and that she was not insured.

Judge Rockwell, of Brooklyn, died last week, very suddenly. A meeting of the bar was held, at which resolutions expressive of the esteem in which the deceased was held, were passed.

Gov. Gardner's letter of acceptance of a re-nomination by the American party has been published. He addresses to the Springfield platform unreservedly, and continues to believe that both the main ideas of the Springfield platform would be recognized in the Administration of Col. Fremont, and that both would be inflexibly opposed by that of Mr. Buchanan, and the contest being, in the judgment of Gov. Gardner, "solely between these two gentlemen, I shall support the former." He concludes by assuring the Convention that he is a faithful index for the future. Gov. Gardner's letter is calculated to conciliate the friends of Col. Fremont, and there is no doubt but that the entire Fremont vote of the State will be thrown in favor of the election of Gov. Gardner.

The week ending on Saturday last, 331 deaths occurred in New-York city—an increase of 166 over the previous week. Of this number 168 died of cholera infantum, 52 of consumption, 4 of cholera, 6 cholera morbus, 32 convulsions, 27 diarrhoea, 21 dysentery, 12 scarlet fever, 16 measles, and 37 marasmus. Twenty deaths occurred from violent causes. The mortality, thus far, is much less than last year.

Philip Sechrist a German stone cutter, was killed in the streets of Baltimore last week.

Wm. Courtney, a boy fourteen years old, was committed to the Tombs on Tuesday last week, on a charge of homicide, for pushing another boy named Benjamin Edgington into the water by which means he was drowned.

The Ohio State has been sold and transferred to Col. Wm. Schouler, late of the Cincinnati Gazette, who will hereafter be its responsible editor.

News has been received at Washington of the death of Dr. S. D. Malloway, late of Pennsylvania, the U. S. Consul at Monterey, Mexico.

Madame Jenny Lind Goldschmidt has given her last concert in England, and she retires, says the Times, to a home which is now, and has been since she was married, one of unclouded happiness. It is supposed that the gains of Madame Goldschmidt, by her recent engagements, amount at least to £40,000.

The Journal of Commerce learns that which New York is largely dependent for supplies, in this year a total failure. There will be very few potatoes in the State, and these few inferior in quality.

Last week some half dozen rowdies, inflamed by liquor, made an attack upon the Catholic Church in Freehold, N. J. The windows were riddled by bricks and other missiles.

Since the dog law went into force in the city of New York, some two thousand dogs have been killed.

Mr. Chamecy H. Hayden, late editor of the Rutland Herald, died at Randolph on the 13th. He was one of the most prominent editors in the State during his connection with the press. He first became generally known as editor of the St. Albans Messenger, and subsequently purchased the Rutland Herald, which office he relinquished sometime since, owing to failing health. He was once a member of the Legislature, and until a few weeks before his death was private secretary of Gov. Royce.

The Criterion has been merged in the Publisher's Circular, and its editor assumes the charge of the Circular, under the direction of the Publishers' Association.

The Wheeler and Wilson sewing machine company at Bridgeport, have removed and enlarged the factory at Bridgeport, and are now turning out sewing machines at the rate of 5,000 or 6,000 per year, and are giving employment to about 75 hands.

Mrs. Stone's new work is to be issued in separate editions in England, France and Germany, so that it will be published simultaneously in Boston, London, Paris and Leipzig. Phillips, Sampson & Co. are the Boston publishers.

Elections will be held in the States of Kentucky, Arkansas, Missouri, Texas and Iowa on the first Monday in August; in North Carolina and Tennessee on the first Thursday in do.; in Georgia and Florida on the first Monday in October; and in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana on the second Tuesday in do. On Tuesday after the first Monday in November, in New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Illinois and Michigan. The Presidential election is held in all the States on the same day in November.

PREBYTERIAN HOUSE, 280 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

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Marriages. In Little Valley, July 19th, by Rev. C. Burgess, Mr. W. L. LESTER and Miss

Religious Reading.

STRENGTH. "When I am weak, I'm strong." The great Apostle cried. The might of Heaven supplied. The strength of His arm...

PRAYING AND DOING.

The following incident will serve to show the reason why the demand for ministers is so much greater than the supply. At a monthly concert in one of the prominent churches of this State...

How many in the church are fairly represented by this wealthy, self-denying disciple? This is the practical theology of thousands, and its operation has long made the walls of Zion desolate.

raising up her servants—when the prayer for a large increase of ministers is wrought out, then will the harvest field be supplied, in answer to prayer.

DOMESTIC EDUCATION.

There is a general complaint, at the present day, of a want of reverence for law and religion in the young. If the rising generation are less respectful to the aged, less courteous to their equals, and less obedient to God than those of a former age, where lies the fault?

Happening in at his church one Sabbath evening I heard him deliver extemporaneously a noble argument in proof of the divinity of Christ. I think it the ablest argument or rather synopsis of arguments, I have ever heard on the subject.

DRIVING AND DRAWING.

How true the words of Jesus: "If I be lifted up, I will draw all men after me," for he draws irresistibly the cords of His manifested love.

with the emotions of your heart to love a Saviour who has given such self-sacrificing proof of His love to you. This is the only way you can become possessed of this blessed and potent affection.

SKETCHES OF WESTERN MEN.

The prominent part which this gentleman has taken in the great enterprise of our Church entitles him fairly to notice. I first saw him in the Winter of 1841-2, in the pulpit of the Third Presbyterian church in Cincinnati.

The church was unfortunately situated in a part of the city where people were coming and going, so that many of the converts belonged to other sections of the country, and many in the city united with other churches.

One more: if you would profit largely and spiritually by the labors of your pastor, you must, with much earnestness and frequency, beseech God to attend them with his blessing.

Mr. Mills' connection with slavery is one that belongs not to you—if you have never learned to approach the mercy seat acceptably; may God, of His own rich grace, make you minister the glad instrument of preparing you to pray!

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MARTYRDOM OF POLYCARP.

Who has not heard of Polycarp of Smyrna? His holy life and terrible death have made his name a household word, wherever Christianity prevails, although well nigh seventeen centuries have rolled by since his martyrdom.

HOW TO MAKE THE MOST OF YOUR MINISTER.

1. See to it that he is liberally and seasonably paid. The space allotted to this entire article might easily be occupied in assigning reasons why an ill paid minister will not commonly prove a very useful one, at least to his own people.

2. If you would make the most of your minister, be constant in your attendance on his ministrations, and profoundly attentive to the instruction which flows from his lips. In both these respects, very many parishioners are criminally deficient.

3. To make your minister a blessing to you, "esteem him very highly, in love, for his work's sake;" especially if he be a man of unyielding fidelity and conscientiousness.

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