The Evangelist.

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THE METHODIST CHURCH, SOUTH.

It is now twenty-one years since the division of the Methodist Church, when owing to the anti-slavery principles of their Book of Discipline, most of the Southern Methodists withdrew from the General Conference and formed an ecclesiastical organization of their own. Aside from the nnavoidable misnnderstandings and the local strifes which such a division begets, the subject of slavery has been the only important point which has kept this great denomination apart. When, therefore, the rebellion was ended, and slavery in process of rapid extinctionin fact was dead legally—the great barrier to a speedy nnion was removed, and it was time that an effort should be made to unite the dissevered parts. At least such was the feeling of a large portion of the Chnrch North, and was shared by not a few Methodists in the border States. Nothing more was to be asked from their Sonthern brethren, as the conditions of a cordial nnion, than that they should unequivocally declare their loyalty to the General Government, and accept in good faith the fact that the servitude of the colored race had forever ceased.

For a time the prospect was that these reasonable conditions would be cordially acceded to. Favorable responses were received from several parts of the Sonth. In East Tennessee more than six thousand members evinced their approval by transferring their ecclesiastical relations to the Northern Chnrch. In Kentncky also a large number of Methodists declared their readiness to follow the same course. A similar disposition was also said to exist in North Carolina, and in several of the other Southern States, the movement being favored by words of approval from the Senior Bishop of the Sonthern Church.

But since the revival of their Church papers, and the meeting of several of their Annual Conferences, a decided change has taken place. Instead of rennion with their Northern brethren, the attempt is now to be made to reconstruct the ecclesiastical machinery which the war destroyed, obtain possession of their Chnrch property, and perpetuate their separate organization. This resolve has just been officially announced in a pastoral address by three of Paine, and Price, and it is supposed that the remaining three Bishops, of Virginia, Tennessee, and Kentucky, though not present, sympathize with the views expressed by their colleagues.

The address repeats most of the charges which in former days the Sonthern churches were accustomed to make against their Northern brethren who opposed the institution of slavery, and while recommending all their members "to adjust themselves, as citizens of the United States, promptly, cheerfully, and in good faith, to all their dnties and responsibilities," it most "earnestly exhorts them to stand firmly on their platform of doctrine and discipline." This proposal for a reunion :

"The abolition, for military and political to the noble conduct and sentiment of many Methodists have become incurably radical. They teach for doctrine the commandments of verted to agitations and questions not healthful to personal piety, but promotive of political and ecclesiastisal discord. rather than of clesiastisal discord, rather than of ands for which the Church of the Lord oan anticipate no good result from even enter-taining the subject of reunion with them. Fi-delity to what seems our providential misand integrity, free from all entangling alliances with those whose notions of phi-lanthropy and politics and social economy to give an ever-varying complexion to their theology. Let us abide in onr lot and be true to our calling, doing what we can to spread scriptural holiness through these lands, and to oppose the tide of fanatthese lands, and to oppose the tide of fanat-icism which threatens their overflow,"

There can be no question as to the meaning of the language of these leading spirits of the Sonthern Church. It is explicit, and we suppose will be regarded as final on the question of reunion by their Northern brethren. The latter will now feel free to Southern States, to organize their churches and Conferences on anti-slavery principles, and as far as possible occupy the territory which has been held since the division by

these pro-slavery churches. We are by no means certain that this is not a desirable result. For the time being, at least, both Chnrches will work more har moniously apart. Moreover, the Northern Church will devote itself especially to caring for the colored people, the most needy and in some respects the most hopeful class of the population; and thus by a generous

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WHOLE NO. 1850

churches, together with the organization into churches of immigrants from the North, will ere long seenre such a preponderance to the Northern General Conference as to render certain the ultimate issne.

THE OIL REGIONS OF PENNSYLVANIA. MEADVILLE, Sept. 1, 1865.

Brother Field :- You will recall the promise I made before leaving the city in order to find rest and relaxation in this pleasant, healthful town, that should circumstances favor I would visit the oil regions of which we had heard and read so much. Accordingly, after enjoying for a fortnight the generous hospitality of near and dear friends, I felt myself able to endure the fatigne and exposure of such a trip. Do not smile at the mention of a two weeks' regimen as requisite for such an undertaking, for had you but made the journey in company, you would have deemed all this essential to prepare the body for the food which you are called upon to digest, and the joltings which you experi-

ence almost every rood of the way. Before, however, describing the trip, let me say a word or two respecting the country itself. The oil region of Pennsylvania, or at least what may be considered the productive portion of it, is much more limited three and four thousand barrels. This finds in area than most people imagine. It is its way to Titusville and Oil City by wagons, comprised in the form of a parallelogram, at the moderate charge of three dollars per the sides of which vary in length from 17 to 27 miles-Oil Creek, for a considerable distance, running nearly through the central portion of the best oil-producing territory. The Alleghany river, the great artery tion, as also by the iron pipes which are beof Western Pennsylvania, and the principal streams which flow into it from the Northwest, have hitherto farnished the chief field for the operations of the oil princes.

There are two main entrances to this re thence down the valley to Shaffer's Station, 8 miles, the terminns of travel by railroad, and where, if the traveller wishes to penetrate further, he can only do so with safety on foot or on horseback. The other starts from Meadville, by way of a branch of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, to Franklin, 27 miles, and thence seven miles to Oil City, its terminus, when the traveller is again reduced to the alternative of either walking or taking to the saddle, since he has passed beyond what can with any propriety be termed roads. The natives, however, the Sonthern Methodist bishops, Andrew, still call them such, and some give a preference to one over the other, while they all seemed to me to be about as bad as they posbountiful snpply of water about every other

We chose the route by Oil City, where we were reminded at every step that we had or salt water-whether the first cost of the is the language of the address respecting the passed from the region where people "live" to one where they merely "stay" to speculate and make money. Not one of the five senses fail to apprize the visitor of the considerations, of the institution of domestic senses fail to apprize the visitor of the slavery in the United States does not affect change. He sees oil, he smells oil, tastes the question that was prominent in our separation in 1844. Nor is this the only difference or the principal one between us and them. While testifying with pleasure strange and peculiar, and I fear would canse brethren among them, we must express, with regret, our apprehension that a large proportion, if not a majority, of Northern was far from complete. The talk is all was far from complete. The talk is all about "wells," "good shows," "fine surmen. They preach another gospel. They have incorporated social dogmas and political tests into their church creeds. They have gone on to impose conditions upon discipleship that Christ did not impose. Their pulpits are perverted to agilations and guestions not healthful nestness as if they really believed what they necessal right hat they commend with as much earnest necessal right. which garrnlons agents are trying to sell, formation, and then look well to the characand which they commend with as much earnestness as if they really believed what they are saying to the newly arrived passenger from Boston, New York, or Philadelphia. those ends for which the Church of the Lord Jesus Christ was instituted. Without such a change as we see no immediate prospect hand—derricks lifting their great arms on high, huge tanks to receive oil, engines whirring, and walking beams moving np and down where bnt a few weeks ago stood ecclesiastical organization, in all its vigor ing more wells, and immense flat boats piled np with barrels and borne down by the current of the river, or dragged np stream by seven by seventeen feet, is being snnk, un horses walking in the bed of the stream. The "city" itself extends for a mile and a English miner. This, it is hoped, will prove half on the west side of the Alleghany river, highly remunerative, while at the same time having the river in front and high cliffs in it will greatly advance the interests of the rear, and is noted for the unfathomable depth of the mnd in its streets, and its lnxurious accommodations for gnests, if from five to ten beds in a room, each occupied by from one to three lodgers according to the pressure of the travelling public, can be so designated. We however were very fortnnextend their labors throughout all the ate in procuring an excellent dinner, for which our morning walk had given us a good appetite, and we spent the day most agreeably in climbing some of the high conical hills which environ the town, and

fine background to the picture. await our retnrn, we mounted horses for a James E. Pierce, a late alumnus of the Inride to Pithole, distant twelve miles, and at stitution, and a young gentleman of high present the scene of the greatest oil excitement. The roads, bad as they are, were lined with teams and horsemen going or returning from this town which has sprung advantages for the study of the original rivalry with their Sonthern brethren the up almost like magic in the wilderness.

not be neglected. Besides, the spread of over 500 bnildings have been erected, and anti-slavery principles among existing the town is estimated to contain from six to seven thousand inhabitants, with a floating population of some three thousand, coming and going daily. Most of the houses are used either as hotels or boarding-houses, with a capacity to accommodate only limited by the persistent urgency of the hnndreds who nightly have to choose between a chair, a dirty floor, or the open air with the friendly shelter of a tree. Here you may dine at the Astor Honse, the St. Nicholas, or the United States with nothing to remind you of the enisine of the originals except the price paid for the dinner—so called.

Like all other visitors we first made our way to the Frazier well, owned by the U. S. Petroleum Company of New York. And trnly it is a wonder of wonders, and alone would repay a visit from the Atlantic coast to see! With no mechanism but what Nature herself supplies, you here behold pumped ont from a depth of over 600 feet, at least 700 barrels of oil per day, reminding one, in the spasmodic bursts of the gas that forces up the oil from the mighty reservoir of the earth, of the breathing of some huge monster of the great deep. In the radius of a mile from the Frazier well there are a number of others, each flowing from 500 to 200 barrels, and bringing up the daily production of oil in the vicinity to between barrel, and thence by railroad to our seaboard cities. This terrible tax will soon be greatly lessened by the completion of a railroad now in rapid process of construcing laid from the property of the United ing the present large flowing wells lease at readers : almost fabulous prices—as high, we learned as \$6,000 per half acre, the lessee only re-

ceiving one-half of the oil. But here, as elsewhere, fortunes are made by the few, while the many return to their homes sadder and wiser men. These formula to a senior class. March, 1797, the President writes: "In future we shall read Dodd-ridge's Lectures in lieu of Hopkins' Systems." tunes too, are principally acquired, not by the yield of oil, but in the sale of lands and interests in producing wells, or those in process of development. Onr observation led ns to believe, and this conviction was strengthened by inquiry, that more money had thus far been expended than had sibly could be. Imagine the bed of an old been received in the shape of dividends; mill-dam, from which the water has just though we doubt not that this, like most been drawn off, with plenty of large bould- other kinds of business, when brought down travel by thousands of loaded teams, with tion for the capital and energy enlisted in it. all the springs by the road side running But we advise all persons to be careful in into them, and the clonds contributing a making their investments, either in oil territory or in productive wells; ascertaining whether the first is truly what it is represented to be, and whether the latter flows oil land was \$10,000, or \$50,000, the price at which it is to be put into a company, and whether the yield of a well is two hundred barrels, as a lying telegram, backed np by equally mendacious agents, represent it, or only one-tenth of this amount-whether the land has been puffed into notoriety by some mercenary professor, or has a real value in itself, or whether a well has been left nnpumped for several days, awaiting the arrival of a purchaser, when it is made to put forth unwonted and rare capabilities. The snm of all this is, before any one invests his money in this region he should take the time and trouble to obtain the fullest inter of the persons with whom he proposes to be associated.

As to the various theories respecting the formation of this oil, and where it is most likely to be found in paying quantities, the practical men of this region place but little reliance. All confess that they are still very much in the dark as to its origin and its location. An experiment is now, however, being made, which it is expected will throw much light upon the subject. On the Eg bert Farm, in the Oil Creek valley, a shaft, der the superintendence of an experienced

Auburn Theological Seminary. - It will be seen by the standing notice in our advertising columns, that the term of this Institntion opens on Wednesday of the present

We are happy to hear that at a recent meeting of the Boards of Commissioners and Trustees, an adjunct Professor in the department of Biblical criticism was elected. A new Professorship of Old Testament critiwhich, with their dark foliage, furnish a cism having just been endowed, the commissioners have placed upon it, as the nomi-Leaving most of our party at Oil City, to nation of a munificent contributor, the Rev. promise of usefulness.

By this new endowment and election it will be seen that Auburn is placed as respects spiritual interests of this despised race will Though scarcely three months old, already favored Institutions in the land.

FIRST PRESIDENT OF WILLIAMS COLLEGE.

It is good to recall the virtues of the Fathers. As we remember their lives of piety and devotion we are stimulated to imitate their examples. Hence we are always glad to have reared a fresh memorial of some worthy of a former day. In this spirit we have welcomed and read with peculiar inter est a brief memoir just published of EBENE-ZER FITCH, D.D., the first President of Williams College. Probably many of our readers never heard his name. He was a good and able man, one whose life is well worthy to be recorded. We are gratified that the task of making the record has fallen into hands so fit to execute it. Rev. Calvin Durfee has given us a brief sketch and vivid portraiture of one whom the cause of Christian

learning cannot afford to forget. Dr. Fitch was identified with Williams College from the beginning, and occupied the post of President until 1815-a period of 22 years. He sprang from a Phritan ancestry, and to the last was faithful to Puritan principles. Born in 1756, he entered Yale College in 1773, and was graduated in 1777, amid the stormy scenes of the Revolutionary War. Taking high rank as a scholar, he engaged in teaching, first at Hanover, N. J., and from 1780 to 1783, as a tntor in Yale College. He then engaged in mercantile business, but on finding it unprofitable, he resumed the post of tutor. which he occupied from 1786 till his removal to Williamstown in 1791.

During his presidency, he sought to make the College a Christian institution, and his labors were not in vain. It was repeatedly visited by revivals, and to his influence may doubtless be attributed largely that spirit of States Company to the month of Pithole devotion which led to the well known hav-Creek, conveying the oil five miles, from stack prayer-meetings, of which the Ameriwhich point it will be taken in boats to can Board of Commissioners was born. Pittsburg. From the best data I could The four students with whom it originated, gion. The one starting at Corry, by way of obtain, I think there cannot be much less were his pupils, and this fact alone is the Oil Creek Railroad to Titusville, 28 miles, than one thousand wells now going down enough to invest his name with sacred memon Big and Little Pithole, and the runs ories. The following passage from Dr. Duremptying into them; and the lands adjoin- fee's sketch, we are sure will interest our

Through the influence of the late Dr. West, of Stockbridge, who was for a number of years Vice President of Williams College, Dr. Hopkins' System of Divinity for a time one of the text-books for the

tem."
The following letter from Dr. West to Dr. Samuel Hopkins will be read, in this connection, with interest:

"Yon spoke in your last of having prohibited your System being recited in Williams College. It is true, the trustees have prohibited it. It was introduced as a classical study without the order of the corporation.

The President introduced it because, as he been drawn off, with plenty of large boulders, and stumps and roots covering the surface, and you will have a faint conception of these clay roads, after months of incessant omical principles, will yield a fair remnnerational opening and concept reputation of our new institution. matter was considerably discussed. clerical part of the Board were all of one mind; and were greatly opposed to its be-ing rejected. When the vote for its rejection was taken, every hand was up, except ing those of the ministers. Though the world seems to be made for Cæsar, yet we know that Zion's God reigns. The time is not yet come for trnth to prevail. But in God's good time it surely will come. The evil one intends to hold the College, but the Lord will support his own canse.

Williams College was early and intimately associated with those views of theology which were advocated and defended by Dr. Samnel Hopkins, who was for twenty-five years a clergyman in Berkshire county President Fitch, Dr. West, and Rev. Mr Collins, and most of the clergy of the county at that day were favorable to Dr. Hop was likewise early associated with the cause of missions to the heathen; and its early missionary zeal was the result or fruit of its theology. The one was the precursor of the other. They stood related as cause and effect. And the fundamental trnth in its theology and missionary spirit was "disinterested benevolence"; which seems to hold about the same place in the religious world that the attraction of gravitation holds in the natural world; involving the great law of the union and the progress of

Iu another place Dr. Durfee says:

Theology has always been studied in Wil liams College, not professionally, but as a part of a liberal education. The Westmin ster Catechism has always fnrnished, and does to this day fnrnish, the regular exer cise for the Senior Class every Saturday afternoon. It was studied in Yale College when Dr. Fitch was there, and by him was transferred to this College. And perhaps no recitations have been more highly prized, or remembered with more profit.

Not many years since no little public ining paragraph throws some light on this

In 1815 the late Dr. Justin Edwards wrote to President Fitch, asking his opinion about an attempt that was then to be made to establish the Monthly Concert of Prayer. Dr. Fitch's reply, we regret to say, we have not been able to obtain. Dr. Edwards—a forner pupil of Dr. Fitch—writes as follows in favor of a general concert of prayer, to be held on the first Monday evening of every month: "Have we not reason to hope, if such a union could be formed, that light would break forth upon us as the morning, and salvation as the noonday?" "Will you have the goodness, dear sir, to give us your thoughts on this subject, as soon as convenient? Should the plan meet the views to extend the information as speedily and widely as possible." "Could it be extendcountry, but in numerous other countries, charge of them.

in supplicating the greatest blessing which

as forcible expositions of dnty. The close of Dr. Fitch's life was identified with the Presbyterian Church in Bloomfield, N. Y.

DEATH OF GOVERNOR BROUGH.

The great State of Ohio has lost its head. Gov. Brough—one of the most remarkable men in the West, who had raised himself by his own force of character to the first position in the State, died at Cleveland on the afternoon of August 29th. He was a native of Ohio, and all his life was identified with its interests.

"Born in the year 1811, at Marietta, and early cast npon his own resonrees for support, he was not long in establishing himself in the confidence of his fellow-citizens, whose trust he never belied. Scarcely had he attained his majority, when he entered the arena of public life, where he soon became distinguished as a journalist, and af-terward as an orator and statesman, successively representing the people as legislator and chief fiscal officer for a period of eight years, involving the darkest day in the finan-cial history of the State."

In the discharge of these public trusts, he acquired an unbounded popularity. Such was the confidence of the people in his capacity and his patriotism, that when the country was passing through the dark days of the war, he was called as with one voice to the head of affairs in his native State With what wisdom, energy, and zeal he gnided the administration of that great Commonwealth in this troubled time, is mat-

But death waits not for the great to per-

nouncement, it seems, took him by surprise, Cleveland Leader thus draws aside the veil rom the last hours :

The closing scene in the life of Governor Brongh, as described to ns by an eye witness, is full of interest and pathos. On Monday evening about 9 o'clock, he awaken and the insensibility in which he had lain for several days, and at the request of his family who gathered around his bedside, Surgeon Gen. Barr informed him that all which human skill could do for him had been attempted, and in vain, and that now he was in the hands of Almighty God. He

would not live 48 hours.

He was greatly shocked at this announce desired him to repeat what he had said General Barr again stated that he had not forty-eight honrs to live. The Governor then requested that all except his family and General Barr should leave the room. After this had been done, he conversed calmly and rationally with his family for some time

n private family affairs.
Turning to General Barr, and apparently on private fan addressing his remarks more particularly to him, he proceeded to speak of his religious views and hopes. He said, in substance, that he was no theologian, and he had never made any profession of religion.

He had, however, always endeavored to

live honestly and nprightly in his relations with his fellow men, and he hoped and believed that he had done so. He confessed that he had sinned greatly, although he denounced as false and slanderons, rumors of and licentiousness which had been circulated.

But though he acknowledged that he had been a great sinner in the sight of God, he stated that every act of his in dis-charging his duties as Governor had been performed with the strictest conscientiousress, and with prayerful regard to his responsibility, not only to the country, but to

He also stated that he had never gone to bed at night for twenty years without first praying to God for forgiveness and protection, and that he died penitently, acknowledging his sins, and trusting in Christ for As he spoke, the Governor raised his eyes.

and, as though death lent unusual keenness to them, exclaimed that he saw the Medi-ator standing at the right hand of the Fa-ther, making intercession for his sins. He concluded with the emphatic declaration, several times repeated: "I die happily and

The scene was deeply affecting, and at the the close of it the Governor put his arms around the neck of Gen. Barr, and with deep emotion thanked him for his care and attention, expressing perfect satisfaction with his medical treatment. He then took quiry was made respecting the origin of the Monthly Missionary Concert. The follow-tinned without intermission until his death.

Thus passed away one of the marked men of the country. All the honors of this that, in the future, reports on Ministerial world could not save him. "The paths of glory lead but to the grave."

So death comes to all. For every one there must come a time when he shall turn solutions on this subject, in which "every his face to the wall and die. Happy were Presbytery is directed to appoint a Standing it for all onr public men, if they could listen to the announcement of their approaching end with the same calmness and composure ; and with equal resignation bow to the great

- We trust that the appeal for more ministers, by the Secretary of the Home Mission the Presbyteries earnestly request the Committee, to be found on the second page of gentlemen of infinence in the different Committee, to be found on the second page parts of the country, measures will be taken of this paper, will engage the attention of of this paper, will engage the attention of each pastor in our Church. The Committee are unable to occupy many most inviting advantages for the stndy of the original Scriptures, on an equality with the most

FROM THE WESTERN COAST OF AFRICA. Conclusion of a Let'er from Rev. A. Bushnell.

A Christian King in Africa.

"Would that wars in this heathen land were followed by peace and spiritual blessngs, and sometimes it is even so. February 18th was a great day at Cape Coast, where for the first time a Christian King was crowned with the title of Haggerry II. The same evening le attended a missic meeting and made a speech, an extract from which I give as reported in the African Times:

in supplicating the greatest blessing which God can bestow."

The volume before us is published by the Massachusetts Sabbath School Society, in a small 12mo of 163 pages, forty of which are devoted to two sermons by the subject of the Memoir. They confirm the estimate of his abilities given by his biographer, and contain no little wisdom of counsel, as well contain no little wisdom of counsel, as well of my forefathers. Twest a make oblations to the Fitiches of my forefathers. I was a marked man and accused of being an enemy to my conntry, because I took no delight in witchcraft; but the Spirit of the Lord upheld me through all my trials. The time has now come when, with the blessing of God and your connection the workin of ideas shall your cooperation, the worship of idols shall triumph no more in this land. Relying on your cordial cooperation, every effort shall be made by me that will tend to subvert superstition and build up the edifice of Christianity: that all may know the true God and perstition and build up the edince of Unris-tianity; that all may know the true God and bow the knee only at his altar. And we shall succeed, I know we shall succeed, for God has blessed me and blessed you for this great work.

This new African king is said to be an educated Christian gentleman, whose father, when a youth, witnessed and assisted in human sacrifices. Christianity makes progress even in dark Africa, and the time is coming when all her sable kings will bow only at the altar of the King of Kings, when 'Princes shall come ont of Egypt, and Ethiopia shall stretch out her hands unto God;' although an English traveller flippantly remarked, that 'the attempts to evangelize the negroes had proved a wretched bnbble-that not one true convert had been made,' and another gave his oracular opinion that 'Islamism was the only hope of Africa.' while an English Commissioner, who recently made a flying visit to the coast, indulged in a prophetic vision of its rapid spread over the continent, and the complete triumph of Mecca and the Crescent, over Bethlehem and the Cross!

But Africa is to be redeemed from pagan darkness, and preserved from the sword form their work or to receive their honors. of the false prophet, and her benighted Governor Brough was not an old man-only millions at home, and scattered millions 54. A few weeks since he was attacked by abroad, will rise from the dnst in which an acute and painful disease, a carbuncle on they have so long been trampled, in spite the leg. At first it yielded to a surgical of 'the persistent endeavors of a little knot operation and medical treatment, and his of noisy, pretentious, self styled scientific friends hoped for his entire recovery. But men in England, to heap degradation and its progress was rapid, and it soon became insult on the African, and to deny the benevident that he drew near his end. The an- efits which it is evident that religions instruction has produced.' These wicked enyet it found him not unprepared. The deavors to crush the African race and oppose efforts for their elevation, whether emanating from aristocratic enemies of liberty in Britain, or from pro-slavery Americans, show the same spirit of enmity to the African, and of hostility to the Bible, which teaches the unity of the human race, and to the Gospel, which proclaims liberty to the captive, and the opening of prison doors to them that are bound.

There are few items of news to communicate. At Gaboon the small pox has mostly disappeared, and with the prevalence of general health, the work of preaching, teaching, and translating is being carried on with ordinary success, and a class of about twenty inquirers receive special instruction three evenings in a week, several of whom may be received to the church next week.

Our neighboring mission at Corisco has been afflicted by the death of its youngest member, Rev. Geo. Paull, a beloved brother of great excellence and promise, who had just commenced a new station on the main land: and weakened by the return to the United States of Rev. J. L. Mackey, its oldest pioneer member, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. McQueen. The absence of these faithful laborers is a great loss, for none were more justly and universally es-

At Old Calabar the work of the Lord is. advancing, though the oldest and one of the most efficient members of the mission, Rev. Wm. Anderson, who after years of toil in the West Indies, has labored nearly a score of years in Africa, has by last mail returned home to Scotland. And by the same mail three mission families from the Yonraba country returned to England. Many of those who first sowed the Gospel seed in this land are passing away. Where are the reapers who will come and gather in the ripening harvest 'that both he that soweth and he that reapeth may rejoice together'?

MINISTERIAL RELIEF FUND.

To Members of the Presbyteries : As the season is approaching in which the Presbyteries hold their semi-annual meetings, the attention of their members is respectfully invited to the MINISTERIAL RELIEF Fund. The Stated Clerks are especially requested to place this subject on their docket, that it may receive due consideration. It is usual for Presbyteries to call for reports on Home and Foreign Missions. Education and Publication. It is hoped Relief will also be called for.

On pages 29 and 30, in the Minutes of the late General Assembly, there are several re-Committee, whose duty it shall be to inquire. into the necessities of disabled ministers; and of the widows and orphans of those deceased, with a view of bringing the cases. of such to the notice of the Executive Committee of the Relief Fund," and also "That churches under their care to make annual;

OHARLES BROWN, Secretary, Philadelphia, 1334 Chestrut street, September 5, 1865.

THE VANISHERS.

Sweetest of all childlike dreams In the simple Indian lore, Still to me the legend seems, Of the elves who flit before.

Flitting, passing, seen and gone, Never reached nor found at rest, Baffling search, but beckening on, To the Sunset of the Blest.

From the clefts of mountain rocks, Through the dark of lowland firs, Flash the eyes and flow the locks Of the mystic Vanishers!

And the fisher in his skiff, And the hunter on the moss, Hear their call from cape and cliff, See their hands the birch leaves toss

Wistful, longing, through the green Twilight of the clustered pines, In their faces rarely seen,
Beauty more than mortal shines

Fringed with gold their mantles flow On the slopes of westering knolls: In the wind they whisper low Of the Sunset Land of Souls.

Doubt who may, O friend of mine! Thou and I have seen them, too; Still they glide, and we pursue More than clouds of purple trail In the gold of setting day; More than gleams of wind or sail

Beckon from the sea-mist grey Glimpses of immortal youth, Gleams and glories seen and lost, Far-heard voices sweet with truth

As the tongues of Pentecost-Beauty that eludes our grasp, Sweetness that transcends our taste. Loving hands we may not clasp, Shining feet that mock our haste-

Guided thus, O friend of mine! Let us walk our little way, Knowing by each beckening sign That we are not quite astray.

Chase we still with baffled feet. Smiling eye and waving hand, Sought and seeker soon shall meet Lost and found, in Sunset Land!

Bur Correspondence.

LETTER FROM CHINA. FUH-CHAU, June 1, 1865 About Chinese Assistants.

One of the most difficult, yet important departments of missionary work, is the thorough training of our native helpers. They are destined to be the main instruments of the Church to carry the truth to the confines of the empire, and originate the means for perpetuating Gospel institutions among their people. In their training, several points of most momentous importance demand our constant care and watch. The right kind of pupils must be selected from the schools for the higher grades of instruction, and if selections are to be made from adult converts, much discrimination is needed lest we lay our hands on mere novices, who will be "lifted up with pride" and it could only condense and shape them, so "fall into the condemnation of the and produce them as dead things. . How devil." Then the select few must be thoroughly grounded in the knowledge of Scripture constantly excited to the of Scripture, constantly excited to the humble and prayerful study of it, and light ascending and becoming diligently admonished to subject native heaven, while the gross and heavy settles pride of learning to its superior excellence and truth. And, most difficult of the ke produced such order among them all, perhaps, is the task to aid them in the as the pieces on a chess-board? sifting process between error and truth be said that the 'ke produced life every in their native systems of philosophy and where, in grasses, trees, birds, beasts, and ethics, requiring on our part a fair acquaintance with their theories and essen- then why does it not now create some tial ideas.

Quarterly Examinations.

Next to training schools, we have Next to training schools, we have adopted the special plan of these period- and shadowy. The Yang and Yin (acical examinations of our assistants on cording to them) are such as husband subjects previously assigned. We spend and wife, sun and moon, life and death. one day of two sessions in a critical investigation of a portion of the Scriptures, embracing from twelve to twenty chapters. The exercise combines the advantages of catechetical and expository teaching; and thus much information as to the scope, analysis and meaning is elicited. On the second day we listen to brief essays on assigned themes. These are various in kind. Sometimes the metaphysical, at other times the doctrinal or practical element prevails. And frequently themes are given relating to what he says, the important qualities of relief. It is not time that, they should questions of duty, Christian experience, modes of preaching, &c. Some of the themes at the last examination were of the first type, and designed to excite thought and elicit discussion on certain men and things? Chiochu also says the terms and theories found in Chinese books. As a suitable introduction to some specimens of these essays, allow me to introduce, from Mr. Williams' "Middle Kingdom," a few sentences on

Chinese Cosmogony.

"One of the most sensible of their authors says, 'Heaven was formless, an know God, they imagine this "Great utter chaos.... Order was first produced in the pure ether, and out of it the universe came forth; the universe produced of such doctrines! These errorists from air, and air the milky way. pure male principle, Yang, had been diluted, it formed the heavens; the heavy and thick parts coagulated and formed the earth.... From the subtile essence of heaven and earth, the dual principles, Yin and Yang, were formed; from their joint operation came the four seasons, and these putting forth their energies gave birth to all the products of the earth. The warm effluence of the Yang, being condensed, produced fire; and the

was too subtile for the common people; they wanted to personify and deify these earth's surface, and his flesh into fields; transformed into people"!-Vol. 2, pp.

How beautifully our glorious Christianity sweeps away such puerile absurdities, as witness

The Essays.

These, as prepared by our assistants, were necessarily brief, and my diminishmerely. I trust they will be not only eurious, but instructive, to your readers

1. On original spirit. This is the great soul of the body, immaterial, invisible, inaudible, unfathomable, untraceable and uninvestigable by material things. It is the instrument of natural knowledge and power, by which heaven and earth, with time's revolutions, are fathomed. It is man's life. Wholly unlike is this idea spirit attains eternal life, never grows old, goes through transformations, mounts pretend too, most definitely to locate the spirit by the kidneys! Such random talk only beguiles men and turns their minds topsy-turvy. In cheating others, illustration refer to Is. xlii. 5, and Acts x.

2. On the Primordial essence (or subfirst, and did it beget all things? What does 'ke mean? Simply vapor, ether, essence, neither man or spirit, only a thing, nothing more. But things must have a beginning, and this 'ke must be made. If it belongs to the class of things, how can it beget things? At the mos Hence what men say about the refined at the works of nature. Can it be said that men; that having no intellect itself it

new thing that we can see? 3. On the Yin and Yang, or dual prin ciples. They say these two produce all. They say either by itself begets nothing. and in order to production both must be present. They wholly overlook the strikng fact that sometimes there are both and yet no creation follows. Does not this prove that, granting the Yin and Yang, there may still be no production. Is it not God that harmonizes these principles?

The knowing must nicely discriminate. 4. On the No Limit and the Great Limit. The writer, Chiochu, says, the of the Yin and Yang, voiceless, and with- presentation to all the churche out scent, shadow or echo. If we add to God. But he does not speak thus clearly. A thing without form, beginning or end, and at the same time unintelligent, is a mere senseless void, and how can it create Great Limit is reason. But reason must have that in which it inheres, as man and God. If there is no God there is no reason. And so mere reason, or "principle," can't move and produce, and be both the Origin and Lord of all things. If this Great Limit is anything, it must be the universal substance, from which God creates all. Because men do not Limit, or Extreme." But the ancients worshipped one God and knew nothing ignorance are wilfully foggy!

5. Does Confucianism speak of a ruler of heaven and earth? The "Confucian doctrines" come from Yaou and Shun and other ancient worthics, not from the sage only. Now if there is no supreme ruler of heaven and earth, how would there be any worshipping of heaven and earth? If one objects, and says why then do men vainly worship the material object, and not the ruler? I answer, the six books speak of the attributes of a parts of fire formed the sun. The true intelligence, of revering and fearing cold exhalations of the Yin . . . produced Him, of His setting up and putting down water . . . whose finest parts formed the rulers. This surely does not mean the candidates ready to occupy permanent pomoon. By the seminal influence of the mere azure sky. The odes speak of His sitions, leading some to suppose there is an

acute explanation, like Hesiod's notions, proves a Lord of all who hates sin and a very great lack of ministers in our connecdoes not permit insult from men. The Shooking too says "I fear the Supreme Such Presbyteries as Utica and Watertown, ings his powerful hand has made, are seen etc. It naturally slips from men's the sun, moon and stars. . . . His efforts mouths thus to recognize the Supreme seems to create a demand for more. the earth spread out, . . . till, his labors done, he died for the benefit of his handicontinued 18,000 years, the heavens rose, God. If you say "Why is earth assowork. His head became mountains, his blindness and gradually becomes fixed as to each other, and in some instances whole breath wind and clouds, and his voice an error. The books however, be it obthunder; his limbs were changed into served, though they speak of sacrifices to the four poles, his veins into rivers, Heaven and to earth, still recognize a his sinews into the undulations of the great ruler or God. Indeed the idea of 'God" seems to be like an innate idea. his beard, like Berenice's hair, was turned Men cannot fully and clearly conceive of the minister of Christ goes among them into stars, his skin and hair into herbs Him, yet how can they wholly lose sight they gather in great numbers in schooland trees, and his teeth, bones, and mar- of Him? Hence they imagine other row, into metals, rocks, and precious lords, but do not go so far as to forget stones; his dropping sweat increased to that there is a true God of Heaven and rain, and lastly (nascitur ridiculus mus) earth. In fine, Confucianism has the idea the insects which stuck to his body were of Lord, Ruler, God, but of course does not know Him in His nature and perfections as the Scriptures teach."

Such in brief are the views of these young men in reference to the doctrines which the curious restless minds of native writers have created out of nothings. them the Gospel also. I have given, not strict translations, but ing space admonishes me to limit myself In the original, the language used is fre- tinually. But we cannot find half an adeto a few passages from each, as specimens | quently terse, vivacious, and exceedingly apt and forcible.

Missionary Responsibility.

Ours is the momentous task of striving to guide these elements of native power. The work is manifold. Besides careful instruction, the assistants need direction in labors, safe examples in the missionaries themselves for imitation, and much patience on our part in their inexperito the senseless vagaries of Tauist jug- ence. The adjustment of the salaries of fird. Some shun the heat, and some the native helpers is also a very difficult mat- cold, and some the distance from friends ter, demanding much wisdom so as to and literary advantages-and thus multigoes through transformations, mounts as a patriot, a statesman, and a public upward and at pleasure assumes new avoid the fatal extremes of needless tades that might be saved are left without the completeness and independence of man, every one who knows him must feel apward and at pleasure assumes. They waste and injurious parsimony. As one the Gospel, which is the "wisdom of God, the local church. It is, as Mr. Dexter how much more remarkably the purity who knows by experience whereof he af. the power of God to salvation." firms, I can assure you that we have in these unmixed duties, secular and relithey cheat themselves. My humble gious, legislative and executive, a work opinion is, that "original spirit" is the which quite excludes the "otium cum soul given to us by God, and by way of dignitate" of the mere scholar. We want sound policy, discretion, humility, to send out at once. California, and Nevapatience, faith, and we need them large- da, and Idaho, and Montana need them, stance) which produces all things. Is ly and constantly. The churches of but the States of the Mississippi valley need that so? Was there only this essence at America then must not be surprised that many more. they so often hear the anxious cry from distant heathen shores "Brethren, pray for us. Do pray for us."

" 'Tis not a cause of small import The pastor's care demands; But what might fill an angel's heart, It filled a Saviour's hands.' C. C. B.

FOR THE EVANGELIST. THE DEMAND FOR MEN.

Presbyterian Rooms, 150 Nassau New York, Sept. 1, To the Pastqrs and Elders of the Pres-BYTERIAN CHURCH :-

last annual Report of the Home Missionary occasion to desire a change of place? If they Committee, which has been sent you by do not aspire to the "chief seats," we could mail, makes an earnest appeal for more la- speedily locate them all. borers with which to prosecute the Home Missionary work.

can beget intellect? If it can create, tention to "the great destitution of ministers of the Gospel, and the fields opening vords

It is a matter of great plerplexity and sor Home Missionary work. We may be allowfor this sublime and most honorable service to imitate the fathers in Christian enterprise and self-sacrifice. They are needed at the prepare for this sublime and most hor orable

In view of the great lack of men they also passed the following resolution, viz:

That, in view of the loud call of Providence at the present time for a great increase in the number of earnest and faithful former is "no-thing," formless, before ministers of the Gospel, pastors and elders the time when there was nothing, outside be enjoined to make this a subject of earnest

But as yet the Committee experience no intelligence and spiritual wisdom, it is from such sources. Meanwhile the demand grows more and more pressing every day. Our Synodical Agent in Wisconsin writes:

ields. O for another spirit to pervade the hearts of the ministry! How much there is in these fields to encourage self-denying efforts to build up the Redeemer's kingdom. How shall we get the men?

Says one of our District Secretaries: "I need eight or ten men-I need them I know of but two men to whom I can write with any hope of success."
great want is men."

A missionary in the Northwest, who preaches at four different stations, says : Most of the time I preach to full, often

ed houses; I have had to refuse quite a number of requests to go and preach in destitute places. Though who will, may gather their bosom full of golden sheaves. We want men; the very best men. They can build up churches almost anywhere; for this whole State is almost entirely unoccn pied. In our young men who enter into the ministry I fear there is not enough of the good old Apostolic type of Christianity that eads them away from home and kindred into the waste places of our land.

This is the language that continually omes to us from the frontier. Whatever may be said of ministers at the

they wanted to personny and dear of Ruler and dare not fail to punish Ha's and Cayuga and Western Reserve lament the pit, arousing and inciting all, and leading the world is known and imagined, . . . the first man, Pwanku, was hatched from stroy." But one may object "Since the vacant churches. In no part of the country chaos by the dual powers, and then settled and exhibited the arrangement of the causes which produced him... The Rationalists (i. e. Tauists) picture him holding a chisel and mallet, splitting and holding a chisel and mallet, splitting and the settled and exhibited the arrangement of the causes which produced him... The Rationalists (i. e. Tauists) picture him holding a chisel and mallet, splitting and the senses: Paradise, azure heavens, and the holding a chisel and mallet, splitting and the senses: Paradise, azure heavens, and the Macedonion cry, "Come over and below the sense of t noiding a chisei and manet, spitting and finder; and for this last, Heaven is fashioning vast masses of granite floating confusedly in space. Behind the open-es, makes requisition for sin, rewards,"

and help us," is sent back through all the ex, makes requisition for sin, rewards," every one we send in response to that call

> counties can be found without a single Presbyterian church.

And yet the people were never more ready to hear the Gospel than now. Wherever houses, and at almost any hour on the Sabbath, to hear the Word.

It is the universal testimony of mission aries that a great harvest might be reaped, and rapid and indefinite expansion given to our Church if we only had the men. Wherever they go beyond their ordinary limits, and preach in some new township, represent atives from some township beyond meet

So God has set before us an open door, the essence and spirit as well as I could. and we are sending men to the West conquate supply.

> There are, indeed, men who are willing to go and occupy the prominent positionsake possession of growing towns and great railroad centers. But the men who are willing to go and lay foundations, create their own fields of labor and usefulness, as young physicians or lawyers do; who are unwilling to reap that on which they have bestowed no labor, and willing to endure the hardness for Christ which other men endure for gain, are very difficult to

With such doors open before us, with such resources as our Church possesses, with such a prestige as God has given us before the people, is it not a shame that we are doing so little to evangelize the country We want scores of earnest and faithful men

We make our appeal, therefore, to pastors and elders, and especially to Presbyteries enumeration of Congregational churches how can he be put into such vital relaand Synods, about to meet, to consider this matter and see if the requisite number of the right men cannot be found. Are there net; Christians figuring for 1600 church- therefore, who wonder that Gov. Andrew tian and Sanitary Commissions, recently for 1128. returned from the army, or Theological students who had nearly completed their stu- some amazement, that among the "argu- of professors and tutors, to give them dies before they entered the army, inured ments" for Congregationalism Mr. Dex- the direction and momentum of his own to and scorning hardships, to be found in ter claims that "it furnishes the most ef- large and loving spirit, and to com many of our Presbyteries who have as yet no field of labor? Are there not other courage-Dear Brethren: You will observe that the ous young men who, for some cause, have

we may enter into correspondence with substance, Congregationally governed, We assume that the friends of Liberal The late General Assembly also called at- them; and that they speedily may be about " their "father's business

At the same time we are persnaded that white for the harvest'," in the following the demand will be so great for years to Congregationalism "favors the developcome, that an adequate supply of ministers cannot be found for the work of our Church row, that so few young men are ready to unless a far greater number of young men give themselves to the hardships of the are induced to enter the ministry; and are induced to enter the ministry; and therefore we cannot do less than cordially ed to express the hope, that our presbyte therefore we cannot do less than cordially other system within the range of Chrisries and churches will make it a chief and endorse the action of the Assembly, hoping tendom which keeps one "avowedly and constant duty, to induce godly and able that this subject will be presented to all the fatally heretical church within its limchurch within their influence to prepare churches, that if possible "godly and able its, not to speak of "thirteen or fourteen young men" may be prevailed upon "to hundred." But Mr. Dexter admits that by such a reliable and competent body of service; and that the whole Church will pray the Lord of the harvest to send forth more laborers, for the harvest is great and the laborers are few."

By order of the Committee. H. KENDALL, Secretary.

[For THE EVANGELIST. TESTIMONY TO A FAITHFUL MINISTER. Howell, Mich., Aug. 18, 1865.

Messrs, Editors: Rev. J. Ford Sutton, the esteemed pastor of the First Presbyterian church in this place, having accepted a call How glad would I be if I could secure from the Western Presbyterian Church of ve or six missionaries for these vacant Philadelphia (the late Dr. Gilbert's), has left here for the field of his future labors. While we deplore the loss of so dear a

friend and so able a pastor, we cannot but admit and acquiesce in the consideration of Christian duty and zeal for the increase of the Master's kingdom which actnate him in removing to a more extensive vineyard and an enlarged sphere for Christian influence and exertion. And we desire to express, as far as language can, the sincere and tender love and the perfect honor and esteem with which he is regarded by the entire church and congregation. And we desire also to signify our appreciation of his worth and ability as a pastor, and testify to the fidelity and felicity with which he has watched over and labored for the interests of the Zion committed to his care and performed acceptably to all, the many peculiar duties and responsibilities of the minister of the Gospel.

The memory of his sojourn here will be peculiarly cherished in the hearts of many, who at his coming were in the "bonds of iniquity," but who, by the blessing of God East without charge, or the great number of upon his efforts, are now sitting at the feet candidates ready to occupy permanent po- of Jesus "clothed and in their right mind."

Christian experience. Of genial manners, dent, says Come. The Church of Christ, many to Jesus. Of untiring energy he was active in every good word and work. There was no such word as fail in his Napoleonic vocabulary. Every enterprise in which he engaged felt the momentum of his ardent, earnest spirit. His removal will be sincerely regretted, not only by his own people and within the bounds of his own Presby-tery, but will be a loss to the State. May the "Lord bless and keep him," and may "Lord bless and keep him," and may the people to whom he goes receive him with the cordial love and generous confi lence which he deserves and out-do us in manifestations of gratitude and esteem.

City Beligious Press.

The Methodist does not fall in with the onclusions of Dr. Dexter, in his recent able and laborious work on Congregation-

LISM. We quote some of its exceptions The "fundamental principle" of Congregationalism, according to Mr. Dexter, is: "The Bible, interpreted by sanctified common sense, with all wise helps from nature, from history, from all knowledge, and especially from the revealing Spirit s the only and sufficient and authoritaonide in all matters of Christian practice, as it is in all matters of Christhem and beg them to come and preach to tian faith; so that whatsoever the Bible and much of the prestige that his control teaches, by precept, example, or legitimate inference, is imperative upon all men, at all times; while nothing that it does not so teach can be imperative upon any man at any time."

This definition strikes us as rather 'cool." Mr. Dexter is laying the cornerstone of a peculiar system; and he takes one which belongs to Protestantism as a whole, and claims it for his own little edifice. This "fundamental principle" he has discovered the places of her power, belongs to the Methodist Episcopal and as a true patriot and wise statesman Church as completely as it does to Con- he enlarges himself to the work of serving gregationalism; and the definition, thus given, fails entirely to characterize the system. It comprehends too much, to use logical language, and is therefore rian contemporary:
worthless as a definition.

The real corner-stone of Congregationalism—that which distinguishes it tinguished and successful as Gov. Andrew from all other ecclesiastical systems—is is, as a patriot, a statesman, and a public himself states (p. 5), a "form of church of his heart, the gentleness of his spirit, order and government, not a system of and the essential moral qualities of his doctrinal faith," and therefore may be nature, fit him for direct contact with held and practised by those of different youth, than for the more general affairs eligious beliefs." As matter of fact, it s so held by Baptists and Pedobaptists; by Trinitarians and Unitarians; by believers in the inspiration of the Scriptures, a fit sphere in National and State poliand by Parkerites. And these are all egitimate Congregationalists; so long as tide of common feeling, he would find they hold to the completeness and inde-political life, we fear, a very uncongenial pendence of the local church. Mr. Dex- field. Nobody would be willing to see ter, in substance, acknowledges this in his him returned merely to private life; and in his first chapter. His object there tions with the public as in the headship being to show how widely spread the sys- of a great institution of learning and tem is, he takes all kinds of fish into his education? We are not among

After this, our readers will learn, with thusiastic, homogeneous, and united band ficient barrier against heresy and false doc-cate through them a general devotion trine." The logic of this "argument" is and gentleness to a large body of students very pleasant. He admits that more collected by his reputation and held fast than one-fourth of the Congregational by his various attractions. churches "of Massachusetts, in 1810, passed over to Unitarianism"; and that there are "thirteen or fourteen hundred that Governor Andrew will go to Anti-We beg to be informed of any such that churches in this country which are, in och, because of the fitness of things. and which are yet avowedly and fatally Christianity will not be so crazed and heretical in their creed." And yet, the stupefied as not to remove every steps of his "argument" are, (1) that ry obstacle from his pathway. ment of doctrinal error less than any other system; (2) that it gives error less shelter; (3) that it has historically proved itself a safer barrier against heresy! Here is a problem, indeed! There is no its, not to speak of "thirteen or fourteen Congregationalism does this, and yet asserts that it bars heresy most effectually How reconcile these contradictions? Mr. Dexter naively says (p. 296) that "noth ing is easier than to do so"; and considers it "enough to say" that these churches have fallen by ignoring "two of the fun-damental principles" of the system, namely: that the Bible "is to be taken in its our guide"; and that "hopeful piety is

membership. claimed that the Congregational orderthat is, the completeness and independence of the local church—bars heresy thought or illustration. The whole astain "fundamental principles" which be-Congregational!

cent serious differences between the North and South, closes a sweet and timely article on "Confessing our Faults," that the blood of Jesus Christ alone

While we believe most fervently that whatever for disturbing the peace of the written on every forehead. All look back upon the period of his laly and clearly, Come Back. The Governand yet only represented other thou sun and moon came the stars.'... This larger, and of people insulting Him. This excess, it is unquestionably true that there is bors here as being the happiest in their ment of the country, through its Presi- all over the State.

he was universally beloved. Of fervid, ear-nest eloquence, he was powerful in the pulhappy, and mighty people, says Come A few, comparatively few, would keep them away, but the heart of the country yearns for perfect Union. The root of bitterness is gone. We are now one.

We may be mistaken as to the noise, but we imagine we hear also the vacant pages of a once "united, happy and mighty," subscription book chiming in-Hold not back!

The Christian Inquirer, and indeed all the organs of "Liberal Christianity," are jubilant over the prospect of Governor Andrew's becoming the President of Antioch College, an institution, as most of our readers know, located one or two ranges of counties southwest of the centre of the great State of Ohio. And we are disposed to join in the good feeling, so far as to express our gratification at seeing one of our most prominent and honored Governors choosing such a post of duty. We can but reflect how much more his life-work will count at the infallible inventory, than if, as most in his position would feel constrained to do, he should throw away all the preparation in affairs has imparted, and return to his law books. The Governor is looking in the right direction, if he would not fail in striking an effective blow at the things that have vexed his soul in his public career. Having been down among the ribs of the Republic-indeed, himself a rib-during a great and straining crisis. her with less ostentation, but with undiminished effectiveness. Says our Unita-

No name could, perhaps, have aroused so much or such generous feeling! Disof the world. In a time of great public elevation and disinterestedness, Andrew's high and pure soul might find tics, but with the subsidence of this es, Unitarians for 246, and Universalists should listen favorably to this call. He is a man, too, to gather about him an en-

stupefied as not to remove every pecuniasume that he will not be permitted to leave Massachusetts after five years' selfsacrificing service at the helm of the State—during which his private fortunes have suffered utter and necessary neglect—the poor man those very years given out of the very harvest-time of his profession, have made him. We assume that the necessary endowment of Antioch will be either at once raised, or promised men as to leave the Governor essentially certain of not wanting college funds to carry out his enlightened policy.

The Intelligencer's correspondent thus writes of the spirit of the State Sabbath School Convention at Syracuse:

An observer could not fail to be imuttermost exactness of literal meaning as pressed by the earnestness that pervaded the whole assembly. The matter in hand an indispensable condition of church engaged the undivided attention of every one with rarest exceptions. The counter What confusion of logic is here? It is nance gave indication of a mind thoroughly at work. Scores of persons were using their pencils to make sure of some good better than any other order. To this claim | pect of the assembly was business-like, it is replied that the "Congregational and you felt that all this immense throng order" has more heretical churches than from every part of the State were gatherany other. Mr. Dexter answers, with a ing materials for a work in which they great air of satisfaction, sure that he is were greatly interested at home. There saying enough," that these churches be- was a most delightful evangelical tone percame heretical by deserting—what? the Congregational order? No; but—cerit could have been more thorough. Bible must be taught, and the Bible alone. long to other "orders" as well as the This was the precious, imperishable seed. The discussions only had reference how best to teach it. The scholars were not The Observer, having in mind the re- regarded as little innocents, but sinners needing conversion, to be taught, labored with, prayed for, and brought, with faith and patience, to the cross. cleanseth from all sin, could not have been more clearly demonstrated as the the South never had any justification faith of the assembly, if it had been country, and plunging us into this awful grand sight to see that multitude crowdwar, we believe, with equal sincerity, that, ing that immense hall from day to day, as a people, we have said and done many things for which we ought to repent, for we bring the blood of Jesus Christ, our which we have repented, which God has Saviour, to wash away our children's forgiven, and in this spirit we rejoice to sins? And what a blessed thought to see the North extending the hand of know that that multitude was composed friendship to the South, and saying loud- of actual workers in the Lord's vineyard

The Children at Nome.

For THE EVANGELSIT. SOME THINGS I SEE IN THE COUNTRY. A CHARCOAL SKETCH.

Every day, as I look from my east window, I see smoke curling up the sides of 'Indian Mountain,' just over the borders of Connecticut. I see too that the smoke rises from light-colored heaps of earth piled upon the sides of the mountain, where the axe of the woodman has cleared off all the heavy growth of timber, and left only the tender saplings to replenish the forest-in some places not even these are left, as the owner of the soil intends to convert it into cultivated fields; these places are cleared of all trees, great and small. I was half sorry when I first looked from my window and saw this change on the mountain side ; I was almost ready to exclaim, 'I wish the merciless hand of improvement would let these glorious mountains alone! These bare fields and smoky heaps are but an eye-sore now to me, where once were the thick masses of green trees adorning the mountain side.' However the shock is nearly over now, and I watch the wreaths of ascending smoke with less of regret if not with positive pleasure. The circular heaps covered with sand on these clearings are coal pits, where charcoal is made; and wagons loaded with the freshly burned coal pass here often, on their way to the ore beds of iron, not far from here, where it is used for smelting purposes. How many of my little readers are

there who know how charcoal is made? Does some little girl or boy exclaim, 'I don't care how charcoal is made, and I sha'n't read this story. I wish THE EVAN-GELIST would have stories about better things!' To him or her I would say, better read before you condemn. You will be less likely to be led astray by that most miserable of all guides, Prejudice, who almost always is as blind as a bat, having his eyes covered by ignorance or filled with passion. How many of you can tell me how long charcoal has been made and used-'forty, fifty, one hundred, a thousand years?' Longer still-three thousand years at least. King David speaks of it in Psalm cxx. 4, 5: 'What shall be given unto thee, or what shall be done unto thee, thou false tongue? Sharp arrows of the mighty, with coals of juniper.' Now what is and valleys. Our Arabs always selected the place of encampment, if possible, in ment. a place where it grew, in order to be sheltered by it at night from the winds; and during the day, when they often went in advance of the camels, we found them not unfrequently sitting or sleeping under boy, with a poor, thin, blue face, his feet a bush of Rethem to protect them from the bare and red with cold, and nothing to sun. It was in this very desert, a day's cover him but a bundle of rags, came journey from Beersheba, that the pro- No, don't want any, the gentleman said. phet Elijah lay down and slept beneath But they are only a penny a box, the lit- which has filled the world with the praises the same shrub. The roots are very bitter the fellow pleaded. Yes, but you see we and are regarded by the Arabs as yield- do not want a box, the gentleman said and are regarded by the Arabs as yielding the best charcoal.' So Burchardt,
another traveller, relates 'That he found several Bedouins in the wady Germe
collecting brushwood, which they burnt

do not want a box, the gentleman said again. Then I will gie ye two boxes for for a penny, the boy said at last. And so to get rid of him, the gentleman, who several Bedouins in the wady Germe
tells the story in an English paper, says,
tells has achieved an undying fame has closed in the vindication of the authority of the nation; and wearying of strife, the plain tanner of five years ago, the other day returned to his old home, to look npon the familiar
places, and receive the welcome of those

born; if so, we have reason to think that not like to think bad of him. charcoal was used four thousand years ago. Job describes mining operations came and said a little boy wanted to see in gold, silver, iron, and copper, and me. When he was brought in, I saw it very much in the same way that we do moment, diving into his rags as if seekmany more difficult things, they could he lost his bonnet and his matches, and in brass and iron-so I think it likely that he used charcoal too.

arts, painting, sculpture, their Gobelin and Beauvais tapestry, Sevres china, and artifical flowers even, cannot assist them much in the making of charcoal. Yet there is one thing that undoubtedly does and in a moment assist them, both in their fine and coarse arts, and that is, close and continued attention to their work-more it may be than we hurrying people are willing to give to the apparently simple art of charone. This being done, the wood is placed upright, each stick or log being about four feet long, and side by side, all about four feet long, and side by side, all about four feet long, and side by side, all about four feet long, and side by side, all about four feet long, and side by side, all about four feet long, and side by side, all about four feet long, and side by side, all about four feet long, and side by side, all about four feet long, and side by side, all the gentleman to take poor little friendless Reuby and be a friend to him. over the circular plane, then a second and then before I can tell you, the dark pile is placed on the top of the first, the second being inclined towards the centre. Sometimes a third is added, which is all faded away, and Sandie was among the angels. And I think the angels still more inclined, so that the pile forms would take him and hold him till one a flattened cone, or rather half sphere. came with the sweetest, kindest face you This mound of wood is now covered with sand some eight inches deep, so as to sand He took him in his arms and sand some eight inches deep, so as to me," and He took him in his arms and completely hide the wood. It is now blessed him. And then Sandie's own about the size of a large hay-stack in cir- father and mother would come and bear cumference, but not nearly so high, be- him away to their own home; for in our ing as I have said, a half sphere. A fire Father's house are many mansions; and ing as I have said, a hair sphere. A life there Sandie lives now. And I think is now lighted in the top wood, a few that the angels, who have never known holes made here and there through the any pain, who never wore rags or sold sand, just enough to create a slow draft. matches, or were hungry or cold, come The fire fed only by the slight draughts to look at Sandie in his new home, and

instead of becoming charred into solid done when he was home there in heaven. coal, is almost wholly consumed into But I tell you to-day, little children, besmoke and ashes, leaving but few coals cause whether it be hard or whether it behind. So you see a coal-pit does re- be easy, I want you to be as tender, and quire some skill in the building, and considerable attention while burning. Different kinds of wood make different qualities of coal, pine-wood is not fit at all for it, as it makes only very soft, flaky and with but few familiar friends, a plain coals. Oak, hickory, and some other and unobtrusive citizen known as Captain Ulysses Grant. In his early years, this unhard woods are very good, the water-wilhard woods are very good, the water-willow is thought the best for making the Galena, had served with distinction in the charcoal used in the composition of gun-powder. Two or three weeks at the most is the time required for the burning of a is the time required for the burning of a coal-pit. The top wood is charred first Galena a new field of labor, and for two U. S. Six per cent. One-year Certificates of and first taken out, then the middle wood | years performed faithfully the duties assignwhen that is done, lastly the bottom lay-ed him at a salary of \$480 a year. During all that period of hardship and self-denial, er or foundation wood.

Rothem, the Genista-raetem, as Forskal calls it in his 'Flora Egypt and Arabia,' a species of broom; Spartium-juncia, as the control of the c the great Swedish botanist, Linneus, of the same material as charcoal? One calls it; and the shrub Retem, as the Arabs now call it. This plant grows extensively cultivated in the Southern of his country. At length his anxiety culminain the water-courses of Arabia. Dr. States and manufactured into articles of Robinson, our great Biblical scholar, who dress for all the civilized nations of the Government, he had been educated at West Point at the Government, he had resign travelled in Arabia and Palestine and earth. The other found only rarely, wrote valuable books about them, says and then in countries distant from the arrival and the countries for what they were 'The Retem is the largest and most United States, and when found, considerconspicuous shrub of these deserts, ed so rare and beautiful as to be sold at ped and sent to Cairo. But his one friend growing thickly in the water-courses and valleys. Our Arabs always selected as their most costly and beautiful orna-C. A. B.

TENDER, TRUSTY, AND TRUE.

Away off, I believe in Edinburgh, two gentlemen were standing at the door of a place for Captain Grant. He was made a hotel one very cold day, when a little and said, Please, sir, buy some matches? collecting brushwood, which they burnt in charcoal for the Egyptian market, and adds that they preferred the roots of the shrub Rethem, which grew there in abundance.'

David lived at least three thousand years ago. Now some learned persons think Job lived before Abraham was hore; if so we have reason to think that the policy of the sound of the sound in charcoal for the Egyptian market, and no change. So I said I will buy a box to-morrow. O do buy them the nicht, if you please, the boy pleaded again. I will run and get the change, for I am very hungry. So I gave him the shilling, and I waited for him, but no boy came. Then I thought I had lost a shilling, but still there was that in the boy's face I trusted, and I did had no change. So I said I will buy a box who now hasten to do him honor. It was a gala day in the city of Galena. All business was suspended. Flags floated everywhere; a triumphal arch spanned the principal street; the approaches to the railroad station were thronged with people; cannons roared, bands played, the multitude saluted with cheer on cheer the coming man. A great procession escorted the hero to his quarters.

It was a triumph of which any one might be proud; but the guest for whom every lip had

Well, late in the evening, a servant

was a smaller brother of the boy that proves that in his day these were carried on with a good degree of skill; indeed, ragged and poor and thin. He stood a non. On a hill, about an eighth of a mile now—by sinking shafts, &c. Now it is more than probable that the people of the gentleman that bought the matches frac Sandie? Yes. Weel, then, here's his time had discovered that charcoal four pence out o' your shilling. Sandie most sightly around the city. The loyal citi-canna come, he's na weel. A cart ran over him, and knocked him doon, and many more difficult things, they could scarcely be ignorant of the comparative-ly simple art of making charcoal. And I am quite inclined to think we can trace down on the table; and then the poor the use of it still farther back, even to Tubal Cain, who was the sixth in descent from Adam, being his great-greatgreat-grand-son, and of course lived be-things lived with a wretched drunken fore the flood. He is said in Genesis to have been the instructor of all artificers were both dead. I found poor Sandie lying on a bundle of shavings. He knew me as soon as I came in, and said, I got the change, sir, and was coming back, The French are said to be the best and then the horse knocked me doon,

poor little sufferer's hand, and told him I would always take care of Reuby. He understood me, and had just strength to look at me, as if he would thank me, then the light went out of his blue eyes

"He lay within the light of God, Like a babe upon the breast, Where the wicked cease from troubling, And the weary are at rest.

Come, children, listen to me and I will teach you there is but one way; it is to be tender, and trusty, and true.

of air through these holes, slowly and wonder, and say one to another, that is the little man that kept his word, returnsurely chars the wood to blackened logs ed four pence, and was tender, and trusty and sticks of coal, and this we call char- and true, when he was hungry and faint and both his legs were broken and he If the fire burns too briskly, the wood find out what a grand good thing he had

GEN. GRANT'S CAREER.

Five years ago there lived in the town of he shunned society; there were scores of business men on the street who did not business men on tronbled with some vague fear for the future bnt for awhile could obtain for him no con sideration at the hands of the authorities He was unknown; he was not a politician he did not belong to the "ring." But b importunate seeking, the friend at last found Colonel of a regiment. But so straitened were his circumstances, that to obtain a un: form, he was obliged to borrow from a neigh bor and to give security for the money. This difficulty overcome, he joined his regiment, marched into Missouri under Fremont; and

of Ulysses S. Grant. Years have passed; the war in which he proud; but the guest for whom every lip had a blessing, was still the plain, shrinking man who used to walk the streets of Galena, silent, abstracted, and unknown.

The old neighbors of Capt. Grant have done something more than merely salute from the town, and overlooking the river and a vast country, including most of the town, is a beautiful residence which the citizens have purchased for the General. The house from the depot to the house, which cost \$11,500, and the furniture \$4500, purchased

vanta' room, store room, &c. The upper story has six rooms—the General's family room and bath room adjoining, a spare room and three other good sized rooms. thing is new, in admirable order, and furnished in good taste. Haughwort & Co., Broadway, New York, are represented in the house by a splendid set of glass ware and coat-of-arms for the Lieutenant General. The The French are said to be the best charcoal makers, better at least than we charcoal makers, better at least than we americans are—why, I can scarcely tell.

Surely the same genius which enables them to excel in so many of the fine the borse knocked me doon, and both my legs are broken. And O Reuby! I am sure, I am su

Washbarn, when recently in Boston purchashig furniture, went to Mr. Simpson to bny the carpets, and told him it was for the General's honse, Mr. Simpson said nothing could be bought of him for this purpose, but they should go and select what was wanted, if of velvet.

'I was conducted through the whole house. "I was conducted through the whole nouse. Nothing is lacking. The beds are ready and made up, the hired help is on hand; they even had the stove heated, and all things are ready. The view from the house is most beautiful, and from different windows differs.

From one is a scene of woods and shrubbery: From one is a scene of woods and shrubbery; ring wood. They are said to be able to place their pits, or rather mounds—I know not the reason they are called pits, as no hole is dug for them—upon an inclined plane, for instance, a hill-side, while we usually level the ground to a horizontal plane in our preparations for the control of make shade by the time the General needs

Whether Gen. Grant, who is at this writing up in Minnesota enjoying a little quiet, shall gather his household gods in Galena, or divide them between that place and provide them between that place and provide them. delphia, his fame is henceforth the nation's.

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Phipp's U. Female Seminary. Located on the Niagara Falls Railroad.

This Itstitution reopens, as usual, on the first Thursday of September.
For particulars (of terms &c.) see catalogues at the Evangelist office, also with less Cox, Esq., 360 Broadway, New York, and with Rev. Dr. Hodge, Brocklyn, N. Y., or apply to
Angust 10th, 186E.

L. ACHILLES, Abbion, N. Y. August 19th, 1865.

N. B —A deduction of Tuition made for daughters of Rergymen and to those of Soldier's Widows.

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THE FALL TERM of the N. Y. Med. Col. for Wo en will begin the third Monday in October, at 74 East 12th reet, New York. Address I. M. WARD, Dean.

> Morris Female Institute, MORRISTOWN, N. J.

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"Under Mr. Hazeltine's superintendence it is already taking high rank."—"Trenaeus: N. F. Observer, July 13, 1865.

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Bev. A. W. COWLES, D.D., President.

S. BENJAMIN. Chairman of the Board.

MISS HAVENS

Will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on Monday, Sept. 18th, at 250 Madison Avenue. Letters directed to her residence will receive immediate attention. She will be at home after

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y.

The Fall Term will commence Thursday, Sept. 21st This Institution has a situation on the banks of the Hudson unrivalled in beauty and healthfulness; a thorough graduating course; the best masters in music, the mod ern languages and other accomplishments: a complet system of physical culture; and facilities for acquiring the art of horsemanship. For circulars with full particulars address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

Chestnut Street Female Seminary. PHILADELPHIA.

Thirty-first semi-annual Session of this Poarding Day School, will open at 1615 Chestnut street, Wed and Day School, will open at 1615 Chestnut street, Weinesday, Sept. 13.
Principals, Miss Bonney and Miss Dillaye. Particular from Circulars.

Farrand's Collegiate Academy, 695 Sixth Avenue, offers better advantages to a limited number of boys than any other school in the city. For Ciculars or particulars, call at the Academy from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. References:—Rev. Thomas E. Vermilye, D.D., Rev. Howard Crosby, D.D., Rev. George L. Prentiss, D.D., Rev. Thomas S. Hastings.

PENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y. The Forty-Second Annual Session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science, will commence Sept. 13th, 1865. The New Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at D. APPLETON's Bookstore, New York, or from Prof. Chas. Drowne, Director, Troy, N. Y.

Young Ladies' Institute, Maplewood PITTSFIELD, MASS., Will commence its 25th Academic Venr Sept. 21, 1865. The excellence and permanence of its corps of instructors its superior facilities for physical culture, and the beauty and salubrity of its location are widely known. For catalogue and circular, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

MISS HAINES

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The Abbot Collegiate Institute, · (Formerly "The Spingler,")
For Young Ladies, Fark avenue, cor. 38th street, will reopen Thursday, Sept. 21st.
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Port Jervis, Orange Co., N. Y. Reopens Sept. 13th. Address Rev. 1. H. Northrup

[From E. I. Sears, LL.D., to the Philadelphia Press.] From E. I. sears, LL.D., to the rimadelping Frees.]

**** If men of means and intelligence were only aware
of the peculiar advantages enjoyed at this institution,
spacious as the building its, it could not contain half of
those for whom admission would be sought."

[From a letter of Alfred B. Street, in the Albany Argus

"Should the inquiry be made, as to where the sisters and daughters of his friends should be sent to be educat-ed, the writer would unhesitatingly answer, to the Deer Park Institute." RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE

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wo wells are now producing a large percentage on the whole investment, three more are partly down, and others to be immediately commenced.

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THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 7, 1865.

Union Theological Seminary .- We are happy to announce that Rev. C. V. A. Van Dyck, D.D., of the A. B. C. F. M., recently returned to this country from Syria, is expected to give instruction in Hebrew during the year, commencing on the 13th inst. The Seminary is to be congratulated on having secured the services of this distinguished oriental scholar. He will, at the same time, prosecute the great work of editing the Arabic version of the Holy Scriptures. The prospects of the Seminary were never more flattering, and we expect to record soon a large accession to the number of its

Bible Agents Wanted .- The plan of opera ting for the promotion of the Bible canse, which has been pursued so long, and so suc cessfully in Illinois, is now being introduced in most of the Northwestern States with good results. In numbers of them persons are now laboring as State agents, who for merly served the cause in Illinois, and thus became well acquainted with the plan of operating there. To fill their places and those of others who have gone to labor as their assistants, a number of new men are needed, as also to act as county agents in surrounding States. Among the needed qual ifications are piety, education, good address, the ability to present the cause in public, industhe ability to present the cause in public, indus-try, energy, tact, perseverance, &c. Persons wishing to engage in the Bible Society work the field these churches cultivate, till their for a number of years, and possessing the requisite qualifications, can address the State agents of A. B. S. in the Northwest, as follows: Rev. John Thompson, La Fayette, Ind. : Rev. John Hinton, Detroit, Mich.; Rev. S. Reynolds, Milwaukee, Wis.; Rev. A. Lord, Elgin, Ill.; Rev. E. Wright, St. Louis, Mo.; Rev. A. Johnson, Lawrence, Kansas; Rev. D. E. Jones, Grinnell, Iowa; and Rev. M. N. - Adams, St. Paul, Min.

New York City Mission .- We understand that the Rev. Alfred C. Roe of the Presbytery of North River, lately a Chaplain in the Army, has given himself to the City Missionary work, and will commence his labors in the Fifteenth Ward, a portion of are 1 to 18. The 2d church, Cincinnati, has

One-fourth of whom onght to be zealous workers for the Gospel. The conversions are 1 to 18. The 2d church, Cincinnati, has highly distinguished years for its social position, religious advanstages, and great wealth, but fast becoming, at least in the Sontherly and Easterly sides, a field for Christian effort. We are sure that Brother Roe will meet with a warm welcome from city pastors and churches on the ground, and will receive that hearty co-ing to apparent numbers; for there are constraint and aid he so well deserves. And moral influences, not apparent, which we operation and aid he so well deserves. And we hope that the City Mission may be generonsly supplied with means, that many others of acknowledged piety and devotion, and well-known tact and skill, may be enconraged to consecrate themselves to this most important enterprise.

The Proceedings of the Fifth National Temperance Convention, held at Saratoga Springs, in August last, have just been published in a pamphlet form by Mr. J. N. Stearns, of 111 Fulton street, price 25 cents. The pamph let contains the interesting papers read before the Convention, on "Temperance and Religion." by Dr. Chickering, "Prohibition," by Dr. Newell, "The Effects of Alcohol as a Medicine," by Chas. Jewett, M.D. and "The Prohibition Movement in Great Britain," as also the speeches of His Excellency, Gov. Buckingham, of Connecticut: Ex. Gov. Dutton, of Connecticut; E. C. Delevan, of New York; Rev. John Pierrepont, of Washington, D. C.; Rev. T. L. Cnyler, of Brooklyn; Gen. Neal Dow, of Maine; R. G. Pardee, James A. Briggs, and Rev. John Marsh, of New York.

The proceeds arising from the sale of the pamphlet, after defraying the expenses of many contributions which he has made to of publication, will be devoted to its gratn-

Rev. C. G. Finney.—The Oberlin (Ohio) News announces that Rev. Charles G. Finney has resigned the presidency of Oberlin College. This step is taken by the venerable President in consideration of his advanced age and uncertain health. We understand that he will continue to teach and lecture in the theological department the same as heretofore. No appointment to fill the vacancy has yet been made.

reference to our usual news of Ministers who left his whole law library, valued at and Chnrches, are quite generally resuming \$50,000, to Hamilton College. We are glad their former pastoral connections. Our to see that our leading lawyers and public Richmond contemporary however, says that men, in the midst of their wealth and honthat "the scarcity of money and the stagna- ors, do not forget the institutions to whose tion of business throughout the South, is early training they owe so much of their telling severely upon the ability of the success in life.—Independent. churches to make adequate provision for the support of their pastors." It knows a number of brethren in the ministry who are now ber of brethren in the ministry who are now in great straits because of the insufficiency of their income.

Avenue Hotel. The high character of this house is a sufficient guarantee for the excellence of their preparation.

STATISTICS OF THE CHURCH.

E. D. Mansfield, Esq , an honored elder of our Chnrch, and widely known as an able statistician and writer on general topics, proper relations":

Again, taking twenty churches for an example, to which forty additions have been made, they are as follows:

Blade, they are as follows:
Belvidere, III.
Buffalo (LaFayetto street), M. Y...
New York (Madison Square), N. Y...
Newark (First), N. J...
(Second), N. J...
(Fark), N. J...
(German Third), N. J...
(South Park), N. J...
Bloomfeld, N. J... anarsnail, Mich.
Cheimnati, 2d.
Oxford, Ohio
Seymour, Ind.
Davenport, Iowa.
Tort Thompson, Dakotah
lyde, New York
hiladelphia (Wharton street)
nia, Mich.

rage addition of 52 members each. Now suppose that the average additions to all the this, the Spirit is calling to ns, "Why will ye perish, O house of Israel?" The Spirit is willing, ready—urgent. But we know—we are constantly assured in the Scriptures, that there can be no harvest without culture. The field must be plowed, and seeded, and cultivating the field. A little leaven leaveu-eth the whole lump; but scarcely have they that little. O for the grace of God in our

By examining the above table, it will be seen that Newark (New Jersey) has been the most favored spot in the whole Church. It shows 315 conversions in six churches. Looking to the different parts of the country, we see that the western churches, proportionally in their numbers, have had the largest additions. A great part of New York and Pennsylvania present apparently a barren prospect. It is sad to see hundreds of churches, with additions of only two, three, or a half-dozen members. We cannot help thinking that there is in such districts own homes are overrun with weeds and tares. Oil is a useful thing—a good product of God—but is the oil of this world the kind which a Christian should seek? Will it make his face shine, when he looks

numbers and strength of the churches in one fourth of whom onght to be zealous those who are most favored. We cannot suppose the grace of God will move accord cannot count; but supposing anything like an equality in the zeal and graces of these churches, they ought to present far better

results.	00000
2. Our benevolent operations. The	con
tributions to benevolent and missiona	ry ob
jects in the church have been as follow	78:
To the Support of Churches\$1	,284,66
To Home Missions	94,50
To Foreign Missions	112.29
To Education	36 93
m - 1 - 1 1 1	40 10/

. \$ 2.060.124 This is \$14 to each church member. It makes the total contributions average 400 to each church. No one can look at this table without feeling in his heart that the contributions to Missions, both foreign and domestic, is wholly inadequate. \$206, 000 only contributed to the Missionary op erations of this great church. It ought to be at least three times that amount, if the church realized its responsibilities. Our church organization is very wealthy. What excuse can the members of a Christian church make, in neglecting their duty to send the Gospel to all people?

A Generous Gift .- We see by the Massachu setts papers that David Dudley Field, of this city, gave \$25,000 to Williams College at its late commencement. This is only one his Alma Mater. This latest gift, it is said, was in memoriam of an only grandchild, a beautiful little girl of but three or four years, that had died the week before. Such is the connection between Sorrow and Charity. A sore bereavement opens the heart to fresh deeds of benevolence, but it is not often that it prompts to such a generous benefaction. These gifts of Mr. Field recall the similar act of one who was his intimate friend, and his associate for many years in revising the Code of Laws of the State of The Southern Clergy, as will be seen by a New York—the late William Cnrtis Noyes,

> The Beauty of Nature.-The St. Paul Press of a late date publishes a sermon under this

NOTE FROM MINNESOTA.

PRESTON, Minn., Aug. 22d, 1885. Editors Evangelist: It will be interesting to most of your readers to learn that at the he is the "Veteran Observer" of the New central point of one of the most populous York Times] is looking over the last minutes and fertile counties in Minnesota a Presbyand contributing the results of his investigations to our Cincinnati contemporary, the which bids fair to stand as a light among Herald and Recorder. Taking the items this people, both socially and spiritually. which relate to the progress and the benevo- Preston is the county-seat of Fillmore counlence of the Chnrch, he proceeds to make ty; and perhaps no better indication of the good his observation "that more might be spirit of the town could be meutioned, than learned from statistics, than what appeared that to secure the county-seat they built on the surface, if we look at them in their and presented to the county a fine brick building, for the county business. This 1. Of additions to the Church. The whole new court house accommodates all the counnumber of admissions to the Church, "on ty offices on the first floor, while the second markable coincidence of taste in the two examination," are 6,775. Of these, the secis occupied by the court room, which has tional distribution is as follows:

| Source of the secis occupied by the court room, which has the character of the two sources and of which, as yet, It has a has struct them to immediately inform him if the reaped all the advantage. It is probable any efforts are made to a finished with as much been planned and finished with as much taste and elegance as any of our churches. Hitherto the people have been obliged to fore deciding, but we see not why, in all fuworship in the school-house, but now they ture cases, that preliminary might not be are reaping immediate advantages from their dispensed with; and thus the compliment to the good judgment of the Delhi brethren would be all the world be all the own striking. a place of worship as any congregation in

And for the comfort of classmates and friends who have received their dark views addition 30,000! Why is not this the case? Is the Spirit of God unwilling? So far from expressly to move the hearts of contributions. Bible and Hymn book a communion service, etc., etc. Everything being ready, the dedication services were held on Sabbath morning, 27th of August. After a sermon by expressly to move the hearts of contributions, 27th of August. After a sermon by expressly to move the hearts of contributions, 27th of August. After a sermon by expressly to move the hearts of contributions. expressly to move the hearts of contributors, I will record that we have received every attention and expression of welcome that we could have expected in any commu. nity. The people offer as large a proportion of a minister's support as could reasonwatered. The laborers to do this are the people of God. Why, then, is not the harvest greater? Simply because most of the little less than 500 we have a congregation churches are not earnest, active laborers in numbering near 200, and a Sabbath school numbering eighty-five.

proven whether those who have received us so hospitably, and welcome the social blessing of the Church of Christ, will open their hearts to the Master himself and receive the richer blessing of his grace.

Yours truly,

Significant Action of a Southern Presbytery .-The Presbytery of Lexington met at Harrisonburg, Va., on the 19th of August. The attendance was quite large, about sixteen on the future of Southern Presbyterianism, received attention. This is the first Southern ecclesiastical body so far as we are advised, unless we except one of the same name in Kentucky, that has presumed to upon the thousands of those who have no oil oriticize the doings of the late Pittsburgh of heavenly grace in their hearts? proportion do these conversions bear to the whereon to found the proposed Southern for Chnrch property in the South, Church, we give so much of the objurgatory which they took place? For example, Dr. Adams' church (Madison square) has 53 consumming up (contained in a half dozen resversions. This is well, and proves there are olutions) as is really significant. These resomany good Christians in that church; but then Dr. Adams' church has 926 members, and Samuel Brown, Stated Moderator, and Samuel Brown, Stated

ordinary, and so contrary to the funda-mental principle of Protestantism, as well as to the spirit of Christ, that we feel con-He explains the intended "conserving"

and His Church. Presbyterians in those States, to the use of loyal churches."], we deem it a duty we owe to ourselves, to the cause of truth, to the Head of the Church, and to those committed to our trust, to declare explicitly, in sorrow, not in wrath, that we cannot recognize them officially, or by ministerial intercourse, or communion, as ministers of the Grospel, so long as they maintain their present attitude towards us. "From such with-mittee on reunion of the Episcopal Church North and South submitted two resolutions, draw thyself."

—Rev. Samuel Findley, of the Presbytery of Ohio, has accepted a call to become pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Miami City, Ohio, an outgrowth of Dayton.

Episcopal.—The Episcopal Couvention of Georgia has recently been in session at Athens. The reporters failed to get hold of Bishop Elliot's annual Address. The committee on reunion of the Episcopal Church North and South submitted two resolutions, which were adopted. The first resolution and pointing with Cohn in an apology and a plea for mercy.

It was therenpon ordered that Cohn should leave the Department of Georgia within twenty-four hours, and take up his residence at a point not nearer than Charles-ton, and not to return during the military occupancy of Georgia, and further that the installment of eleven thousand dollars—the property of Metcalf—should be distributed among the poor of Angusta.

Murray Hill Institute.-Of this Institute, advertised in another column, we can speak from personal knowledge. It is under the management of a capital teacher. We commend it to families residing in that part of the city.

A Fair Promise.—Says the Richmond Central Presbyterian: "We have no desire for a sectional Church; and if our Assembly is that if, in the judgment of tne Bishop, any allowed to meet, we pledge it in advance, to a platform that shall be the very conscitution in the General Convention of the a platform that shall be the very opposite United States necessary, the same deputies of sectional. We expect it to present to the shall attend that body. world a platform that shall have nothing Roman Catholic.—The New York Catholic sectional, political, or peculiar, but one on which every true Presbyterian can stand, from the St. Lawrence to the Rio Grande." corner-stone of a new Cathedral before next

Ministers and Churches.

Rev. W. P. Wastell, having completed an agreeable temporary engagement with the Presbyterian church, Paw Paw, Mich., will be obliged by, correspondents addressing him at Port Huron, Mich., until further

Ithaca. This would seem to argne a rereaped all the advantage. It is probable that she sent on one or more of her trusted men to hear Messrs. Torry and White, be-

Bible and Hymn book a communion service, ing, 27th of August. After a sermon by Rev. C. E. Babb, of College Hill, the pastor, Rev. J. L. French, stated that the Trustees were in debt \$350, and urged the congregation to give that amount, in order that the ouse might be dedicated free from incumbrauce. To this appeal the responses were so liberal that over \$400 was secured—enough to pay the debt and fence the church lot. - Herald.

Congregational.—The Pastors and churches re-doubtless bearing in mind the day of All this is very encouraging to the friends of the work, and it remains now to be fasting and prayer, on the 15th, recommended by the late Boston National Connoc the work, and it remains now to be cil.—Rev. J. E. Walton has received a purse of \$500 from the Third Parish in Portland, and it is reported that he will remain with them another year notwithstanding the adverse action of the late Council. The Vermont Chronicle, we ought to say here, calls our attention to the fact that Congregationalists have not failed to cou demn the lax views and irregularities pertaining to this affair, as heartily as ourselves.

Mr. Samuel J. Whitton, of Colerain, has ordered a bell from Messrs, E. A. & G. R. Meusely, of West Troy, to weigh five thousand pounds, which is to be presented ministers and as many elders being present.

Several important matters, in their bearing ams, Mass. The cost of the bell will exceed \$3000, and it will be the largest church bell in the United States.

The Other Branch disclaims, through its

chief organs, all disposition to enter upon a "Church crusade" in the South. Says the last Philadelphia Presbyterian in reply to the queries of its Richmond contemporary: "We do not pretend to answer for the Genof heavenly grace in their hearts?

There is another way to look at these statistics, which will make a sad commentary on the zeal and power of the Church. What at the South, in order to make a basis if the Assembly intended to set up any claim at the South, it has acted in a very unusual way. It has never put forth its hand to seize one house of worship or parsonage, even for a temporary pur-pose. It has never asked for authority to do this from military or civil power. It has never intervened, save where property was likely to pass into the hands of strangers to our Presbyterian system. Dr. Palmer is preaching in his church in New Orleans, though portion of are 1 to 18. The 2d church, Cincinnati, has portion of the dorders of the dorders of the dorders of the dorders of the dittors of the difference has 89 conversions to 318 members, or more than 1 to 4; and the church at Seymour purpose or party, or perpetuate slavery, is a purpose or party, or perpetuate slavery, is a grievous misrepresentation, absolutely contradicted by the facts of the case; that said organization was the result of a strict necessity working power of the churches, even among those who are most favored. We cannot be subserved and the church at Memphis; and Dr. Gray has just left the Second church, to be succeeded by another minister of the Southern Church. py union of the two Presbyterian Churches sity growing out of the usurped claim and act of the body with which we were then Dr. Moore and Dr. Hoge are undisturbed in connected, in presuming to decide for us a Richmond. Even in Nashville, the First purely political question; that we separated church is filled by one who has just left a purely political question; that we separated for peace sake, and because without such a step it was no longer possible for us to prosecute the great work of a Church of the Lord Jesus Christ in the field committed to our care. our care.

That the measures avowed and organized the past four years, clearly indicative of its by the General Assembly (Old School) of purpose in the future"?——Rev. Dr. M. D. the Presbyterian Church, for our injury, and if possible, for our division, are so extraexplanation of the slavery clause in the Minutes of the late Confederate Assembly. strained to protest against them before God not inconsistent with the former position of the Church—an explanation which is hardly That we desire, in the true idea of "the seconded by the general tone and spirit of communion of saints," to welcome to our the narraire.—The Rev. H. B. Thayer, Southern country and our pulpits, all Presbyterian prethren of like faith with us, who byterian prethren of like latth with us, who may come from other branches of the Church, and aiming to "keep the unity of the spirit in the bonds of peace." But in regard to all who may come among us in church in Terre Haute, Ind., ded in that regard to all who may come among us in church in Terre Haute, Ind., died in that pursuance of the scheme before referred to city on the 15th ult., in the fifty-third year ["That due care be taken, when this is practicable, to secure the houses of worship istry. A widow and six children remain to and other church property belonging to Presbyterians in those States, to the use of Rev. Samuel Findley, of the Presbyterians in those States, to the use of Rev. Samuel Findley, of the Presbyterians in those States, to the use of Rev. Samuel Findley, of the Presbytery and joining with Cohn in an apology and a

which were adopted. The first resolution declares that the Diocese of Georgia will resume its connection with the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, whenever the Bishop shall consider such course consistent with the good faith which this diocese owes to the Bishops in the late Confederate States. The second resolution provides that deputies shall be elected to the General Council of the Church in the Southern States, with the understanding

Journal is the title of a new German Catholic paper just issued in this city.—The Catholic Bishop in Nebraska intends to lay the

place here."___ -The corner-stone of a new Catholic chnrch has been laid at Sharon Springs, Schoharie county, N. Y.—Ex.
Alderman Nicholas Moore, of the Fifth
Ward, Newark, N. J., who died quite suddenly a few days since, has left the snm of
about \$42,000 to found a Catholic Orphan him at Port Huron, Mich., until further notice.

Rev. W. J. Beecher has been dismissed from his charge at Ovid, N. Y., and accepted the chair of Moral Science in Knox College, tion of two many many many continuous free two many many continuous free two many continuous fr chair of Moral Science in Knox College, Galesburgh, Ill. Correspondents will please address him at the latter place. Mr. Moore's estate is estimated at about Ithaca have called Rev. Theodore F. White \$45,000, all of which except \$1,200 is devisof Delhi, N. Y., to succeed Dr. Torry. By the way, the latter, if our memory serves us, olic Archbishop of St. Louis, in a pastoral was enticed from the same fold to serve letter to his clergy, objects decidedly to the test oath which the new constitution of Missouri requires them to subscribe to, and in The Southern Churches. - We clip the follow-

ing items from the last number of the Central Presbyterian, of Richmond, Va.:—At a recent communion at Anthony's Creek, Greenbrier county, six persons were received on examination, and one on certificate. The congregations were large, attentive, and a place of worship as any congregation in our State.

This church was organized upon the last Sabbath in July, with a membership of fifteen, as the result of the labors of our State Missionary, Rev. A. G. Ruliffson.

Under the guidance of God's providence I find myself here with a desire to serve this people in all that pertains to their highest interests, social and spiritual. Though less than two months since I reached here, I have a home among this people with a desire to serve I have finished it with the chard-like and it furnished it with the chard-like and it furnished it with the chard-like and serions. Mr. Jas, P. Smith, a licentiate of serions. Mr. Jas, P. Smith, a licentiate of serions, and the congregations were large, attentive, and serions. Mr. Jas, P. Smith, a licentiate of which is a small but neat and thrifty village, twenty-five miles east of Cincinnati, on the turnpike to Georgetown. Until recently, it has had no church building is very much needed for the establishment of our Presbyterian interests at the White Sulphur Springs, and one could be purchased from the Metermined to build in the village. There were but thirty members in all. They had energy, liberality and faith, and the result is, that they have completed a very neat brick house of worship, 40x60 with a neat tower; have finished it in the best style, carpeted the preaching in his church.—Rev. E. H. Rutherford has been visiting his former charge in Vicksburg. Their excellent church special providence of God, for it was greatly exposed. The basement was used for some time as a place of refuge for the pastor, and many of the flock. By the united efforts of the pastor and people, and the divine blessing, we hope the congregation will soon be restored to its former vigor. P. S.—Since writing the above, we learn that Mr. Rutherford is now in Kentucky, on account of his wife's health; and that he has received information from one of his elders of the attempted occupation of the church by a minister from the North, and formerly Chaplain in the Federal army.—Rev. Jno. Neill, of Mobile, Ala, was called home from Kentucky, by information of a similar in-Rev. Wm. A. Hall, formerly terference. chaplain to the Washington Artillery, has returned to his charge in New Orleans. They have provided for his support, and rallied with great energy to the resuscitation of the church. At a recent communion, August 6th, seventeen united with it, and eight more propose to do so next month.

The First Presbyterian church at Nashville, Tennessee, at present supplied by Rev. R. F. Bunting, formerly of Texas, is enjoying a season of refreshing. Ten persons have been added to the church on profession of their faith. The people are much encouraged.——Rev. Rufus P. Wells, formerly of Jonesborough, Tenn., has returned to East Tennessee, and is now supplying the Second Presbyterian church, Knoxville, of which Rev. Jos. H. Martin is pastor. The church, one of the handsomest in the State, was used for a long time as a hospital, and very much abused. The First Presbyterian church in Knoxville, is used altogether for negro schools.—Rev. O. B. Caldwell has received a call, and divides his time equally between the Cornersville and Elk Ridge churches. His friends and correspondents will address him at Cornersville, Giles Co., will address him at Cornersville, Giles Co., Tenn. ——Rev. H. K. Shields, formerly in charge of Elk Ridge church, has been laid aside from his ministerial services for almost two years, on account of a fall by which his spine was injured. ——Rev. Dr. Lapsley expects to open a Female Semiuary in Nashwille. ville, Tenn.—Arrangements have been made by which the Rev. P. B. Price, pastor of the Presbyterian church, on Church Hill, cessary for us to say that Mr. Price was well

Current Events.

known and confided in before the late hap-

in the South—a union we should all sacredly chorish and cement-as one of the most judi-

cious ministers in connection with the

United Synod."

Refreshing -A remarkable case of at tempted bribery has recently occurred at Augusta, Georgia. It appears that two parties, Leopold Cohn and Thomas S. Metcalf, possessed a large quantity of cotton, the right to which had been jeopardized either from the rebellious course of the owners or for some other reason. They accordingly sought out Brevet Brigedier General C. H. Grosvenor, Provost Marshal of the district, and tendered him two hundred thousand dollars to decide in their favor as to the title of and right to the cotton. He pretended to accept this bribe, and having received eleven thousand dollars, the first ustalment, promptly reported the case to brought against him by the Provost Mar-shal "iu every particular" and appealed to General Steedman for elemency; Metcalf

among the poor of Angusta.

The integrity and incorruptibility of General Grosvenor, as shown in this case, are worthy of the most exalted praise, and will, st, be brought to the attention of the War Department, where meritorious conduct is supposed to be the guarantee for

promotion.

Notwithstanding the cotton may have rightfully belonged to Cohn and Metcalf, so that a decision in their favor would not have that a decision in their lave. That a decision in their lave. It is stated that the Mississippi Executive fortine, and reported the case to headquarters. In all probability the affair would ters. In all probability the affair would that he telegraphed to Washington that the military refused to honor writs of habeas military refused to honor writs of habeas issued by local judges. The reenced the Provost Marshal. It is refreshing to find such a case of integrity in this

from the St. Lawrence to the Rio Grande."

Tooth Powder.—We would call attention to the advertisement in another column of a preparation for the teeth by Caswell & Mack, the eminent druggists under the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The high character of this nouse is a sufficient guarantee for the excellence of their preparation.

Trooth Powder.—We would call attention to the advertisement in another column of a prevalence for \$2,000 in this point the ground for the edifice, and made a present of it to the Bishop. But we have to rely on Providence for the rest; for it is nouse is a sufficient guarantee for the excellence of their preparation.

Trooth Powder.—We would call attention to the death of the advertisement in another column of a prevalence for \$2,000 in this point the ground for the edifice, and made a present of it to the Bishop. But we have to rely on Providence for it is the duty of the national military to preserve order and mete out justice, for the accomplishment of which important objects the people of Mississippi have not yet demonstrated their ability or disposition.

WHO WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE NON-EX-CHANGE OF PRISONERS ?-Maj. General Hitchcock has written a well considered letter in which he gives a full and clear statement of facts relative to the course of the government in regard to the exchange of pris The barbarous treatment received by our prisoners at the South during the war, and the conflicting statements as to who were responsible for it, render all information on this subject of the highest importance; while General Hitchcock's well known position, as agent of the government for the exchange, gives him opportunity to be fully acquainted with the facts of the case.

In the early stages of the rebellion, a regular cartel for the exchange of prisoners was agreed upon. This cartel was faithfully observed by government until its terms were most distinctly violated by the rebel anthorities, and that too, under the most aggravating circumstances. The first step on the part of the rebels toward its violation was part of the rebels toward its violation was indicated in a message of Jefferson Davis to the rebel congress, in which he informed that body that Union officers captured in command of colored troops would be delivered over to the authorities of the State in which they might be captured, to be tried by the laws of that State for inciting insurrection among the slaves. President Lincoln at once gave orders to retain the rebel officers in our hands, in order to be in a officers in our hands, in order to be in a position to prevent the rebel government from the execution of this measure. This proceeding resulted in the unavoidable cessation of exchanges, and with all its awful consequences was entirely due to the rebel government.

When the rebels discovered that the cessation of exchanges was working against them and that the government would not recede from its position in regard to colored troops, they resorted more fully to the expedient of subjecting the prisoners whom they held to starvation and exposure, after first robbing them of their money and most of their clothing, in the hope of producing a system of exchange which should not only enable them to retain all the colored troops in their possession, but also throw into their hands all the prisoners held by the Federal government, then greatly ontnnm-bering the prisoners held by the rebels. This fact is proved by the declaration of the Richmond papers, when a few exchanges were made, that they had not sent over the required number of prisoners, but only a proportionate part, the number being determined in view of the number of prisoners held in the South against those held in the North. Also the official records show that the number of prisoners received from the rebels fell short of the number delivered to them. The Secretary of War, being informed of this, ordered General Grant to assume control of the exchanges, authorizing him to give such orders as he might think proper. General Grant at once notified the rebel authorities that colored troops must be treat-ed as prisoners of war. The rebels were not ed as prisoners of war. The rebels were not willing to accede to this, and consequently no further exchanges were made.

The rebels might have renewed the ex-

changes at any time, by abandoning their pretended right of trying before their State conrts Union officers captured with colored troops, and agreeing to the exchange of the colored troops themselves. The govern-ment having employed negroes as soldiers, could not for a moment, without disgrace to itself, entertain the thought of denying them the rights of soldiers. There was no choice in the matter, and when the rebels by a most shameless course attempted to force the government, it was obliged to stand firm, or else disgrace itself before the civilized world.

Union Mass Meeting in Richmond. - A

large Union Mass Meeting was held in the Capitol Equare, Richmond, on Tuesday of Laptical Equate, Richmond, on Tuesday or last week, Judge W. H. Lyons, of the Conciliation Court, in the chair. The attendance was numerons, and the bands during the intervals of oratory discoursed such patriotic airs as "Yankee Doodle" and "Hail Colnmbia." In the opening speech, Judge Lyons said that Virginia had not come forward with shouts of joy and gladness to take the oath of allegiance, but that they acknowledged the wager of battle had been decided against them, and "so we accept the result. Secession and slavery are both dead, and the anthority of the United States is restored." They had taken the oath, he said, in good faith, and would abide by it. He next referred to the misrepresen tation of their course at the North, and by way of replying to the charge made against Virginians at large, and the Riehmond peo-ple especially, said: "We know that this people are now nnalterably opposed to seces-sion and a revival of slavery in any shape or under any name, and are in favor of a com plete and proper submission to the Consti-tution and laws of the United States. We know that if any person should advise any resistance to the United States, or a return to any system of slavery that he would meet with as prompt a rebuke here as in any Northern State. We would consider that Northern State. We would consider that man an enemy to the American race who would advocate any droctrine which would lead to a renewal of civil war." The speak-ers were very severe upon what they called the "policy of the radicals," and fully indorsed the President's plan of restoration, which was deemed very different from "the destructive and pernicious theories" of the Northern radicals who attempt to impose negro suffrage upon the Southern States, with the alternative of their indefinite exclusion from the common benefits and privileges of the Union and Constitution. The meeting appeared to be exceedingly anxious to get the States back into the Union without the intervention of any probationary

MISSISSIPPI, -Provisional Governor Sharkey seems to have been progressing too rapidly with his work of reconstruction, and has accordingly been checked by the military power, with the concurrence of the government. His assumption of power to permit State officers under the rebe ment to continue their functions, although allowed to pass, was unauthorized at Wash-ington; but he lately issued an order for the organization of a State militia departthe organization of a State minuta department, which appears to have been regarded as a step too far. The plan of Governor Sharkey was to recrnit a State militia force of two companies in every county, for cartain purposes. Those soldiers, necessarily, would have been composed mainly of late rebel troops, and in order to prevent possible trouble. Gen. Sleans, military constitutions of the composed mainly of late rebel trouble. sible trouble, Gen. Slocum, military mandant of Mississippi, interfered

corpus issued by local judges. The response to this telegram will doubtless have a tendency to moderate the enterprizing Provisional functionary. It was reglied that although the President has appointed a

The Evangelist.

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THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 7, 1865

Union Theological Seminary .- We are happy to announce that Rev. C. V. A. Van Dyck, D.D., of the A. B. C. F. M., recently returned to this country from Syria, is expected to give instruction in Hebrew during the year, commencing on the 13th inst. The Seminary is to be congratulated on having secured the services of this distinguished oriental scholar. He will, at the same time, prosecute the great work of editing the Arabic version of the Holy Scriptures. The prospects of the Seminary were never more flattering, and we expect to record that there can be no harvest without culture soon a large accession to the number of its

Bible Agents Wanted .- The plan of operating for the promotion of the Bible canse, which has been pursued so long, and so snccessfully in Illinois, is now being introduced in most of the Northwestern States with hearts. good results. In numbers of them persons are now laboring as State agents, who formerly served the canse in Illinois, and thus became well acquainted with the plan of operating there. To fill their places and those of others who have gone to labor as their assistants, a number of new men are needed, as also to act as county agents in surrounding States. Among the needed qual ifications are piety, education, good address, the ability to present the cause in public, industry, energy, tact, perseverance, &c. Persons wishing to engage in the Bible Society work for a number of years, and possessing the requisite qualifications, can address the State agents of A. B. S. in the Northwest, as follows: Rev. John Thompson, La Fayette, Ind.; Rev. John Hinton, Detroit, Mich.; Rev. S. Reynolds, Milwankee, Wis.; Rev. A. Lord, Elgin, Ill.; Rev. E. Wright, St. Lonis, Mo.; D. E. Jones, Grinnell, Iowa; and Rev. M. N. - Adams, St. Panl, Min.

New York City Mission .- We understand that the Rev. Alfred C. Roe of the Presbytery of North River, lately a Chaplain in bytery of North River, lately a Chaplain in the Dr. Adams' church has 926 members, the city highly distinguished for many wtages, and great wealth, but fast becoming, than 1 to 4; and the church at Seymour at least in the Southerly and Easterly sides, a field for Christian effort. We are snre that Brother Roe will meet with a warm welcome from city pastors and chnrches on the ground, and will receive that hearty cooperation and aid he so well deserves. And we hope that the City Mission may be generonsly supplied with means, that many others of acknowledged piety and devotion, and well-known tact and skill, may be enconraged to consecrate themselves to this most important enterprise.

The Proceedings of the Fifth National Temper ance Convention, held at Saratoga Springs, in Angust last, have just been published in a pamphlet form by Mr. J. N. Stearns, of 111 Falton street, price 25 cents. The pamphlet contains the interesting papers read before the Convention, on "Temperance and Religion," by Dr. Chickering, "Prohibition," by Dr. Newell, "The Effects of Alcohol as a Medicine," by Chas. Jewett, M.D., and "The Prohibition Movement in Great Britain," as also the speeches of His Excellency. Gov. Buckingham, of Connecticut; Ex. Gov. Dntton, of Connecticut; E. C. Delevan, of New York; Rev. John Pierrepont, of Washington, D. C.; Rev. T. L. Cayler, of Brooklyn; Gen. Neal Dow, of Maine: R. G. Pardee, James A. Briggs, and Rev. John Marsh, of New York.

The proceeds arising from the sale of the pamphlet, after defraying the expenses of publication, will be devoted to its gratn-

Rev. C. G. Finney.—The Oberlin (Ohio) News announces that Rev. Charles G. Finney has resigned the presidency of Oberlin College. This step is taken by the venerable President in consideration of his advanced age and uncertain health. We understand that he will continue to teach and lecture in the theological department the same as heretofore. No appointment to fill the vacancy has yet been made.

The Southern Clergy, as will be seen by a reference to our usual news of Ministers and Chnrches, are quite generally resuming \$50,000, to Hamilton College. We are glad their former pastoral connections. Our to see that our leading lawyers and public Richmond contemporary however, says that men, in the midst of their wealth and honthat "the scarcity of money and the stagnation of business throughout the Sonth, is telling severely upon the ability of the churches to make adequate provision for the support of their pastors." It knows a number of brethren in the ministry who are now in great straits because of the insufficiency

STATISTICS OF THE CHURCH.

E. D. Mansfield, Esq, an honored elder of our Chnrch, and widely known as an able statistician and writer on general topics, he is the "Veteran Observer" of the New York Times | is looking over the last minutes gations to onr Cincinnati contemporary, the Herald and Recorder. Taking the items which relate to the progress and the benevolence of the Church, he proceeds to make learned from statistics, than what appeared

number of admissions to the Chnrch, "on examination," are 6,775. Of these, the sectional distribution is as follows:

Again, taking twenty chnrches for an example, to which forty additions have been made, they are as follows:

made, they are as recorded belviders, Ill.

Buffalo (LaFayette street), N. Y.

New York (Madison Equare), N. Y.

Newark (First), N. J.

(Second), N. J.

(Park), N. J.

(German Third), N. J.

(South Park), N. J.

Bloomfeld, N. J.

Honesdale, Ps. Cincinati, 2d.
Oxford, Ohio
Seymour, Ind.
Davenport, Iowa......
Fort Thompson, Dakotah.
Clyde, New York
Philadelphia (Wharton street)...
Ionia, Mich.

These twenty churches have had an aver-These twenty churches have had an averrage addition of 52 members each. Now snppose that the average additions to all the churches in our organization had been half the above—only 25—it would have made the addition 30,000! Why is not this the case? Is the Spirit of God unwilling? So far from this, the Spirit is calling to ns, "Why will ye perish, O house of Israel?" The Spirit is willing ready—urgent. But we know is willing, ready—urgent. But we know— we are constantly assured in the Scriptures The field must be plowed, and seeded, and watered. The laborers to do this are the watered. The laborers to do this are the people of God. Why, then, is not the harvest greater? Simply because most of the churches are not earnest, active laborers in cultivating the field. A little leaven leaven eth the whole lump; but scarcely have they that little. O for the grace of God in our

By examining the above table, it will be seen that Newark (New Jersey) has been the most favored spot in the whole Church. It shows 315 conversions in six churches. Looking to the different parts of the conntry, we see that the western churches, pro-portionally in their numbers, have had the largest additions. A great part of New York and Pennsylvania present apparently a barren prospect. It is sad to see hundreds of churches, with additions of only two, three, or a half-dozen members. We cannot help thinking that there is in such districts a sad lack of the zeal and energy which should animate the Church. The world is the field these churches cultivate, till their own homes are overrun with weeds and tares. Oil is a useful thing—a good product of God—but is the oil of this world the kind which a Christian should seek : Will it make his face shine, when he looks upon the thousands of those who have no oil of heavenly grace in their hearts?

There is another way to look at these sta-

Elgin, Ill.; Rev. E. Wright, St. Lonis, Mo.; tistics, which will make a sad commentary Rev. A. Johnson, Lawrence, Kansas; Rev. on the zeal and power of the Church. What proportion do these conversions bear to the numbers and strength of the churches in which they took place? For example, Dr. Adams' church (Madison square) has 53 conthe Army, has given himself to the City one-fourth of whom onght to be zealous Missionary work, and will commence his labors in the Fifteenth Ward, a portion of are 1 to 18. The 2d chnrch, Cincinnati, has

That the accusation made by the last Geu-44 conversions to 462 members. This is 1 the city highly distinguished for many to 10. But the church at Belvidere (III) in the United States, that the object of our pears for its social position, religious advantas 89 conversions to 318 members, or more organization was to subserve any political (Ind.) has 51 to 116 members, that is, almost 1 to 2. This shows great differences in the working power of the churches, even among those who are most favored. We cannot suppose the grace of God will move accord ing to apparent numbers; for there are moral influences, not apparent, which we cannot count; but supposing anything like an equality in the zeal and graces of these

chnrches, they onght to present far better results. 2. Our benevolent operations. The con tributions to benevolent and missionary obects in the church have been as follows: To the Support of Churches \$1,2*4.6.
To Home Missions 94.5:
10 Foreign Missions 112.2:
10 Education. 36.9.

4.256 501,141

. 12,060,124 This is \$14 to each church member. It makes the total contributions average \$1, 400 to each church. No one can look at this table without feeling in his heart that the contributions to Missions, both foreign and domestic, is wholly inadequate. \$206, 000 only contributed to the Missionary op erations of this great church. It ought to be at least three times that amount, if the church realized its responsibilities. Our church realized its responsively. What church organization is very wealthy. What excuse can the members of a church make, in neglecting their duty to send the Gospel to all people?

A Generous Gift .- We see by the Massachn setts papers that David Dudley Field, of this city, gave \$25,000 to Williams College at its late commencement. This is only one of many contributions which he has made to his Alma Mater. This latest gift, it is said, was in memoriam of an only grandchild, a beautiful little girl of bnt three or four years, that had died the week before. Such is the connection between Sorrow and Charity. A sore bereavement opens the heart to fresh deeds of benevolence, but it is not often that it prompts to such a generous benefaction. These gifts of Mr. Field recall the similar act of one who was his intimate friend, and his associate for many years in revising the Code of Laws of the State of New York-the late William Cartis Noves. who left his whole law library, valued at ors, do not forget the institutions to whose early training they owe so much of their success in life.—Independent.

The Beauty of Nature.-The St. Paul Press of a late date publishes a sermon under this title by Rev. F. A. Noble, preached on his return from a recent excursion to the East. lence of their preparation.

NOTE FROM MINNESOTA.

PRESTON, Minn., Aug. 22d. 1865. Editors Evangelist: It will be interesting to most of your readers to learn that at the central point of one of the most populous and fertile counties in Minnesota a Presby and contributing the results of his investiwhich bids fair to stand as a light among this people, both socially and spiritnally. Preston is the county-seat of Fillmore connty; and perhaps no better indication of the good his observation "that more might be spirit of the town could be mentioned, than that to secure the county-seat they built Ithaca have called Rev. Theodore F. White learned from statistics, than what appeared on the surface, if we look at them in their proper relations":

1. Of additions to the Church. The whole

The words and presented to the county a fine brick building, for the county business. This was entired from the same fold to serve new contributes accommodates all the countible to the county business. This would seem to argne a rety offices on the first floor, while the second markable coincidence of taste in the two is occupied by the court room, which has churches; and of which, as yet, Ithaca has been planned and finished with as much taste and elegance as any of our churches. Hitherto the people have been obliged to fore deciding, but we see not why, in all fuworship in the school-house, but now they ture cases, that preliminary might not be are reading immediate advantages from their dispensed with; and thus the compliment are reaping immediate advantages from their public spirit in having quite as comfortable a place of worship as any congregation in our State.

This church was organized upon the last Sabbath in July, with a membership of fifteen, as the result of the labors of our State Missionary, Rev. A. G. Ruliffson.

Under the guidance of God's providence I find myself here with a desire to serve this people in all that pertains to their highest interests, social and spiritual. Though less than two months since I reached here, I have a home among this people with a good promise of a rich harvest.

And for the comfort of classmates and friends who have received their dark views friends who have received their dark views etc., etc. Everything being ready, the dedion a Missionary's life from articles written expressly to move the hearts of contributors, I will record that we have received every attention and expression of welcome that we could have expected in any community. The people offer as large a proportion of a minister's support as could reasonably be asked. Out of a population of a little less than 500 we have a congregation numbering near 200, and a Sabbath school numbering eighty-five.

All this is very encouraging to the friends of the work, and it remains now to be proven whether those who have received ns so hospitably, and welcome the social blessing of the Church of Christ, will open their hearts to the Master himself and receive the richer blessing of his grace.

Yours truly,

Significant Action of a Southern Presbytery .-The Presbytery of Lexington met at Harrisonburg, Va., on the 19th of August. The attendance was quite large, about sixteen ministers and as many elders being present. Several important matters, in their bearing on the future of Southern Presby terianism, received attention. This is the first South ern ecclesiastical body so far as we are advised, unless we except one of the same name in Kentucky, that has presnmed to criticize the doings of the late Pittsburgh Assembly; and as its initiative will probably be followed by similar action elsewhere at the South, in order to make a basis whereon to found the proposed Southern Church, we give so much of the objurgatory summing up (contained in a half dozen resolutions) as is really significant. These resolulutions are signed by William S. White, Moderator, and Samnel Brown, Stated

organization was to subserve any political purpose or party, or perpetuate slavery, is a grievous misrepresentation, absolutely tradicted by the facts of the case; that said organization was the result of a strict neces-

onr care.

That the measures avowed and organized by the General Assembly (Old School) of the Presbyterian Church, for our injury, and if possible, for our division, are so extra-ordinary, and so contrary to the funda-mental principle of Protestantism, as well as to the spirit of Christ, that we feel constrained to protest against them before God

and His Church, That we desire, in the true idea of "the communion of saints," to welcome to our southern country and our pulpits, all Presand other church property belonging to Presbyterians in those States, to the use of loyal churches.", we deem it a duty we owe to ourselves, to the cause of truth, to the Head of the Chnrch, and to those committed to our trust, to declare explicitly, in sorrow, not in wrath, that we cannot recognize them officially, or by ministerial inter course, or communion, as ministers of the Gospel, so long as they maintain their present attitude towards us. "From such with draw thyself."

Murray Hill Institute.-Of this Institute, advertised in another column, we can speak from personal knowledge. It is under the management of a capital teacher. We commend it to families residing in that part of this diocese owes to the Bishops in the late the city.

A Fair Promise.—Says the Richmond Cenallowed to meet, we pledge it in advance, to a platform that shall be the very opposite of sectional. We expect it to present to the of sectional. We expect it to present to the world a platform that shall have nothing from the St. Lawrence to the Rio Grande." Tooth Powder .- We would call attention to the advertisement in another column of a preparation for the teeth by Caswell & Mack,

Ministers and Churches.

Rev. W. P. Wastell, having completed agreeable temporary engagement with the Presbyterian church, Paw Paw, Mich., will be obliged by, correspondents addressing him at Port Huron, Mich., until further notice.

Rev. W. J. Beecher has been dismissed from his charge at Ovid, N. Y., and accepted the chair of Moral Science in Knox College, Galesburgh, Ill. Correspondents will please

address him at the latter place. Ithaca.—The first Presbyterian church of reaped all the advantage. It is probable that she sent on one or more of her trusted men to hear Messrs. Torry and White, be to the good judgment of the Delhi brethren would be all the more striking.

but neat and thrifty village, twenty-five miles east of Cincinnati, on the turnpike to Georgetown. Until recently, it has had no church building. Two years ago a little band of Presbyterians, who had been worshipping in an old house in the country, and were known as the Monroe Church, determined to build in the village. There were but thirty members in all. They had energy, liberality and faith, and the result is, that they have completed a very neat brick house of worship, 40x60 with a neat tower; have finished it in the best style, carpeted it, farnished it with a fine chandelier and pulpit lights, a sofa and chairs, a large pulpit Bible and Hymn book a communion service, ing, 27th of August. After a sermon by Rev. C. E. Babb, of College Hill, the pastor, Rev. J. L. French, stated that the Trustee were in debt \$350, and urged the congregation to give that amount, in order that the house might be dedicated free from incum-To this appeal the responses were brance. so liberal that over \$400 was secured—enough to pay the debt and fence the church lot.

Congregational.—The Pastors and churches congregational.—The rastors and enurenes are doubtless bearing in mind the day of fasting and prayer, on the 15th, recommended by the late Boston National Council.—Rev. J. E. Walton has received a purse of \$500 from the Third Parish in Portland, and it is reported that he will remain with them another year notwithstanding the adverse action of the late Council. The Vermont Chronicle, we ought to say here, calls our attention to the fact that Congregationalists have not failed to coudemn the lax views and irregularities per-taining to this affair, as heartily as ourselves.

—Mr. Samuel J. Whitton, of Colerain, has ordered a bell from Messrs. E. A. & G. R. Mencely, of West Troy, to weigh five thousand pounds, which is to be presented to the Congregational church of North Ad-ams, Mass. The cost of the bell will ex-ceed \$3000, and it will be the largest church bell in the United States.

The Other Branch disclaims, through it chief organs, all disposition to enter upon a "Church crnsade" in the Sonth. Says the last Philadelphia Presbyterian in reply to the queries of its Richmond contemporary "We do not pretend to answer for the Gen eral Assembly, or for the Church in this matter, but it seems to us very clear that if the Assembly intended to set up any claim for Chnrch property in the South, it has acted in a very unusual way. It has never put forth its hand to seize one house of worship or parsonage, even for a temporary purpose. It has never asked for anthority to do this from military or civil power. It has never this from military or civil power. It has never intervened, save where property was likely to pass into the hands of strangers to onr Presbyterian system. Dr. Palmer is preach-That the accusation made by the last Geu-eral Assembly of the Presbyterian Church that city has been for several years in posing in his church iu New Orleans, though session of the North. Dr. Stratton has been filling his place, without juterruption, in Natchez. Dr. Steadman is still in the First left the Second church, to be succeeded by another minister of the Sonthern Church sity growing out of the usurped claim and act of the body with which we were then connected, in presnming to decide for us a purely political question; that we separated for peace sake, and because without such a chaplaincy in the rebel army, although that Dr. Moore and Dr. Hoge are undisturbed in Richmond. Even in Nashville, the First step it was no longer possible for us to pros-ceute the great work of a Church of the the care of our Assembly. If the words of church is on the roll of a Presbytery under Lord Jesus Christ in the field committed to the General Assembly are of donbtful import, is not the action of the Church through the past four years, clearly indicative of it purpose in the future"?—Rev. Dr. M. D. Hoge, of Riehmond, contributes through The Presbyterian, a long communication in explanation of the slavery clause in the Minutes of the late Confederate Ass He explains the intended "conserving" as not inconsistent with the former position of the Church—an explanation which is harry, seconded by the general tone and spirit of the narrative.—The Rev. H. B. Thayer, formerly of Wisconsin, has accepted a call to the church of Kankakee, in the Presbytery of Chicago, and lately the pastoral sommunion of salary.

Southern country and our pulpits, all Pressbyterian prethren of like faith with us, who may come from other branches of the Church, and aiming to "keep the unity of the spirit in the bonds of peace." But in regard to all who may come among us in church in Terre Haute, Ind., died in that only snance of the scheme before referred to this is istr. A widow and six children remain to revere his memory and deplore their loss.

— Rev. Samuel Findley, of the Presbytery of Ohio, has accepted a call to become pasole for the First Presbyterian church of the Department of Georgia the Cohnic the Cohni

Bishop Elliot's annual Address. The committee on reunion of the Episcopal Church North and South submitted two resolutions, which were adopted. The first resolution declares that the Diocese of Georgia will resume its connection with the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, whenever the Bishop shall consider such course consistent with the good faith which Confederate States. The second resolution provides that deputies shall be elected to the General Conneil of the Church in the tral Presbyterian: "We have no desire for Sonthern States, with the understanding a sectional Church; and if our Assembly is that if, in the judgment of the Bishop, any contingency shall arise to render a represen

Roman Catholic .- The New York Catholic Journal is the title of a new German Catholic which every true Presbyterian can stand, from the St. Lawrence to the Bic Grand. corner-stone of a new Cathedral before next Winter. Says a western journal of his faith: "Mr. Ed. Creighton purchased for \$2,000 the ground for the edifice, and made a pres-

place here."—The corner stone of a new Catholic church has been laid at Sharon Springs, Schoharie county, N. Y.—Ex-Alderman Nicholas Moore, of the Fifth Ward, Newark, N. J., who died quite snddenly a few days since, has left the sum of about \$42,000 to found a Catholic Orphan Acylum in that city. He also gave \$400 to about \$42,000 to round a Cathone Orphan Asylum in that city. Ho also gave \$400 to St. Mary's Asylum in High street; \$100 for an altar in the new church of St. James in the Fifth Ward; and \$600 for the construction of two memorial windows in the same edifice, one to contain his name, and the other that of his wife, recently deceased. Mr. Moore's estate is estimated at about \$45,000, all of which except \$1,200 is devised to the above named objects. — The Catholic Archbishop of St. Louis, in a pastoral letter to his clergy, objects decidedly to the test oath which the new constitution of Missouri requires them to subscribe to, and instruct them to immediately inform him if any efforts are made to enforce it.

The Southern Churches. - We clip the follow-

ng items from the last number of the Cen-

ral Presbyterian, of Richmond, Va.:-At a

ecent communion at Anthony's Creek.

Greenbrier county, six persons were received on examination, and one on certificate. The congregations were large, attentive, and serions. Mr. Jas. P. Smith, a licentiate of West Hanover Presbytery, has been labor-Church Dedicated .- Bantam, Ohio, is a small ing there during the summer. - A church building is very much needed for the estab-lishment of our Presbyterian interests at the White Sulphur Springs, and one could now probably be purchased from the Methodists on very good terms, if the money could be raised.——Rev. H. M. Smith, formerly pastor of the Third Presbyterian church, New Orleans, has returned, and is preaching in his church.—Rev. E. H. Rutherford has been visiting his former

Kentucky, by information of a similar interference.—Rev. Wm. A. Hall, formerly chaplain to the Washington Artillery, has returned to his charge in New Orleans. They have provided for his support, and rallied with great energy to the resuscitation of the church. of the church. At a recent communion, August 6th, seventeen united with it, and eight more propose to do so next month.

The First Presbyterian church at Nash-The first fresty terian canon as a saville, Tennessee, at present supplied by Rev. R. F. Bunting, formerly of Texas, is enjoying a season of refreshing. Ten persons have been added to the church on profession of their faith. The people are much encouraged.—Rev. Rufus P. Wells, formerly of Jonesborough, Tenn., has returned to East Tennessee, and is now supplying the Second Presbyterian church, Knoxville, of which Rev. Jos. H. Martin is pastor. The

chnrch, one of the handsomest in the State, was used for a long time as a hospital, and very much abused. The First Presbyterian church in Knoxville, is used altogether for negro schools.—Rev. O. B. Caldwell has received a call, and divides his time equally between the Cornersville and Elk Ridge will address him at Cornersville, Giles Co., Tenn.—Rev. H. K. Shields, formerly in charge of Elk Ridge church, has been laid aside from his ministerial services for almost aside from his ministerial services for almost two years, on account of a fall by which his spine was injured.——Rev. Dr. Lapsley expects to open a Female Semiuary in Nashville, Tenn.——Arrangements have been made by which the Rev. P. B. Price, pastor of the Presbyterian church, on Church Hill, Pichward becames one of the aditors of the restriction of the Presbyterian church, on Church Hill, Pichward becames one of the aditors of the restriction of the Presbyterian church, on Church Hill, Pichward becames one of the aditors of the restriction of the Presbyterian church, on Church Hill, Pichward becames one of the aditors of the restriction of the Presbyterian church of the presbyterian chu Richmond, becomes one of the editors of the central Presbyterian. In announcing they acknowledged the wager of battle had this, Dr. Brown remarks: "It is only necessary for us to say that Mr. Price was well known and confided in before the late happy union of the two Presbyterian Churche in the South-a union we should all sacredly cherish and cement—as one of the most judi sious ministers in connection with the United Synod.

Current Events.

Refreshing -A remarkable case of at empted bribery has recently occurred at Augusta, Georgia. It appears that two parties, Leopold Cohn and Thomas S. Metcalf, possessed a large quantity of cotton, the right to which had been jeopardized either from the rebellious course of the owners or for some other reason. They accordingly sought out Brevet Brigadier Gen. eral C. H. Grosvenor, Provost Marshal of the district, and tendered him two hundred the Church—an explanation which is hardly thousand dollars to decide in their favor as seconded by the general tone and spirit of to the title of and right to the cotton. He to the title of and right to the cotton. pretended to accept this bribe, and having received eleven thousand dollars, the first instalment, promptly reported the case to General Steedman, commander of the de-partment. Cohn and Metcalf were there-The egard to all who may come among us in church in herical parts and the scheme before referred to city on the 15th ult, in the fifty-third year of his age, and the twenty-fifth of his minimacticable, to secure the houses of worship istry. A widow and six children remain to revere his memory and deplore their loss.

| A widow and six children remain to revere his memory and deplore their loss. | Coher in an apology and a period. and joining with Cohn in an apology and a period.

> Miami City, Ohio, an outgrowth of Dayton.
>
> Episcopal.—The Episcopal Convention of within twenty-four hours, and take up his Georgia has recently been in session at residence at a point not nearer than Charles-Athens. The reporters failed to get hold of ton, and not to return during the military occupancy of Georgia, and further that the instalment of eleven thousand dollars—the property of Metcalf—should be distributed among the poor of Augusta.

The integrity and incorruptibility of General Grosvenor, as shown in this case, are worthy of the most exalted praise, and will, we trust, be brought to the attention of the we trust, be brought to the attention of the Sharkey was to recruit a State militia force War Department, where meritorious conduct is supposed to be the guarantee for

Notwithstanding the cotton may have rightfully belonged to Cohn and Metcalf, so that a decision in their favor would not have been contrary to justice, General Grosvenor yet resisted the temptation of a munificent fortune, and reported the case to headquar ters. In all probability the affair would never have been "blown." Cohn and Metcalf would not, of course, have revealed it. But no considerations of this kind influenced the Provost Marshal. It is refreshing to find such a case of integrity in this

ANOTHER NOTICEABLE ACCESSION TO THE LIST OF COLLEGE PRESIDENTS.—The Rich- predominant in the State, and it is the duty mond Whig of Saturday announces that of the national military to preserve order Robert E. Lee has consented to accept the preparation for the teeth by Caswell & Mack, the eminent draggists under the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The high character of this house is a sufficient guarantee for the excellence of their preparation.

the ground for the educed, and made a pressure order that to the Bishop. But we have to eat of it to the Bishop. But we have to avenue Hotel. The high character of this house is a sufficient guarantee for the excellence of their preparation.

The high character of this impossible to raise \$40,000 in this poor institution formerly under the care of the impossible to raise \$40,000 in this poor institution formerly under the care of the discovery and mutary to preserve order Robert E. Lee has consented to accept the and mete out justice, for the accomplishment of the rest; for it is impossible to raise \$40,000 in this poor institution formerly under the care of the discovery and mutary to preserve order Robert E. Lee has consented to accept the and mete out justice, for the accomplishment of the standard preserve order Robert E. Lee has consented to accept the and mete out justice, for the accomplishment of the standard preserve order Robert E. Lee has consented to accept the and mete out justice, for the accomplishment of the standard preserve order Robert E. Lee has consented to accept the and mete out justice, for the accomplishment of the standard preserve order Robert E. Lee has consented to accept the and mete out justice, for the accomplishment of the standard preserve order Robert E. Lee has consented to accept the and mete out justice, for the accomplishment of the standard preserve order Robert E. Lee has consented to accept the and mete out justice, for the accomplishment of the standard preserve order and mete out justice, for the accomplishment of the standard preserve order and mete out justice, for the accomplishment of the standard preserve order and mete out justice, for the accomplishment of the standard preserve order and mete out justice, for the accomplishment of the standard preserve order and mete

WHO WAS PERPONSIBLE FOR THE NON-EX-WHO WAS A PRINCIPLE FOR THE NON-EX-CHANGE OF PRISONERS?—Maj. General Hitch-cock has written a well considered letter in which he gives a full and clear statement of facts relative to the course of the government in regard to the exchange of prisoners.

The barbarous treatment received by our prisoners at the South during the war, and prisoners at the South chring the war, and the conflicting statements as to who were responsible for it, render all information on this subject of the highest importance; while General Hitchcock's well known position, as agent of the government for the exchange gives him convenient to the head.

tion, as agent of the government for the exchange, gives him opportunity to be fully acquainted with the facts of the case. In the early stages of the rebellion, a regular cartel for the exchange of prisoners was agreed npor. This cartel was faithfully observed by government until its terms were most distinctly violated by the rebel anthorities and that too under the most aggregate. ities, and that too, under the most aggravating circnmstances. The first step on the part of the rebels toward its violation was indicated in a message of Jefferson Davis to indicated in a message of Jefferson Davis to the rebel congress, in which he informed that body that Union officers captured in command of colored troops would be deliv-ered over to the anthorities of the State in which they might be captured, to be tried by the laws of that State for inciting insur-rection among the slaves. President Lin-coln at once gave orders to retain the rebel officers in our hands in order to be in officers in our hands, in order to be in a position to prevent the rebel government from the execution of this measure. This proceeding resulted in the nnavoidable cessation of exchanges, and with all its awful consequences was entirely due to the rebel government.

When the rebels discovered that the cessation of exchanges was working against them and that the government would not Rutherford has been visiting his former charge in Vicksburg. Their excellent church edifice was not injured by the bombardment of the city. Its preservation seems a special providence of God, for it was greatly first robbing them of their money and most of their clothing, in the hope of producing a system of exchange which should not only special providence of God, for it was greatly exposed. The basement was used for some time as a place of refuge for the pastor, and many of the flock. By the united efforts of the pastor and people, and the divine blessing, we hope the congregation will soon be their possession, but also throw into their possession, but also throw into their hands all the prisoners held by the restored to its former vigor. P. S.—Since Federal government, then greatly optimized. restored to its former vigor. P. S.—Since Federal government, then greatly ontunm-writing the above, we learn that Mr. Ruth bering the prisoners held by the rebels. writing the above, we learn that Mr. Rutherford is now in Kentucky, on account of his wife's health; and that he has received information from one of his elders of the attempted occupation of the church by a minister from the North, and formerly a chaplain in the Federal army.—Rev. Jno. Neill, of Mobile, Ala, was called home from Kentucky. by information of a similar in. North. Also the official records show that the number of prisoners received from the rebels fell short of the number delivered to them. The Secretary of War, being inform-ed of this, ordered General Grant to assume control of the exchanges, anthorizing him to give such orders as he might think proper. General Grant at once notified the rebel authorities that colored troops must be treated as prisoners of war. The rebels were not willing to accede to this, and consequently

no further exchanges were made.

The rebels might have renewed the exchanges at any time, by abandoning their pretended right of trying before their State courts Union officers captured with colored troops, and agreeing to the exchange of the colored troops themselves. The government having employed negroes as soldiers, could not for a moment, without disgrace to itself, entertain the thought of denying them the rights of soldiers. There was no choice in the matter, and when the rebels by a most shameless course attempted to force the government, it was obliged to stand firm, or else disgrace itself before the civilized world.

ciliation Court, in the chair. The attend-ance was numerous, and the bands during been decided against them, and "so we accept the result. Secession and slavery are both dead, and the authority of the United States is restored." oath, he said, in good faith, and would abide by it. He next referred to the misrepresertation of their conrse at the North, and by way of replying to the charge made agains Virginians at large, and the Richmond peo-ple especially, said: "We know that this people are now nualterably opposed to secesiou and a revival of slavery in any shape or under any name, and are in favor, plete and proper submission to the Consti-intion and laws of the United States. We know that if any person should advise any resistance to the United States, or a return to any system of slavery that he would meet with as prompt a rebuke here as in any Northern State. We would consider that man an enemy to the American race who would advocate any droctrine wh lead to a renewal of civil war." T The speak ers were very severe upon what they called the "policy of the radicals," and fully indorsed the President's plan of restoration which was deemed very different from "the destructive and pernicious theories" of the Northern radicals who attempt to impose negro suffrage upon the Southern States, with the alternative of their indefinite exclusion from the common benefits and privileges of the Uniou and Constitution. meeting appeared to be exceedingly anxious to get the States back into the Union withont the intervention of any probationary

Mississippi .- Provisional Governor Sharkey seems to have been progressing too rapidly with his work of reconstruction, and has accordingly been checked by the military power, with the concurrence of the government. His assumption of power to permit State officers under the rebel government to continue their functions, although allowed to pass, was manthorized at Washington; but he lately issued an order for the organization of a State militia department, which appears to have been regarded of two companies in every county, for certain purposes. Those soldiers, necessarily, would have been composed mainly of late rebel troops, and in order to prevent pos-sible trouble, Gen. Slooum, military com-mandant of Mississippi, interfered and

stopped the project.

It is stated that the Mississippi Executive felt very indignant at the interference, and that he telegraphed to Washington that the military refused to honor writs of habeas corpus issued by local judges. The response to this telegram will doubtless have a tendency to moderate the enterprizing Provisional functionary. It was reglied that although the President has appointed a Provisional Governor, martial

THE KETCHUM CASE.—A general meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Ketchum, Son & Co. was held on Friday at the office of the latter, when a rather spirited discussion took place, extending over about three honrs. There were between one and two hundred persons present. Mr. W. R. Cone, of the Hartford Carpet Company, was elected chairman, and Mr. G. W. Blachford, of the Chicago Lead works was made secretary. It was proposed by Messrs. Phelps, Moses Taylor, B. F. Sherman, and others, who had been deputed to make an examination of the accounts, that the creditors acceptsixty per cent. of the amount of their claims in full settlement, fifty per cent. of the same to be in cash, and the balance in instalments by note, at one, two, and three years. The representatives of the New England creditors were at first reluct-ant to accept these terms, but finally concented to do so. It transpired that a letter was written by the janior members of the firm so Edward Ketchum, on the 4th of August, with a view to bring his personal transactions His real position was probably at that time known or suspected by them. The total liabilities of the house, exclusive of the Edward Ketchum forger es, was stated to be \$3,935,608, but \$250,000 of the amount was disputed. The assets were roughly estimated at \$3,093,000, including \$243,000 which the firm expects to receive from the estate of Edward Ketchum and in abstracted securities, but this it was admitted would involve titigation. The meeting closed with an almost general expression of kindly feeling for the firm, and it was agreed that the affairs of the house should be transferred from the assignees back to the firm. Mr. Ketchnm distinctly stated that the forgeries of Edward Ketchum were entirely excluded from the liabilities of the firm, and that nothing had been done by the firm towards their redemp

On the development of the Ketchum defalcation, the officers of the State Bank of Hartford, Connectiont, which had deposits with the Ketchum firm, instituted an investigation into the affairs of the institution, and made the somewhat surprising discovery that the cashier, W. H. D. Callender, was indebted to the bank to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars. He has made an assignment to the bank of one hundred thousand dollars, and some other property belonging to him has been attached. He been arrested, and it is supposed that he will not be.

SPIRITUALISM.-The decision of the jury in the case of Colchester, at Buffalo, to the effect that spiritualism as practised by him is merely slight of hand and not in any sense of supernatural origin, and that he must take out a license to practise his feats, has created a great sensation among those who are believers in the "sperits." Alarmed lest the public should accept the verdict of the jury as literally correct, Judge Ed-monds, one of the great lights of spiritual ism has published a warm disclaimer of all fellowship with Cholchester. "Through him," says the Judge, "the manifestations are mainly of a physical character, addressed to the external senses, and having effect only on those who cannot receive truth except through the senses—the least consider able part of the manifestations npon which

The Buffalo Advocate in commenting on the verdict, says: "But even this gives to the deviltry practised by the leading spiritualists we have known by far too good a character. Jugglery need not necessarily damn souls, while spiritualism has led thousands to ruin and perdition. Deluded men and women, by multitudes are easily entrapped by Satan at his will."

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—The latest arrival from England brings the intelligence that the several Boards of the companies interested in the Atlantic Telegraph Cable held meetings on the 21st ult., to consider their position under the temorary disappointment which has occurred. It was found upon of the Great Eastern's boilers, the construction of new hanling in gear, the manufacture of new rope, and other work would occupy too much time to allow of another expedition being sent to sea this year with a certainty of snecess, but not the slightest doubt existed as to finding, with the greatest precision, the position of the broken end by consultation that the necessary overhauling precision, the position of the broken end by solar observation, or raising and repairing it with proper apparatus in May or June next. The several companies are said to be animated by a determination to perfect the telegraphic connection between Europe and America, and are acting in perfect harmony. Immediate and energetic action will be taken not only to complete during next Spring the laying of the present cable, which has proved to be by recent experience perfectly practicable, but to submerge an-

Captain Anderson, of the Great Eastern, in a letter says, it will require ten months to provide proper gear for iffting the Atlantic Cable, and to make the necessary repairs to the Great Eastern. He inggests that the new cable should be made and laid in May next, and the old one be then picked up and repaired. He has every confidence in the future success of the cable.

THE ANNUAL FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTI TUTE .- The thirty-sixth annual fair of this Institute will be opened on Taesday, the 12th of September, and continue open until the 19th of October. It will be held in the Armory of the Twenty second Regiment on Fourteenth street, the same building in which the Metropolitan Sanitary Fair was held. The apartments are very spacious, power will be furnished for machinery in

The objects of the Association being to foster agricultural, commercial, manufac-turing and kindred interests, all classes should interest themselves in anything which will promote its prosperity. A building suitable in every respect for the business of the Institute will do this and make the Association, what it should be, enduring as well as useful to the prosperity of the city. It is to be hoped that our business men will move in this matter immediately. Persons desiring to exhibit will address "John W. Chambers, Clerk of the American Institute, Armory Twenty-second Regiment, New York City."

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS .- According to what ourports to be a complete list of recent railroad accidents, in not quite eight months, there have been one hundred and twenty-eight casualties, by which two hundred and sixty six persons have been killed and eleven hundred and nine wounded. This is only the number of killed and wounded recorded at the time of the accident or who died very shortly after. Of course, many of the wounded were but slightly injured; but how many died after weeks or months of suffering from wounds zeceived we shall never know.

REBELLION IN CHINA—Advices from China have been received to June 23d. A new rebellion was rapidly spreading. The rebels had advanced within a hundred miles of P. kin where they convised a stress of the mission in keeping up the spirits of the mission Pekin, where they occupied a strong posi-tion. The authorities at Pekin had asked relief from the British officers.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA.—The Paraguayans have crossed the Uruguay river into Southern Brazil, and have taken the first
town, San Borja. It was defended by two
thousand men, who fied before fifteen thousand. Near Corrients the Paraguayan force.

The Presbytery of Saginaw will hold its nint
semi-annual meeting in Fliat, on Tueeday, September 12
missionary of the Assa reint
to Chirch, she is remembered as an humble,
there is no cheerful, devoted Christian. Many cherish
there were writh then before a control of the Assa reint

The Presbytery of Saginaw will hold its nint
semi-annual meeting in Fliat, on Tueeday, September 12
semi-annual meeting in Fliat, on Tu sand. Near Corrientes the Paraguavan force of some eighteen thousand is marching towards the interior of that province, as if aiming also at Southern Brazil. They claim power of divine grace. that they have a reserve of twenty thousand men. The general opinion is that the Para guayans are half savages. They do generally resemble the native Indians in color, and v are like them also in the simplicity and indolence of their mode of life; but thus far the war has been marked with great hn-manity. The utmost attention is paid to

prisoners and wounded, and private plunder is strictly forbidden.

Advices to the middle of July inform us that Gen. Urquizs, who is a political opponent to the party now in power at Buenos Ayres, seems to remain faithful to the canse of his country, but his entire army has left him and disbanded. This must be a terri-ble loss to the Allies, for it was their main force for arresting the further advance of the Paraguayans into the territory of the Argentine Republic, and the formation of a new army was progressing but slowly. The news is more significant as there are indications that the dissolution of the army was the re-

that the dissolution of the army was the result of sympathy with Paraguay.

The dissolution of Urquiza's army created the wildest excitement among the Blancos of Urugnay, the party from the hands of which the present President Flores illegally snatched the reins of government by means of a successful revolution. Of course, the Blancos are ready to unite with the Paraguard of the present present the present present the present of the present programment. guayans as soon as they have an opportunity
The invasion of no less than four Bra zilian provinces by the Paragnayans appears, according to still later accounts, a much greater success than former reports represented it to be, and is a new proof of the valor exhibited by the Paraguayans. The Emperor of Brazil has gone down accompanied by his Minister of War, to see if he can turn

the tide. THE FENIANS.-In Ireland, according to the Cork Constitution, the Fenians are be ginning to act with remarkable boldness. They drill in open daylight in considerable numbers, and are said to have large supplies of rifles and ammunition ready for use. In this country the Roman Catholic Archbishop of St. Lonis, makes public instructions from Rome relative to the non-recognition of the Fenian movement by the Catholic Church, and writes a letter forbidding the use of St. Patrick's church for the funeral eremonies of a member of the Fenian bro-He also directs the Superintenthe rhood. dent of Calvary Cemetery not to admit any procession of men or women bearing Fenian levices, into the enclosure. The letter concludes as follows: "I use this occasion to state publicly, what I have uniformly stated in private conversation, that the members of the Fenian brotherhood, men or women are not admissable to the sacraments of th church as long as they are united with that association, which I have always regarded as immoral in its object," &c.

RESTORATION IN TEXAS.—Intelligence from Pexas is to the effect that there will be no trouble whatever in that State in the work of restoration.

The French Emperor has received \$128,-400 for the copyright of the first volume of his "Life of Casar."

- The Rev. Father Feehan, Pastor of the Immaculate Conception church in St. Louis, has been appointed by the Holy See Bishop of Nashville, Tenn.

-Near Lumberton, N. J., on Tuesday morning a difficulty arose between Edwin and Isaac Nixon, sons of John M. Nixon—the former aged 16 and the latter 19—which resulted in Edwin going into the house, getting his gnn, and shooting his brother Isaac, killing him almost instantly,

-The Philadelphia volunteer refreshment as any funds remain in the treasury.

- According to the City Inspector's report, there were 531 deaths in the city during the past week—being a decrease of 77 as compared with the mortality of the week previous, and 59 less than occurred during the corresponding week last year. The re capitulation table give the following results Acute diseases, 286; chronic diseases, 204 external causes &c , 41. There were 371 na tives of the United States, 95 of Ireland, 43 of Germany, 11 of England, 4 of Scotland, and the balance of various foreign countries

Marriages.

Aug. 30th, by Rev. E. P. Shields, in Pittsgrove, N. J., M. W. T. RICHARDSON of Vineland, to Miss CHARLOTTE LUTHER, danghter of Rev. Z. M. P. Luther,

Deaths.

On Saturday, Sept. 2d, Annie Baldwin, daughter of Henry B. and Annie F. Hyde, aged seven months and eighteen days.

At Ticonderoga, Aug. 27th, Cordella H., laughter of Rev. Asahel Bronson, in the and it is believed will accommodate all who 24th year of her age. She will be missed at may desire to exhibit their goods. Steam the Sunday school, the Bible class, the singing choir, the sanctuary, and by a large circle of acquaintances, but "Blessed be the dead who die in the Lord."

.At Kessab, Mission to Central Turkey, July 31, Winthrop Chandler, son of Susan H. and Homer B. Morgan, Missionaries of the American Board, aged two years one month and twenty days.

MRS. GUILAN LANSING.—The cause of missions in Egypt has been called to suffer a great loss by the death of Mrs. Lansing. She died of cholers, in the Mission House

in Cairo, on the fifth of July.

Mrs. Lansing's maiden name was Maria Oliver, and she was born near Lisha's Kill, Albany county, N. Y. Early in life she made a profession of faith in Christ in the Reformed Dutch Church. During August, 1850, she was married to the Rev. Gulian Lansing, who had been ordained as a foreign

Missionary three weeks before.

Mrs. Lansing was of an amiable and quiet disposition, but firm and earnest in her conictions, and devoted without reserve to the pervice of the Lord in foreign lands.

During December, 1850, she, with her

nsband, as part of a missionary band, sailed from Boston for Smyrna, on the way to Syria. The voyage proved long and trying, being protracted to fifty three days. Through being protracted to fifty-three days. Through
a much of the time the passengers were compelled to live on sailors' fare. Mrs. Lansing,
by her serenity and cheerfulness, did much
in keeping up the spirits of the mission
company.

The Presbytry of Milwarkee will hold their
sminanual meeting at Barton, on the 21 Tucaday, Sept.
12th, at 70 cluck P. M.
G. W. ELLIOTT, Stated Clerk.

Milwarkee, Aug. 7, 1835.

Milwarkee, Aug. 7, 1835.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.

For health, ease of access, beauty of situation and facilities for a sound and comprehensive caltiure, thie institution ts not surpassed. The object steadily acought is the
farmation by its pupils of an intelligent and carnest Chrismatical by its pupils of an intelligent and of the family unity freedom and order.
Choice advantages for Vocal and Lastrumental Musio;
also for colloquial French, a French Protestant Lady, a
uperior Teacher, being a resident in the family. Term
commonces Sept. 13.

Rev. A. B. WOLFR. Principal.

her memory with thankfulness to God that they have been permitted to witness so

Three children have preceded her to the better country, three survive, rich in the legacy of a mother's prayers. She was nev-er robust, but had comparatively little sickness, and probably has endured more changes and trials in the mild and healthful climate of Syria and Egypt than she could have done in her native land. A very valuable missionary, a levely and attractive Christian has been taken from us

to be forever with the Lord.

DIED, in New Hartford, Oneida county U. S. LUCRETIA EELS, daughter of the late Daniel Eels, Sr., in the 71st year of her age. Brothers and sisters, who have been united by the strongest affection in an unbroken circle for seventy years, are called upon to monrn, yet not as those without comfort, the departure of a dearly loved sister. It seemed wise to their Great Benefactor in his purpose to bring them all unto himself to call her first, whom he had permitted to strengthen their mutual affection, to lighten earth's shadows by his grace abounding in her unusual gifts. Many relatives are stricken in sorrow but are comforted by those promises, whose light illumined her life, and many mourn for her whose clear mind and faith in Christ prepared them for earth's trials and heaven's joys. A large circle of immediate friends, and the church where she labored from the early morning till the quiet evening of her life, sorrow,

though rejoicing in the glory wherewith God crowns his redeemed.

"The stream is calmest when it nears the tide, And flowers are ewectoet at the eventide. And birds most musical at the close of day, Aud saints divinest when they pass away."

Notices.

The Synod of Illinois will meet in the First Pres byterian Church of Shelbyville, on Thurs 1ay the 5th day of October, at 7 o clock P. M. A punctual attendance is requested. GE-DIGE C. WOOD, Stated Clerk. Jacksonville, Aug. 28, 1865.

The Synod of Albany will meet at Schaghticoke The Synod of Albany will meet at Schaghticoke, on the 21 Thesalay (10th) in October, at 7 o'clock P. M., and be opened with a sermon by the Moderator, Rev. A. D. Barber of the Presbytery of champlain. According to a standing rule, the first two hours of Wednesday P. M., are devoted to the field of Christian offort without the bounds of Synod—and Wednesday evening, to the field within the bounds of the Synod. Thursday P. M., a sermon, to be followed by the Lord's Supper. A special sermon, to the followed by the Lord's Supper. A special sermon by Rev. J. R. Herrick, at such time as the Committee on Religious Exercises shall designale, on the assigned subject, "What is the best method for increasing the efficiency of the lay element of the Church"?

A. Bordmann Lambert, Stated Clerk. Salem, Sept. 24, 1865.

The Synod of Genesee will meet in Annual session at Lima on the 24 Tuesday, Sept. 12th, commencing at 40 clock P. M. Special appointments as follows: Wednesday, 100 clock A. M.—Deulopment of Lay Effort: Rev. Jos R. Page, Elder Edward Bristol. 2½ o'clock P. M.—Romanism: Rev. J. B. Shaw; alternate, Rev. T. M. Hodgman. Evening—Infant Baptism: Rev. W. C. Wisner; alternate, Rev. E. S. Wright. Tursnay, 10½ o'clock A. M.—Sunday Schools: Rev. M. 2½ o'clock P. M.—Communion Sermon: Rev. J. B. Beaumont; alternate, Rev. L. G. March. Evening—Missionary Meeting.

TIMOTHY STILLMAN, Stated Clerk. Dunkirk, August 10th, 1865.

The Synod of Wisconsin will meet in the Prosbyterian church of Neenah, on I'hursday, Sept. 21st, at 9 o'clock A. M. In the ovening the openuing sermon will be preached by the Moderator, the Rev. H. H. Kellogg. Discourses on various topics will be preached during the meeting of Synod by persons previously appointed. The Sacramont of the Lord's Supper will be observed on Sabbath moratog, and the the afternoon there will be exercises to connection with Sabbath Schools. It is expected that arrangements will be made with some of the Railroad Companies to reduce the fare.

B. G. RILEY, Stated Clerk.

Lodi, Wis., Aug. 19th, 1865.

The Synod of Susquehanna will hold its nex

The Presbytery of Catskill will meet at Liv-ngstouville, on Inosday the 26th tnst, at 2 o'clock P. M., and be opened with a Sermon by Rev. A. Cooper, on the dvantages of the Fastoral relation.

A. COOPER, Stated Clerk. Durham, Sept. 1865.

The Presbytery of Columbia will meet in Vala-tie, on Tuesday, Sept. 19th, at 10 o'clock A. M. W. S. LEAVITT, Stated Clerk.

Third Presbytery of New York will meet in the Chapel of the Mercer street Presbyterian Church, on Monday, Sept. 25th, at 10 o'clock A. M. The Records of Sossions are to be reviewed. By a standing rule of the Presbytery, every Mir. isler and Licentiate is required to report himself, either in person or by letter, to the Stated Clerk, at every staled meeting, oxcept Foreign Miesionaries, who are to report annually.

By order of the Presb tery,

EDWIN F. HATFIELD, Stated Clerk.

The Preabytery of Hudson will hold its nex stated meeting at Ridgebury, on Tuesday, Sept 19th, at 2 'clock P. M. Members who reach Middletown by the morning Express train, East or West, on Tuesday, will fac-tonic take them to Ridgebury.

O. M. JOHNSON, Stated Clerk,

The Presbytery of Washtenaw will hold its next annual meeting at Ann Arbor on the 26th inst at 7 o'clock P. M. Sessional records are to be presented for review. This meeting its designed to be a remain also or all the former members of the treebytery now living, so far as possible Any such, who may not have been spectally thrited by letter and whose eye rails upon this notice, are cordially invited to be present on that occasion. Any facts of interest for a Necrological Record, in relation to Bev. Messrs Oliver Hill, Aiexander B. Corching, John Beach, Prot. Joseph Whiting, Benjamia Marvin as devan Evans, will be gratefully received by the undersigned. Ann Arbor, Mich., Sept. 1, 1865.

Presbytery of Trumbnil will hold its next an unal meeting at Vienna, on Tuesday, Sept. 19th. The testions commence at 2 o'ctock P. M.

The Desirate of the Sept. 19th. 1 Vienna, O , Aug. 24, 1865.

The Preabytery of Ottawa will hold its nex mnual meeting at Somonauk. on Tuesday, Sept. 12th. NAHUM GOULD, Stated Cierk-Somonauk, III, Aug. 22, 1865.

Sonomaus, iii, aug. 22, 2009.

North River Presbytery.—The Fall Sessions of this body will be held at Pleasant Plains on Tuesday, Sept. 19th. and not on the 1st Tuesday as hereofore. By a standing rule the Presbytery will not adjourn nutil Thursday night. The Communion of the Lord's Supper will be administered on Wednesday afternoon, and such other religious services held as Presbytery may appoint.

Wagona will be wasting for the train which stope at Staateburg, not lar from 11 o'clock A. M., and will take members to the place of meeting. No other train stope until late in the afternoon.

S. MANDEVILLE, Stated Clerk,

The Presbytory of Lyons will meet in Wolcott on Tuesday, Sept. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M. East Palmyra, N. Y., Aug. 18th, 1855.

The Presbytery of Keokuk meets at Montros on Tuesday, Sept. 12th, at 20 clock P. M. G. C. BEAMAN, Stated Clerk. Croton, Aug. 14, 1865.

The Preabytery of Fox River will hold its next stated meeting at Neenah on Wednesday, Sept. 20th, at 7 clock P. M. J. B. PEESTON, Stated Clerk. Omro, August 14th, 1865.

The Presbytery of Schuyler will hold its semi-annual meeting in Quincy, the accord Thursday to Septem-ber (14th) noxt, is the First Presbyterian church, com-mencing at 7% o'cloca P. M. Members of the Presbytery, licentiates and candidates for the ministry under our care, are notified that, by an order of the Presbytery, if they cannot be present they are especied to report by letter. GEO. I. KING, stated Cierk. Quincy, Aug. 12, 1865.

The Presbytery of Saginaw will hold its ninth

The Presbytery of Chicago will hold its annual session on the Monday, Sept. 11th, at 7½ P. M., in the Eighth church, Chicago, on Robie street, West Division. Session holds over Tuesday ovening.

Chicago, Aug. 16th, 1865.

The Preabytery of Onordaga will hold its semi-annual meeting at Jamesville on Tuesday, Septem-ber 12th, commencing at 7 o'clock P. M. EDWIN R. DAVIS, Stated Clerk.

The Presbytery of Iowa City will meet a Clinton, on Wednesday, Sept. 18th, at 7½ o'clock, P. M. H. L. STANLEY, Stated Clerk. Lyons, Iowa, Aug. 2, 1865.

The Presbytery of Montrose will meet at Hyde Park, on Tuesday, September 12, at 2 o'clock P. M. A. MILLER, Stated Cierk. Harford, Pa., Aug. 14, 1865. The Presbytery of Kalamazoo will hold it text semt annual meeting at Hastings, on Tuesday, Sept d, FIEESON, Stated Cierk. Kalamazoo, Aug 19, 1865.

Alumni and other Students of Union The ological Seminary, New York.—The publica-tion of the Triennial catalogue of the Union Theological ieminary having unavoidably been delayed, those Stu-ients who have not already furnished the desired infor-nation, are requested to give it in the following particu-ars:—

lars:

1. The Christian and middle Name in full.

2. The Date and Denomination of Ordination.

3. The Occupation, aed all subsequent changes, with the dates of service expressed in years.

4. The Honorary Titles, if any, when and where conferred.

terred.

5. The present Postoffice address.

6. The time and place of the decease of Classmates, with their age. Address EDWIN F. HATFIELD, 149 West 34th street, New York. Wanted, a copy of the Annual Catalogue of the Seminary for January, 1842, and also for January, 1853. Also, of any published before January, 1840.

AUBURN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

The Fall term opens on Wednesday, Sept. 6. The Fac tty meet for the examination of candidates at 2 P. M The rail term opens on weanestay, sept. c. The rail try meet for the examination of candidates at 2 P. M. The Seminary rooms are being put in a state of complet repsir. Each room is new papered and painted, and fur nished with a new carpet, mattress, burean, and other articles. Other important improvements have been made it he Seminary grounds, so that the convenience and comfort of students are better provided for than ever before. Liberal provision is also made for meeting the expense of a course of study. Those students whose circumstance require it, can be sided to the amount of at least \$200, viz \$160 from the General Assembly's Committee, and \$40 omore from Seminary funds. inary funds.

SAMUEL M. HOPKINS, Clerk of Faculty.

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The next Academic year will commence on Wednes lay, the 13th day of Septembor. During the past Winteha accommodations for students were considerably en arged by the purchase of a three-story dwelling-house of the same block with the Seminary. Furnished rooms arrovided, iree of charge, the assignment to be made of the first day of the term. e first day of the term.

Board may be had in the Seminary, at a rate not much, any, exceeding three dollars per week. More than wenty scholarships have lately been added to the funds f the Institution, and other facilities are effered for needing the necessary expenses of students.

By order of the Board,

August 18th. 1865.

Business Notices.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerons worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at ewer prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to e the BEST IN THE WORLD.

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[FOR THE EVANGELIST. SHE HATH WROUGHT A GOOD WORK UP-

In that most eloquent plea of heroic innocence in behalf of suffering weakness and guilt which Scott puts into the mouth of Jennie Deans, occurs this pathetic and solemn truism: "When the hour of trouble comes to the mind or the body; and when the hour of death comes, that comes to high and low; then it is na what we hae dune for ourselves, but what we hae dune for others, that we think on maist pleasantly."

And yet, truism as it is, how generally alas, is it overlooked or disregarded by those whose intelligence and whose opportunities give them the best scope for applying it, and the best prospect for reaping the blessed fruit of its application. Surrounded with all the advantages and comforts of a perfected civilization, we forget those who are drifting helplessly down the dreary tide of want, discomfort, and despair. Not what we do for others, but what we do for ourselves, seems to us to promise the highest ultimate satisfaction.

Nor are we delivered from the delusion by the fact that the experience of each to-morrow's failure and discontent contradicts the most sanguine convictions of to-day. Certainly, if what we do for our selves to-day leaves the work still undone, and entails upon to-morrow the necessity of doing it over again, how can it bring us any reward other than that of continuous disappointment? And if this is its intermediate result, how can it, at the last, when our eyes are opened to the solemn realities of life as revealed in the opening dawn of eternity, how can it then give us any pleasure to look back upon the accumulated selfishness of what we have done for ourselves, as contrasted with the stinted humanity and kindliness of what we have done for

But beyond this mere ethical form, the truth has a religious phase that might still more forcibly impress the Christian. That phase is suggested by a hardly less pathetic, but less ostentatious incident related by a better than Scott.

When Matthew presents to our view the picture of the poor woman breaking her alabaster box and pouring the precious ointment upon the head of the Lord, he puts into her action all the eloquence of this grand principle: not in what we lavish upon our own delight lies our highest dignity and blessedness, but in what we pour out from the fulness of our hearts and hands upon our divine Lord.

And we see, too, that obedience to this principle brings an immediate as well as an ultimate reward. Not at the last alone do we look back and derive pleasure from the prospect of what we have done for Christ, but all along, from day serene delight, as sure always for to-day as for the last to-morrow. How strikingly was this true in the case of the poor woman! In that same hour, while the air was yet redolent with the perfume of her love and self-sacrifice, she was, by the Lord himself, both applauded and immortalized.

And yet, is it not greatly to be feared that, forgetful of the Christian form of the truism, we are living as if our present and our final satisfaction depended more on what we do for ourselves than on what we do for Christ? Look at the mass of Christians; behold the variety and amplitude of their self-indulgence see how they consult their worldly policy, their social standing, their vain rivalries; in short, how they quietly succumb to all the less gross and glaring of the natural tastes, inclinations, and appetites; and then ask, is not this the language of their conduct: "When the hour of death comes, that comes to high and low, then it is not what we have the soldiers, the whistling of the bullets to Christ as the life, and that careful done for Christ, 'the Chief among ten thousand,' but what we have done for ourselves—for our poor, perishing, guilty inviting voice, and after the danger was its trellis, which appears so remarkably in selves, that we shall think of the most pleasantly?" Do they not practically require for themselves a revision of the Gospel, on this wise: "Then came into her own sumptuous abode a woman having an alabaster box of very precious body. I was unconscious for a long nor is all concerning Christ the one thing ointment, and she poured it upon her own head as she made ready for the feast. And when Jesus knew it, He said, 'Why trouble ye the woman, for she hath wrought a good work, not upon me, but upon herself, for her own pleasure and the pride of life'?"

Gospel? Would it secure our true blessedness either here or hereafter?

Names that lie upon the ground are not easily set on fire by the torch of envy,

should be only a bust and a name. If exhausted, ended his narrative. the name alone is insufficient to illustrate the bust, let them both perish,

[For THE EVANGELIST. A JEWISH MISSIONARY'S REPORT.

which time other laborers have often en-

Early in May I was invited by a friend, the islands in the harbor, as there were some Jewish patients there, who, it seem deliver them from the cruel persecutions ly immortality. of those who pretended to believe in him, while now they think he is not

fully, and such as he did ignorantly, God "Pray for the Jews." CITY MISSION. would forgive him, without the mediation of the Messiah. But when I said that I could prove to him that he did not keep one of God's commands, of which, according to the Rabbins, there are six hundred and thirteen, he turned upon the other side, and the conversation ended.

We had spoken so loud that the other nan, who lay at some distance, and whom I now approached, had heard every word that was said, and when I came to his bed side, he reached me the one hand left to him, and welcomed me most heartily. He said, Your conversation with my comrade in yonder corner touched a chord of memory which vibrated sweetly when I was yet in my boyhood. I was educated in the Mission Jesus as my Saviour, and indeed I loved of 'the Gospel of the grace of God.' him dearly. At home, when I repeated True revival is not attainable by merehim dearly. At home, when I repeated my little prayers to God in His name, and sang hymns in His praise, my pawhen you will be old enough to understand, and to decide which religion contains most of divine truth, we will not hinder you, should you choose that which you are now taught in your school.

But things fell out far otherwise than we looked for. My father died in the prime of life, my mother removed to to day, the prospect gives us the same Germany with the two younger children,

> Here I fell in with a company of careless young men, and I soon became like them. At first the voice of my dear teacher sounded loudly within my heart, but as I refused to listen to its warnings, it grew weaker and weaker, until it died away entirely. Thus several years passed by, and idleness and folly brought poverty and distress, yet I remained quite undisturbed in my sins. The in-

ward monitor was grieved away. When the war broke out I was among the first who volunteered, as the service thus opened offered me an escape from starvation, or the crime to which in my desperation, I might have been driven. I was engaged in many battles, and before every action I had some admonition to be prepared for death; a voice seemed to say to me, "Repent and accept my redeeming grace, for this may be thy last hour, a bullet from yonder line may send ing of the artillery, hushed that kindly over, I soon forgot it altogether, and be- the teaching of the apostles!"

came careless as before. At Petersburg a splinter of a shell preaching about the Gospel, and yet little took off my left arm, and at the same moment a minie bullet penetrated my religious truths are not Gospel truths; time. But at length I recovered, my in regard to Christ, without which all have found out that the little bullet pierc- prepared for, the tremendous events of the work?

voice again, and sweeter, louder than the excellence of his example, &c., and voice again, and sweeter, louder than yet not preach Christ, in the Gospel sense. For he does not give the crucified Christ the high, central place in but those quickly catch it which are raised up by fame or wave to the breeze of prosperity.

In a monument of the greatest man long nave I turned a deal car to the long to bring before the Judge his preaching. And the effect of this (awful thought!) may be just as mischievous as if he preached absolute error? He fails in the just proportion of truth pre-

gracious invitation of a loving Saviour. rightly balanced. Just where there from an amiable wish to gratify a child, primitive Mohammedanism. Its central read many suitable passages of Scrip-It is now nineteen years since the Lord ture, from the Old and New Testaments, called me to labor in his vineyard, during and providentially, I believe, I had a copy of that beautiful hymn "Just as I joyed the reaping of the fruits of my am without one plea," in my pocket, and toil; this time, however, the Lord per- this I also read to him to his evident satmitted me to water the plant which an- isfaction. I closed with a prayer in his fication, and redemption"; he in whose other had planted, and to enjoy the fruit own language, and left him much revived heart the love of the Spirit of God is and comforted, and promised to visit him who is a surgeon in the U.S. army, to turned home I sent him a Bible, and of that which is unintelligible, yet he visit a hospital under his care, on one of some little books, and in six days I was only understands the mysteriousness of again at his bedside.

I found him very low in bodily health, ed to him, might be accessible to the but prepared in mind as he hoped to apgood news of redeeming love. I went pear before his Maker. He had accepted Father begetting him to a new life, the and found two very intelligent young the gracious offer of salvation, and fol- wisdom of the Son building him up in a men of Jewish parentage, one from Ger- lowed the advice given him, and cast many proper, and the other from Stras- himself into the all loving arms of Jesus burg, a German town belonging to France. just as he was, and had found peace and childhood in grace under the generation The German whom I first addressed, ex- joy unspeakable. He knew that his of the Father, and is gone forward to be pressed some unwillingness to hear of a hours were numbered, and gave me when a young man in Christ, strong and vigorcrucified Redeemer. He said that his I left, a most affectionate farewell. On parents and almost all of his relatives the 25th of May he fell asleep with the disciple and strong, and grown old in rehad long ago resigned the hope of a assurance of faith that his loving Saviour ligion and the conversation of the Spirit; Messiah, seeing that he did not come to would raise him again to life and heaven-

The other man was a few days afterward not only discharged from the hosneeded any more, as these persecutions pital, but from the unexpected terminahave ceased, and the Jews enjoy equal tion of the war, also mustered out of the rights and privileges with all other citi- service. The happy death of his comrade made a deep impression upon his To my remarks that the Messiah's first mind. He called on me and I found him appearance was not intended to deliver more inclined to speak of the Messiah. his people from political difficulties, but We had a long and interesting conversafrom sin and its consequences, and to tion, and I have reason to hope that he prepare them for life and immortality in too will follow the warning inviting voice the kingdom of God, he replied that he of redeeming love. I close with my kinddid not commit any particular sin wil- est and most earnest request to all,

PREACHING CHRIST.

Undoubtedly the want of Christ in the ermon is the great defect of the preaching of this day. The words of the Rev.
William Reid, author of that excellent publication, "The Blood of Jesus," are most timely and just:

"Our matured conviction is, that the great thing needed is not so much revival sermons, or revival prayer-meetings, as revival truth; and as the very essence of that truth is the Gospel of God concerning his Son Jesus Christ our Lord, or in other words, the testimony of the Holy Ghost-externally in the preached Word and internally in its spiritual application, to the all sufficiency and infallible efficacy of the precious blood of Jesus Christthat which is preëminently required, in order to the general revival of religion, is a full, clear, intelligent, and earnest school at Strasburg. I learned to love utterance of the grand leading doctrines ly preaching about revival, but by the constant proclamation of that all-imporand sang hymns in His praise, my patant truth, which is employed by the rents made no objection, but said to me, Holy Ghost to produce it—that Christ also hath once suffered for sins, the just for the unjust, that he might bring us to God! He will prove the most effective preacher in bringing about a holy, deep, scriptural revival, who gives the greatest prominence to these three great facts: to the Scriptures; and that He was buried; and that he rose again the third day according to the Scriptures."

A painter once, on finishing a magnif-MASTER'S FACE, that I have sought to put the occasion : there, let it be gone!" How many sermons preached now-a-days great would be destroyed, if this principle were

applied! Is the complaint an unreasonable one? We miss the habitualness of the testimony of Christ; that special love for all the region round about Gethsemane and Calvary, the atonement and the intercession, and the great gifts of the Spirit purchased thereby; we miss that constant tracing of all spiritual life and conthee into eternity." But the shouting of solation-in its very influence and fruit, around my ears, and the awful thunder- binding of all spiritual affections and duties upon him for support and strength, as the vine-dresser trains his vine upon

In some cases there is a great deal of of the Gospel; a great deal of preaching about Christ, and yet little of Christ. Al not be removed, and the doctor has very little hope, indeed he thinks I cannot live little hope, indeed he thinks I cannot live much longer.

In any preach much on the prime value of the may preach much on the prime value of the prime value the judgment-day, the little profit of Now I hear that old familiar warning tion, humiliation, sorrows, purity of life,

ought to be a great deal, there is very of counter-ordering our own orders. If idea is that understood by the Arab when little.—National Baptist.

CHRISTIAN EXPERIENCE

The good man that feels the power of the Father, and he to whom the Son is become "wisdom, righteousness, sanctispread, to whom God hath communicat-"the Holy Ghost-the Comforter," again as soon as possible. After I re- this man, though he understands nothing the Holy Trinity. No man can be conthe holy blessed and undivided Trinity way to end right. the holy, blessed, and undivided Trinity, but he that feels the mightiness of the most holy faith, and the love of the Spirit of God making him to become like unto God. He that hath passed from his ous in holy actions and holy undertakings, and from thence is become an old this man best understands the secret and undiscernible economy, he feels this unintelligible mystery, and sees with his heart what his tongue can never express, and his metaphysics can never prove. In these cases faith and love are the best knowledge, and Jesus Christ is best known by the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and if the kingdom of God be in us, then we know God and are known of Him; and when we communicate of the Spirit of God, when we pray for Him and have received Him, and entertained Him and dwelt with Him, and warmed ourselves by His holy fires, then we know Him too; but there is no other satisfactory knowledge of the blessed Trinity but this, and herefore, whatever thing is spoken of God metaphysically, there is no knowing of God theologically, and as he ought to be known, but by the measure of holiness and the proper light of the Spirit of God. -Jeremy Taylor.

HEATHEN SACRIFICES.

In a little work on Heathen Mythology, by the late Dr. Eli Noyes, who was a Free-Will Baptist missionary, occurs the following passage descriptive of a class of heathen devotees. Surely "The dark places of the earth are full of the habitations of cruelty:"

An interesting inquiry now arises. If the Brahmins of India are foreigners, and have converted the Hindoos to their religion, are there still remaining in India any people who have till this day remained unaffected by the Brahminical priesthood? There are; and such a class is to be found scattered throughout Hindostan, among the hills; a people that may be considered the very aborigines of the country. Though dispersed over so wide a territory, and known by different names, such as Santals, Bhoomejas, Coles, and Kunds, their language, manners, customs, and religion are nearly the same, and differ widely from those of their Hindoo neighbors. These hill peo- of the dangerous exhibitions of jealousy ple have no books, priests, temples, or images; but the master of a family conducts worship in the open air, by sacrificing fowls and goats to the sun, which luminary they hold to be the Supreme That Christ died for our sins according Being. Some of these people make human sacrifices in honor of certain fancied deities or demons. The Kunds, for instance, a people who live in the South douins continually rove in pursuit of pas- tem is the most extensive and unmentionpart of Orissa, have long been accustomcture, called his artist friends ed to the purchasing or stealing of chil. How different the reality is from this imaround him to examine it and express dren, and fattening them several months, their judgment as to its merits or defects. or for as many years. On some pro-The one in whose taste the author most pitious day the child is brought out and confided, came last to view the work. confined to a post. A large company of "Tell me truly, brother," said the painter, "what do you think is the best point
in my picture?"—"O brother, it is all
given by the chief, they all rush upon beautiful; but that chancel! That is a their victim, and it is believed that he who perfect master-piece—a gem!" With a cuts the first piece of flesh from his body sorrowful heart the artist took his brush will have the most abundant harvest. In and dashed it over the toil of many a this manner the child is destroyed pieceweary day, and turning to his friends, meal. They regard this as a decidedly said: "O brothers, if there is any thing religious institution, as will be seen by in my piece more beautiful than the the following song which they sing on

Hail, mother, hail! Hail, goddess Bhobanee. Lo! we present a sacrifice to thee.
Partake thereof and let it pleasure give, Partake thereof and let it pleasure give,
And in return, let us thy grace receive.
With music's varied sound on festive day,
Lo! thee we honor and thy rights obey.
Hail, all ye gods who in the mountain dwell,
In the wild jungle, or the lonely dell,
Come, all together, come with one accord,
And taste the sacrifice we have prepared.
In all the fields and all the plots we sow,
Old a rich and pleateous harvest grow. O let a rich and plenteous harvest grow.
O all ye gods and goddesses give ear,
And be propitious to our earnest prayer.
Behold a youth for sacrifice decreed,
Blooming with tenderflesh and flushed with the blooming with tenderflesh and flushed with the No sire, no matron view him as their own, His flesh, his blood, his life, his all are thine. Without the pale of sacred wedlock born, We took and fed him for thy rite alone. O now with rites from all pollution free, We offer him, O Bhobanee, to thee! Taste now this offering, satisfy thy heart, Taste now this outling, and propitious be,
And we will joyful to our homes depart.
Taste now the offering and propitious be,
And let us all marks of thy favor see.

—Translated by Rev. C. Lacey.

I have seen many of these children who were intended for sacrifice, but had been rescued by a British army and founder of this sect, was born in 1691 in tys placed in Christian schools.

PARENTAL INDULGENCE. es, or will or commands. sented. He gets in Christ, but not as member what a solemn and instructive of little more than half a century the I spoke words of consolation, and enwas intended, either as regards the kind lesson the Holy Ghost has given in the ruler of nearly all Arabia.

be made to blossom with the couraged him to accept even now, the or quantity. His ministrations are not history of Eli. There is much danger,

SUDDEN DEATH.

Quaint old Thomas Fuller recorded this prayer against sudden death: "Lord, be pleased to shake my clay cottage before thou throwest it down. May it totter awhile before it doth tumble. Let me be summoned before I am surprised. Deliver me from sudden death. Not from tracts, is one that Arabia alone can presudden death in respect of itself, for I sent, and in comparison with which Syria care not how short my passage be, so it be safe. Never any weary traveller complained that he came too soon to his journey's end. But let it not be sudden in respect of me. Make me always ready to receive death. Thus no guest comes unawares to him who keeps a constant table?" table."

The venerable Professor Silliman used The venerable Professor Sillman used to tell his students, "Sudden death is of the highest order, and behind the Govnever to be dreaded. If it be God's ernment, itself absolute and fanatic, stands will, let the angel of death come in a still more terrible engine—the Wahabee flash; only let him find me at my post of Inquisition. Four and twenty "Zelatora," duty. He cannot come too quickly.

Early last Thanksgiving day Professor Silliman, who had nearly recovered from a short illness, was repeating Hymns ap-authorized to chastise on the spot all such propriate to the day, when there was a sudden change in his countenance, and in a moment he was gone, as he prefer-

red to go.

The Rev. Dr. Belknap, author of the History of New Hampshire, and other works, died of apoplexy on the 29th of June, 1798. The following lines were found among his papers:

> When faith and patience; hope and love, Have made me meet for Heaven above, How blest the privilege to rise, Snatched in a moment to the skies, Unconscious to resign our breath, Nor taste the bitterness of death! Such be my lot, Lord, if it please, To die in silence and at ease, When thou dost find that I'm prepared, O seize me quick to thy reward? But if thy wisdom sees it best To turn thy ear from this request; If sickness by the appointed way To waste this frame of human clay; If, worn with grief and racked with pain, This earth must turn to earth again, Then let thine angels round me stand— Support me by thy powerful hand. Let not my faith or patience move, Nor aught abate my hope or love, But brighter may my graces shine, Till they're absorbed in light divine

CENTRAL ARABIA-THE WAHABEES.

The great and almost insuperable obsta-cles which travellers are inevitably called every one hurries to wash his mouth and upon to meet in the prosecution of discoveries in Central Arabia, in consequence or aromatic herbs gives himself an orthodox on the part of the half-savage inhabitants toward all inquisitive invaders, have rendered that quarter of the globe almost as much an "unknown land" as the heart of the African Continent itself. The prevailing idea of Arabia is of an immense peninsula composed principally of sand, where tribes of lawless and romantic Beturage for their camels and other flocks. able corruption. Profligacy is riper in aginary picture, has recently been fully themselves, and the comparative decency demonstrated by the accounts of daring travellers who have succeeded in making off the blackness of Riadh in stronger their way through those central regions heretofore but little heard of. The latest grave, has given to the world a book contion of his venturesome travels. This said: gentleman had acquired through a ten years' residence in Syria a complete masery of the Arabic language, and in order to accomplish his purpose assumed the character of a physician. He started from Jaffa on the 4th of May, 1862, and from that time until his arrival at Bagdad, in the summer of 1863, his friends lost all trace of him. According to this traveller, the mass of the Bedouin population is concentrated on the northern frontier, within the limits of the desert which divides Arabia and Syria, while the fixed population is by far the greatest in number and importance in the regions south of El Jaaf—the proportion increasing as advance is made southward, till in the central Wahabee provinces hardly a single genuine Bedouin can be discovered. The most interesting locality which he visited was the city of Riadh, the capital of the Wahabee kingdom, where he remained forty-three days; and probably the most valuable part of Mr. Palgrave's work is that which describes the rise, doctrine, and present organization of the Wahabees—a sect which now rules half Arabia, and sends out its agents into every Mussulman country.
Mahommed-ebn-abd-el-Wahhab,

Nejed, the highland division of Arabia. arm subsequently healed, the other wound was declared harmless, and I was sent here as convalescent. But now they have found out that the little bullet piercand Persia. At this time all government throughout the peninsula had fallen into confusion, and in religion the greatest No children are ever so happy as those laxity prevailed. On the latter subject who have been early taught implicit and the active and reflective mind of Wahhab immediate obedience to a parent's wish- was for a long time greatly exercised, un-Would that til he finally set himself up as a reformer. parents more universally felt that! When Banished from his native town, he took they suffer their children to disobey refuge in Deraiyeh, which ultimately bethem, they are absolutely teaching them came the chief seat of the Wahabee powthem, they are absolutely teaching them came the chief seat of the Wahabee pow-to sin against God by breaking one of er. The governor of Deraiyeh took up ed land.—Sentinel of Freedom. his commandments, and one to which the sword and firebrand for the new faith the promise of long life is given. No the sect grew with rapidity; with it inwonder if God, in just displeasure, remove the child from such tuition. Re-until its sultan Sacod was in the course

you once direct a child to do a reasonable thing, however unpleasant it may be "There is no god but God." Of this sento yourself or the child, insist with firm- tence the full sense is "not only to deny ness upon immediate and full obedience. absolutely and unreservedly all plurality Prompt obedience is as lovely in a child whether of nature or of person in the as its enforcement is dignified in a parent. Supreme Being, not only to establish the The firm and gentle constraint of paren- unity of the Unbegetting and Unbegot, tal authority commands respect, and in all its simple and incommunicable One-even inspires reverence and love in the ness, but besides this the words, in Arabic child towards the parent. Thus, then, and among Arabs, imply that this one Suif you desire your children should grow preme Being is also the only Agent, the up cherishing for you profound esteem only Force, the only Act existing throughand affection, insist upon this filial duot the universe. The sole power, the ty-the duty of implicit obedience-and sole motor, movement, energy, and deed. To begin right is the is God; the rest is downright inertia and mere instrumentality, from the archangel down to the simplest atom of creation." They believe in the most absolute predestination and in the duty of obeying to the letter every command of the Koran. The city of Riadh, in which today reigns the grandson of Saood, is situated in a valley where it is said "the mixture of tropical aridity and luxuriant verdure, of crowded population and desert seems tame and Italy monotonous":

> In this city the Government, alone per ly in the mosque, and punishment inevitably following on non-attendance. Drinking, men of the highest character for austerity and zeal, have been invested with absolute power to punish summarily all derelictions offences as swearing, drinking, the sale or consumption of tobacco, gaming, talking af-ter prayers, the use of musical instruments, singing, playing in the streets, the wearing of silk or gold, any breach of decorum, and in fact anything whatever which Wahabee doctors pronounce "inconsistent." These powers are exercised with unsparing severity; the King's own brother was beaten with rods for using a pipe; and the last premier was flogged till he died within twenty-four hours for a similar offence; houses are entered without scruple at all hours, and in fact, life in Riadh is subjected to a discipline worse

> cious despotism. Are a circle of friends met in the freedom of conversation, let a Zelator enter, their voices are hushed, and when talk is resumed it follows a tack in which the recording: ngels of Islam themselves would find nothing to modify. Are a bevy of companions walking gaily with too light a gait down the street?—at the meeting of a Zelator, all compose their pace, and direct their eyes in momentary modesty upon the ground. Is a stealthy lamp lighted at unreasonable hours?—at a rap on the shutters suspected for that of a Zelator the "clim is douged." and all of a Zelator the "glim is doused," and all is silent in darkness. Or, worse than all, is the forbidden pipe, sending up its sinful fumes in some remote corner?—at the fatal ap on the outer door, the unholy implement smell once more. In short, schoolboys caught out by a severe undermaster at an illicit prank, ladies surprised in reading the last French novel, or tectotallers suddenly dis-covered with a half empty black bottle and tumbler on the table, never look more awk-ward, more silly and more alarmed than Neideans on these occasions when a Zelaton comes upon them.

The natural consequence of this sysof most other Arab towns is said to set and stranger contrast.

In remarkable opposition to the religion of these, an Englishman, Mr. E. G. Pal- and social condition of the Wahabees, appear those of the other great independtaining a full and most interesting descrip- ent kingdom of Arabia, of which it is

The Arabian possessions of the Sultan of Oman include nearly 2,000,000 inhabitants divided into ten districts, and distributed among about three hundred and seventy towns and villages, besides a thriving population of 300,000 or more settled on a strip of two hundred miles on the Persian coast. In valor and tenacity of purpose the people of 'Oman are inferior to none of the Arab of 'Oman are inferior to none of the Arab-race; the inhabitants of Djebel Akhdar and Djaiton are especially famed for military courage. But commerce and agriculture af-ford them too solid attractions to permit their energy turning habitually, like that of the Nejdeans, to war and plunder. In disposition they are decidedly the best tempered, the most hospitable, in a word the most amiable, of all the Arab race. Toleration, to a degree not often attained even in Europe, exists here for all races, religions, and cus-toms; Jews, Christians, Mahometans, Hin-doos, all freely worship God after their own-several fashions, dress as they think beet, marry and inherit without restriction, bury-or burn their dead as fancy takes them; no. one asks a question, no one molests, no one hinders. Commerce has inclined the people to copy, or at any rate sanction, all sorts of foreign institutions, and in the chief seaport towns, such as Mascat, more than half tile inhabitants are foreign settlers. Religion is here of all kinds and denominations, but. the golden calf counts more sincere wor-shippers at Mascat than any other divinity soever. Besides its commercial energy, Oman is famous as a land of amusement, of

The late explorations have drawn the renewed attention of the world towards the great Arabian peninsula, and doubtless it will not be long before its entire resources will again be available as in ancient days for the benefit of commerce. Civilization and Christianity—whose Bible may even now be read by the natives in their own tongue-will inevitably, at

From springs nature draws summers: from winters, springs; from volcanoes. woods and mountains; why then may not our dark days and seasons of sorrow be made to blossom with beauty and

The Larmer's Department.

vagina are observed to become denuded the shearing.—Am. Agriculturist. of epithelium. Sometimes there is tympanitis. Prostration and collapse follow, the extremities become cold, and subcubest time to select seed potatoes is when

that they can be cultivated with a horse and plow. I planted three bushels of them last year, but they would not grow; but they might have been too dry, or it might have been the wrong time of year -the Fall.-NATHAN P. FLOREL, Jennings, Ind. [The hickory will grow from the nut provided it is kept moist in damp sand, moss or peat, from the moment i drops from the tree, and is exposed to freezing and thawing. Cracking so as not to injure the kernel, would facilitate not to injure the kernel, would facilitate growth. We are glad our correspondent is attempting to raise timber—its destruction is so general, and so little turns previously designed have been nearly the structure previously designed have been nearly threat trues previously designed have been nearly threat trues previously designed have been nearly trues threat and the structure previously designed have been nearly trues threat and the structure previously designed have been nearly trues threat and the structure previously designed have been nearly trues threat and the structure previously designed have been nearly trues threat and the structure previously designed have been nearly trues the structure previously designed have attention is given to replacing it, that we completed, and the drive above 106th street regard every effort of the kind as true has been improved. The hoard have now patriotism .- Country Gentleman.

commencing Sept. 11th, are progressing the stone work of the terrace is now finished rapidly, and it bids fair to be one of the in its exterior, with the exception of a few most extensive ever held by the Society.

The exhibition of cheese will be one of and elaborate of any in the entire grounds, the greatest features. The prospect now is that the dairy department will be the Nine miles of drive are now opened, five is that the dairy department will be the is that the dairy department will be the most attractive feature of the fair. We learn, also, that dairy apparatus will be tested on the grounds for the manufacture of milk into cheese. All the other departments of the fair promise to be departments of the fair promise to be departments of the fair promise to be and a half miles of ride, and twenty-two and a half miles of walk. The finished portion of the drive, with a short distance not yet completed, comprises all that the board at present contemplate. The following table will show the number of persons who have a walked the message of the beauties of the more than usually well represented, availed themselves of the beauties of the Fruit, flowers, stock, poultry, sheep, agricultural implements and machinery, as well as representations from other branches of industry, will be full and attractive, and if the weather prove the natural features of the landscape, esfavorable there can scarcely be a doubt that the fair will be a great success. G. W. Schofield, M. C., of Warren, Pa., has been selected to deliver the annual address on Thursday, the 14th September. dress on Thursday, the 14th September. The Executive Committee have secured Bagg's hotel for their headquarters during the fair. Jos. B. Cushman, of Utica, will be 29,025 feet, or about seven miles. Will open books for exhibitors, at his office, in Genesee-street, on the 6th September. Invitations have been extended to system will be much improved. Gen. Grant and other general officers to be present.

Southern Agriculture .-- Among the subjects canvassed in the August Report from the Agricultural Department at penses. Washington, is the question as to the best mode of inducing an emigration from the North to the South. It is argued that the only basis upon which Northern laborers will emigrate to the connecting at the Isthmus of Panama, by Southern States is the certainty that Southern States is the certainty that they can secure homesteads. The agricultural labor of the West or North will not go where it cannot own the lands it cultivates, either at once or prospective- chronicle facts of a more cheering character, ly. In Mexico two-thirds of this labor Postmaster General Dennison having fordoes not own land; in England a yet mally accepted the tender of the Pacific greater proportion are tenants. Its congreater proportion are tenants. Its condition in both countries is well known, and American agricultural labor, holding a perfect equality with all other pursuits or conditions, will never consent to any other terms than that of owner-ship of its homestead. The question, class steamers of 3,500 to 4,000 tons, extherefore, is whether Southern land-own-ers will put their land into market in be possible to get the line in operation much ers will put their land into market in such parcels as ordinary farmers can afford to purchase. Upon this point, the writer holds that these landholders would has ten years to run. find it greatly to their interest thus to sell their lands, since their value would have had large experience, and moreover, be vastly increased by the introduction of free labor, and it is therefore probable posed that they assume the responsibility of this enterprise stars beginning to the contemplation of the contempla that, out of regard to their own pockets, such a policy may ultimately, if not immediately, be adopted.

this enterprise after having carefully consider I all its difficulties; and more than this, that having promised, they will also perform. The route is very long, as appears

To Stew Pears .- To every pound of pears when peeled put half a pound of loaf sugar. Put the fruit into a stewpan and cover it with cold water, and shut the lid quite close. Stew the fruit gently till tender, then add a few lumps of sugar. After stewing the pears two or three hours, put in the cloves—twenty cloves to six or eight pounds of fruitand the peel of two lemons. Keep adding the sugar by degrees. If the syrup it may be found best to stop at the Sand is much wasted add a little more hot water. They require stewing about two The trade with the islands in freight and hours very gently. When they are nearly done, add the juice of both lemons, it will add to their flavor and brighten the will add to their flavor and brighten the Francisco. The receipts from pleasure seek

of growth of the wool. The report of the committee under whose supervision the fleeces were shorn and cleansed, is now before the public. We have not or seven years, and the bolls are constantly

space this month for comments upon the maturing from month to month. The planessons it teaches. Suffice it to say now, that the prize is awarded to a 2-year old Disease among Cows.—The London ewe in "fair" condition, which weighed symptoms of the English Cattle Plague.

That the prize is awarded to a 2-year old ewe in "fair" condition, which weighed 49 pounds. The fleece (367 days old) from Sonora was brought to New York respectively. symptoms of the English Cattle Plague, weighed 9.85 pounds, uncleansed, and cently, and supplies are known to exist on which at last accounts had made its appearance in no less than twelve counties, amount of cleansed wool produced in one as follows:

The cow, previously quite healthy, is

The cow, previously quite healthy, is suddenly seized with trembling or rigors; in an hour or two purging of thin fæcal matter occurs, soon followed by a purging of a thin, watery, brown, serous fluid. ing of a thin, watery, brown, serous fluid, were shorn before the committee, and resources of Japan and China rendered sometimes accompanied with a little blood. Of course the milk is at once fleeces, given. This leads us to infer that suppressed. Soon after a serous dis-sheep owners who saw that this report empire become tributary to our commerce charge takes place from the nose, and was going to damage their flocks, were the mucous membrane of the nose and allowed to withdraw their fleeces, after

WHEN TO SELECT SEED POTATOES.—The taneous emphysema is observed in the they are dug. As soon as they are loins. Death usually results in a period brought to the surface and lie spread on of from twelve hours to seven days. On the ground, the best can be selected with examination after death the intestinal less difficulty than at any other time. mucous membrane is found reddened, Those that are perfectly matured, and of especially towards the rectum, and Peygood shape, having the marked character's glands enlarged, and with this there teristics of the variety, and good average is emphysema of the lungs and other size, should be selected for seed, in preorgans. There are some difficulties in ference to those of any other qualities. deciding upon its spread by contagion alone.

They should take the barrels, and kept where they will not be barrels, and kept where they will not be barrels, and kept where they will not be injured by freezing or by warmth. If seed potatoes are saved in this manner for a few years in succession, we have no doubt a decided improvement will be corn, in rows four feet apart, and three for a few years in succession, we have no doubt a decided improvement will be observed in the yield per acre, as well as observed in the yield per acre, as feet between the hills? I believe that it will pay to plant them for hoop-poles if they can be made to grow like corn, so that they can be cultivated with a horse that they can be cultivated with a horse think this practice will also be found an effectual security against small ones, and a good defence against the rot. When otatoes first come from the ground, the skins have a clearness which they soon lose.—Am. Agriculturist.

Scientific, Useful, &c.

Central Park,—The eighth annual report of acquired legal possession of all the land ly ing above 106th street, and will beautify THE STATE FAIR. — The arrangements for the New York State Fair, at Utica, Park in the last four years :

The board have endeavored to preserve

The total length of the surrounding wall, exclusive of gateways and natural obstacles. hut they hope before another year that this

The total cost of the park np to January 1, 1865, is \$4,368,136 50, of which \$452,590 23 was expended in 1864. The statute provides that the city shall pay \$150,000 per year towards its maintenance, but this sum has hitherto fallen very much below the ex-

since we spoke of the rapid concentration of foreign capital, both from England and Pacific coast is diverted for the benefit of Europeans. Meanwhile, except in the do mestic trade of that coast, American enter-prise scarcely felt. We are glad now to ly mail service by steam between San Franco and China, in accordance with the Act of Congress approved last Fehrnary,-the compensation to be \$500,000 per annum.
No other bid was received. As the compahefore the limit assigned in the contract (Jan. 1st, 1867), unless meanwhile suitable steamers can be chartered. The contract

As the Pacific Mail Steamship Company

from the following:
Miles.
From San Francisco to Kanagawa4,700
THE DIRECT ROUTE.
From Kanagawa to Canton
Total distance6,200
VIA SANDWICH ISLANDS.
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands 2,090
From Sandwich Islands to Hong Kong

A brief trial will demonstrate which ronte is preferable, with reference to the snpplies of fuel and to the profits realized. Perhaps ers form a large item, as the islanders have a pet volcano for the entertainment of visit RESULT OF THE CANANDAIGUA SHEEP SHEARING.—His Honor, the Mayor of Rochester, really did the farmers a very important service in offering the \$50 prize for

We have been shown a sample of cotton the heaviest cleansed fleece, in proportion to the weight of the animal and the time for grown in the islands which is of a texture fully equal to Sea Island. Mr. Whitney, of growth of the wool. The report of the wool.

ing larger crops each year. -Journal of Commerce.

A Patent has recently been taken ont in buildings new or old. In erecting a house or building according to this invention a sheet of glass, either plate or glass of any suitable size, is fixed by cement or mortar against the interior of the walls running the entire length of the building. In fact every apartment has a glass wall, which can be ornamented or prepared as may be required. In the case of a honse already built the glass is bent and inserted at the top of the room, meeting the glass which is inserted from the room above and over-lapping each other. By this means there is no possible entry or escapement either in-

rabhit is also a moral certainty. But is it necessary to suppose that it was put there by any human being? Both prosecution and defence seem to have taken this for granted. Neither seem to have known that though belladonna is a virulent poison to most ani-mals, yet that rabbits eat it and other poison ous plants of the same family with perfect impunity. It is now some forty years since this fact was demonstrated experimentally by M. Runge of Berlin. A rabbit was fed for no less than eight days exclusively on the leaves of belladonna, hyoscyamus, and datura—all poisonous plants of the order solanacese, and at the end of the time the animal was as healthy as at the beginning There was not even the slightest dilation of the pupil, which in other animals results from a very small quantity of this plant. Had that rabbit been made into a pie those who ate of it would doubtless have shown symptoms of poisoning, for M. Runge found that the poisonous principles had not escaped without absorption, but had been to ken up into the animal's body. Now the belladonna grows in just such places as rab bits love to haunt-in shady nooks and de serted ruins. It may be found in blossom there in the month of July—the very month, that is, in which the disaster took place. What more likely than that the rabbit which formished that unhappy dinner had fed abundantly on this plant, and that its flesh was impregnated with the poisonons principle? The Steam Artesian Well-boring Machine, be-

has been at work for some weeks at a Cardiff brewery, in Wales, in order to procure water for cooling, &c. Day after day passed away without any signs of water, the huge machine bringing up tons of solid rock. After boring to the depth of two hundred and ninety feet, an apparently inexhanstible supply of water, of excellent quality, was got. Steam pumps arrived from Manchester, and one hundred and sixty thousand gallons were brought up in tradof Romanism in the Church. He begs in Manchester, and one hundred and sixty thousand gallons were brought up in twelve hours. The machine's mode of operation is by a circular row of chisels, with an inner by a circular row of chisels, with an inner lession, so long as it is not made obligations. The flooring consists of tory; but the two things which give him standing in an oblique direction then falling on a mass of stone with the force of several tons, breaking the stones into small fragments, which are then drawn up by an exhansted receiver, and the chisels are then made to work on a fresh snrface. The diameter of the hole is regulated by the circumference of the socket holding the feet in diameter, but the wider the surface the force is the more diminished. In the present instance the bore was only eighteen inches. An average of twenty-seven feet eight inches of well was snnk per week during the operation of the machine. The cost per foot was 19s. 4d. The cost of the machine was £600, but it was let, including helds the cost of the cost of the machine was £600, but it was let, including boiler, at the rate of £6 a week. In Yorkshire the machine had bored through forty feet of hard stone used as millstones. In horing for any great depth it was found cheaper, after boring three hundred or four hundred feet, to reduce the diameter from eighteen inches to fifteen inches. The machine has hored wells of four feet in diameter and fifty feet deep, as at Birkenhead. The cost was not increased in the same ratio as the diameter. If required to sink a pit shaft twelve feet or eighteen feet in diameter, a series of holes two feet in diameter would he snnk, as the practical limit of the machine is regarded as being two feet in making a single hole, -Herald.

longing to Messrs. Mathan & Platt of Man-

Another New Process of Engraving is thus draulic power on a metal plate. The artist draws on this with an ink which makes the rubbed over the plate leaves the inky portion in relief. The whole plate is then saturated with a chemical solution, which turns the chalk into stone, somewhat analogous, it seems, to Cansome's principle. From this tenth the cost of wood blocks.

-The exodus of the French rural population from the Eastern townships, says a Lower Canada jonrnal, not only still continnes, "But seems to assume something fearful in its proportions!"

—Over 17,000 passengers have landed at Castle Garden since the 1st Angust. Of this great number several hundred immediately eparted for Richmond and other cities in the Southern States, where they intend en-

the organic nerves with which it inosen-lates."

gions of Maine this season, and juvenile berrying parties are constantly in dread of meeting the fate of the children who mocked the prophet. Mischief is Brnin, they fear. -The Petersburg Empress says Northern capitalists have recently made large pnr-chases of land in the mining districts of Virginia, and propose in a short time to start quartz mills and gold extracting machinery. - The Andersonville Pen, with its many

Koreign.

The English Bishops and Revived Ritualism.— The Bishops of the Chnrch of England affirm themselves to be practically powerless in regard to many of the innovations introduced by the Romanizing party. Either the expense of a lawsnit, or the secret fear that the law would not sustain them, parthat the law would not sustain them, paralyzes them. Knowing this, the High-Church party pursne their efforts with great zeal. They differ, however, among themselves concerning many points. Thus the Rev. Archer Gurney, who is himself so extreme a High Churchman as to believe in the Eucharist as a real sacrifice, and in prayers for the dead, expresses alarm at the progress of Romanism in his Church. The Bishop of London at a recent interview with his rural Deans at Fulham Palace, earnestly discussed with them the best mode England for a contrivance by which damp, nestly discussed with them the best mode insects and vermin are effectually shut out of of saving the Church from the tendency to excess in ritual observances, and from unrestrained license in speculation. As re-gards the first topic, it is said there was a to excess in ritual observances, and from mrestrained license in speculation. As regards the first topic, it is said there was a general feeling in favor of an attempt to obtain legislative sanction to a revised code of rubrics. But as to the general subject of

our caption : The Bishop of Winchester, whom no one can suspect of sympathy or connivance in such cases, has attempted to limit mediaval ceremonialism in his own diocese, but with very indifferent success, as appears from his letter to the John Bull. The Bishop of London's inconsistency in deploring the excesses for which several churches in his diocese have become celebrated, and yet sanctioning the introduction into Paddington of clergy and institutions entirely identified with the system, must go far to deprive him of all sympathy. Yet, possibly, even his eyes may he opened to the necessity of making a stand when he reads such language as the following in a letter from Mr. Stnart,

of Munster square, to the Guardian:
"If the Bishop of London is inclined to
rum a muck at Catholic faith and Catholic worship, by all means let him do so. He has as good a right to his opinions as we have to ours. If he wishes to Paritanize the Church, as I believe he does, let him take all lawful means towards his object; and if we wish to Catholicize the Church, as we avowedly do, let us take all lawful means towards our object too, and God defend the right! Who is this awful despot, this terrible Turk, this Pope in posse, who is ready to cut all our heads off in five minutes if we provoke him? He is a constitutional officer of the Church, and himself subject to its laws as much as any one else.'

The animus of this, says The Record (Evan gelical), is very clear. It proves beyond doubt that it is of no use to fence further with the question. The ritualists, as is well known, claim in their favor the rubric as to ornaments, etc., which stands at the comnencement of the Book of Common Prayer and boldly defy the Bishops to interfere. It is perfectly true that many things are practised by these fanatical persons which it would be very difficult to justify, notwith-standing the appeal to historical proof im-plied in the address of the English Church Union to the Bishop of London. On the other hand, there can be little doubt that several other things which have been introduced are apparently sanctioned by this unfortunate rnbric. The shortest solution of the difficulty is, therefore, a legislative settlement of the ruhrics; nor is there any thing in the state of the Church or of public opinion at the present time which need be regarded as an insuperable obstacle in

the way."

The Rev. Archer Gurney, as already inticoncern are—I. The habit of reservation of the consecrated elements, not primarily or chiefly for the communion of the sick, but for the purpose of continuous worship apart from communion, and the further purpose ne exhansted receiver, and the chishen made to work on a fresh snrface, meter of the hole is regulated by inference of the socket holding the The machine can bore a hole four fered to the Blessed Virgin Mary. The bishops ought not to tolerate these practices. They must not, however, denounce the religious communities (monasteries and sister-hoods) in which, it seems, they chiefly prevail, but recognize what is inevitable, formation of such religions bodies, "and then look into things for themselves, instead of snffering every thing to take its chance and draw a definite line beyond which, advance, or rather decline, should be impossi-

Still another Alpine accident .- The Rev. Joseph McCormick, writing on the 1st of August, sends the following to the London Times: It is my painful duty to inform you of another accident. Two young Englishmen, two guides, and three porters attempted to ascend Monte Rosa on Thursday last. In going np what is generally called the Saddle of the Mount, they toiled through snow which was up to their waists. They were (perhaps wisely as it happened, but foolishly as a general rule,) unroped. Considering the state of the snow, they went described: A layer of finely pulverized too far on the left side of the Saddle, and chalk is compressed and smoothed by hyalmost at the top an avalanche canght them and carried them down to the foot of it. lines hard. A soft brush or a piece of velvet By literally swimming in snow some of them managed to keep on the surface. The two guides were the first to extricate themselves, and with their ice-axes they liberated one of the gentlemen, who was so tightly wedged in that he could not move. Nothing was impressions may be taken, or stereotypes or to be seen of the other gentleman but his electrotypes obtained. The cost of these heels. He was buried in the snow, head electrotypes obtained. The cost of these heels. He was buried in the snow, head "graphotypes" is said to be something like downwards. Fortunately he was soon pulldownwards. Fortunately ne was soon pan-ed out. Two of the porters were missing, and all set to work to find them. After some minntes they came npon one of them. When extricated he was black in the face, insensible, and appeared to be dead, but after a few seconds his lips moved, his chest slowly heaved, and by degrees his conscionsness returned. A finitless hour was spent in searching for the other. On the following day a party of guides found his body, six feet deep in the snow, near to the place where the avalanche commenced. It is thought that when it began, instead of run-It is gaging in farming.

—A blash—"the mind communicating with the central ganglion by reflex action to the organic nerves with which it inosen-

Italy.—The Roman Government had ordered the Pontifical army to be increased by a further levy of 3,000 men, and it is stated that 1,000 men in foreign countries had already entered into engagements to serve. The Pope had anthorized a loan of 10,000,-000 Roman crowns to be contracted, in order to cover the expenses of the government. The Papal Cabinet has been informed by M. Dronyn de Lbnys that the French Government intended recalling their Minister from Rome and accrediting one diplomatist to the two Conrts of Rome and Florence. The news naturally created painful sensations

The Pope has refused a request from the

"Gentlemen," he said, "I am in favor of the government that have governed the country for the last six years, and I am of opinion—I am of opinion—should be np-held." Here his lordship stopped, and gazed into his hat with that persistency which characterizes devont worshippers when they enter an Episcopalian church in this country. A voice cried ont, "Yon have got more in your hat than you have in your head, gny'-

"The conservatives," proceeded Lord Uf-

"Here it is," responded his lordship, to king a piece of paper out of his hat and holding it up to the admiration and delight of his andience. "It's all very fine; if you think it's an easy thing, yon just come up and try (roars of laughter). At all events they maintain peace, but if they had had it their own way, this inestimable blessing would have been sacrificed, and—and"— A voice cries, "O do help the poor young

man, pray."
"At all events," resumed Lord Uffington, who in the confusion of the moment confounded liberals with conservatives, "at all events they maintain peace. As to America, they evidently wanted to fight with the South-

ern States."
A voice, "Who's your hatter?"
"Who's yours?" asks Lord Uffington.
"On these grounds, gentlemen, I shall support the present Parliament (roars of laughter). I hope you will do the same."
These bright remarks had not proceeded from the proceeded intelligence of Lord Uffice.

from the unaided intelligence of Lord Uffington. The Right Hon. E. Bonverie and Mr. Barrett were on the platform along with him, and had been prompting him. They now looked as if they did not at all like it After some minntes the candidate went on-

"I don't care. I don't want to speak."
Voice, "Give us a song, then." "Send
him back to school, Barrett." "Let's have a fellow that's got some little hrains. "If you had these conservative members.

where would have been the treaty with France?—one of the best things ont, ever so long, for the last, I should say, hundred years"—[his lordship spoke in so hesitating a manner, a word at a time, that the merriment grew nproarious]—"which not only preserved peace with the two nations, but developed, developed"—[the lordly speaker here turned round to those behind him and asked "What is it?" which produced convalsions of laughterl. Well, gentlemen, l am not a speaker, but I intend to vote straight."

The crowd langhed heartily, and gave the poor fellow a cheer at parting.

Luxury of the Ancients-Discoveries at Pom peii.—Galignani's Messenger, of August 6, has the following: The excavations at Pompeii are going on with an activity, stimulated by the important discoveries made almost at every step, and the quantities of gold and silver found, which more than suffice to cover the cost of the works. Near the temple of Jnno, of which an account was re cently given, has just been brought to light an immense mosaic, well preserved in parts. back to back with another bird also of elegant plumage. Around them are arranged lob-sters, one of which holds a blue egg in its claws, a second an oyster, which appears to be fricasseed, as it is open and covered with herbs; a third, a rat farci, and a fourth, a small vase filled with fried grasshoppers. Next comes a circle of dishes of fish, int with others of partridges, hares, and squir-rels, which all have their heads placed between their fore feet. Then comes a row of sansages of all forms, supported by one of eggs, oysters, and olives, which in its turn is surrounded by a double circle of peaches, cherries, melons, and other fruits and vege-The walls of the triclinium are covered with fresco paintings of hirds, frnits, flowers, game, and fish of all kinds, the whole interspersed with drawings which lend a charm to the whole not easy to describe. On a table of rare wood, carved and inlaid with gold, marble, agate, and lapis lazuli, were found amphore still containing wine and some goblets of onyx.

France.—At last foreign advices the Emperor was still at Plombieres working on his "Life of Cæsar," the copyright of which has been sold for about a quarter of a million dollars—not enough probably to pay the expenses attending his preliminary es. He will he in Paris on the 15th of Angust, when he is expected to prononnce before the diplomatic hody, a significant speech. His cabinet and that of England are in perfect accord npon all Enropean and American questions. In the absence of any news, some of the gossipping correspondents of the Continent

al journals have invented or circulated a rumor that the Emperor Napoleon is considering a scheme for annexing Belgium to France after King Leopold's death, the Dnke of Brabant receiving the Mexican instead of the Belgian crown, and for giving the Dannbian principalitles to Austria, territories in Northern Germany to Prussia, and Venetia to Italy. A wealthy foreigner in Paris drove ont on the Champ Elysees in a carriage drawn by Soon after he returned home he six horses. was visited by a high functionary of the po-lice, who told him that in France no one was allowed to use six horses except the sover-Prussia, Austria, and the Duchies. - A conven-

tion concerning the fate of the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein was concluded beween Austria and Prussia at Gastein on the 4th of Angust. The only points which are s yet officially known are the annexation of the little Duchy of Lanenburg to Prussia, which will pay an indemnification to Anstria, and the provisional division of the two larger Duchies between Anstria and Prinssia, the former administering Holstein and the latter Schleswig. Further and perhaps im-portant points may be made known when the full text of the convention shall be published. Austria has again reserved the rights of the German Confederacy, but the general opinion is that Prussia has advanced one step further toward the realization of her favorite plan, which is the annexation of both Schleswig and Holstein, and ultimately the division of all the smaller German States

Italian Government, which was supported by the influence of that of France, for the liberation of prisoners condemned for political offences in the former Papal States, now part of the Kingdom of Italy.

Incidents of the Election.—Some of the minor incidents of the late election in Great Britain for members of Parliament are amusing. If we may judge from the appearance made by Lord Uffington on the hustings, the power of governing men is not invariably born with the British aristocracy.

"Gentlemen," he said, "I am in favor of the control o denominations may be put up and prote by law.

Population and Representation in Spain.—The last census taken in the Spanish peninsuls, the Balearic and Canary Islands included, fixed the entire population of Spain at aixteen and a half millions, which gives an increase of about one and a half millions on the last census. The electoral qualification has been reduced to the sum of ten dollars in taxes for each elector, and the number of deputies, formerly fixed at one for each fifteen thousand inhabitants, has been raised from three hundred and forty-six to three hnndred and fifty-two. Electoral lists are gotten up in various localities of Spain for the coming election, which, it is thought will take place toward November.

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THE BIRLE HAND-BOOK: An Introduction to the study of Secred Scriptere. By Joseph Angus, D.D. Revised Edition, with Hustrations. James S. Claxton, Phila-

This is an excellent Manual on the subject upon which it treats, embodying the latest reliable results of critical study in connection with an Introduction to the Bible. It discusses the genuineness, authenticity, peculiarities, and interpretations of Scripture, and gives a historical introduction to, and analysis of, the different books. It is just the book which we should like to see thoroughly mastered by all our theological students, and it might indeed be profitably adopted as a text-book in our Seminaries. The information which it affords is given in a lucid and concise form, and not a small amount of matter is contained in this somewhat closely printed, yet neatly executed 12mo of over 700 pages. The book has that

Brackett, has, in his varied official positions, enjoyed favorable opportunities for acquainting himself with his subject. As an officer in the United States Cavalry, and the Illinois volunteer cavalry, as well as Special Inspector of Cavalry in the Department of political satires." the Cumberland, he brings to his task qualities which no mere civilian can possess. He has given us a history, extending from 1792 down to the close of the late war, and although his narrative is too concise to allow of much description or picturesque effect, he has done enough to secure the object for which he exchanged the sword for family of Sergeant Humiston, from a prothe pen-a better general appreciation of longed incarceration in one of the Southern the Cavalry Service. The history might prison pens. The mournful fate on the field donbtless be very greatly enlarged, and of Gettysburg, of the brave soldier and tenmany deeply interesting incidents omitted der father having won for the sergeant a naby the author might have been embodied tional reputation, his rumored return, first in it. But its brevity and conciseness are published by two papers issued in the vicinitoo rare merits not to be acknowledged. It ty of his former home, has naturally spread is an illustrated 12mo of 337 pages. Pub. very rapidly. The following note retracting lished by Harper & Brothers.

Lilian: A Story of the Days of Martyrdom in England Three Hundred Years ago. THE POWER OF KINDNESS. By Mrs. H. C. Gardner. POPT'S SPRING HOLDAYS. A Story for Children.
THE CROOKED TREE. By Una Locke, author of "School at Elm Oak," &c.

All these volumes are published by Carlton & Porter for the Methodist Sundayschool Union. The first of them is a thrilling story of persecution in the times of "Bloody Queen Mary." It is well that the children should know what our Protestant freedom cost, and how the price was paid. The other volumes are well written, and indicate the attention which our Methodist friends are paying to the instruction of their youth. They give also a very favorable idea of the ability which they have enlisted in this important work.

Carlton & Porter also issue in pamphlet form the elequent funeral address delivered by Bishop Simpson at the burial of President Lincoln at Springfield, Ill., May 4th,

children, and sets before them in a charming way the beauty of goodness. Published by the American Tract Society of Boston.

Works of President Lindsley. J. B. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia, have in as the rumor was circulated, damage was s press, and nearly ready for publication, the done to an effort which is enlisting deep in complete works and memoirs of Philip terest in our Eastern cities among the Sal Lindsley, D.D., late President of the University of Nashville, and formerly Professor bath schools of the land to unite in raisin of Languages and President elect of the a fund to found a Home for orphans of so College of New Jersey, edited by Rev. Le diers, to be a national memerial of our la Boy J. Halsey, D.D., Professor in the Theological Seminary of the Northwest. Three means adapted to interest the schools is, wols. 8vo. Dr. Lindsley's writings are for furnish them with fine photographic copie the most part contributions to the great of the picture found grasped in the hand cause of education, delivered originally in of the dead soldier of Gettysburg; togethe the form of public discourse. Many of with copies of the beautiful song "The them were printed during his lifetime, and Children of the Battle-field," composed up passed through several editions; and many, on the touching incident. Each school gi not printed, were written out, in his later ing toward the fund twenty five dollars, either years, in a form ready for the press.

The Atlantic Monthly, always readable, presents even more than its usual variety for one vote in selecting the spot where the in the month of September. Mrs. Stowe has stitution shall stand-whether on Cemeter another capital paper of the series on The Hill at Gettysburg, or at Valley Forge, Little Foxes. Besides the Atlantic, Ticknor & Fields publish a juvenile miscellany called Our Young Folks, one of the best magazines for children ever issued in this country. We are glad to see that this house, so long known as hailing from Boston, has now a branch in this city, in charge of Mr. Benja- to furnish by mail copies of the pictu min H. Ticknor. It is at 823 Broadway, just above 12th street, where all their publications may be found, and subscriptions, be received for any of their periodical issues.

The new edition of Irving's Works, in portable 16mo volumes, now issuing from Hurd & Houghton's Riverside Press, has reached the sixth volume. Two volumes, nearly ready, will complete the set of the works of the "Sketch-Book Series," viz.:

Knickerbooker, Sketch-Book Tales of Franklin, Bracebridge Hall, Crayon Miscellany, Goldsmith, Wolfert's Roost and Alhambra This series, in eight volumes, includes all except the historical works, which are still published as heretofore. The choice works in eight volumes, at a moderate price (\$14), will be very acceptable to all who cannot af

ford the more expensive set.

Barry Gray's new book, to be published early this month by Hurd & Houghton, is entitled "Matrimonial Infelicities, with an Occasional Felicity, by way of Contrast, by an Irritable Man; to which are added, as being pertinent to the subject, My Neighbors, and Down in the Valley."

Apropos to the publication of Richard Grant White's Life of Shakespeare, the Boston Transcript says: "No English journal has shown more ability, knowledge and carnestness in the defence of the American cause than the London Spectator, and none has had a more intelligent, indictious and

trustworthy American correspondent. The New-York Letters over the signature of Yankee,' which appeared weekly in that paper, were written by Mr White, and were not only admirable in statement, argument and tone, but were skilfully adapted to the and tone, but were skilfully adapted to the minds they were intended to inform and influence. That they did have great effect on English opinion we know from indispu-table evidence. We have seen a private letter from an Englishman whose business it was to watch the changes and fluctuations of the public mind, in which the effect pro-'In those days, the letters of 'A Yankee,' as I know, had great influence upon public opinion, and did very much toward strength. ening the hands of the government in its determination to resist the overtures of the French Emperor to recognize the Southern Confederacy. Appearing where they did, and being manifestly the views of a moderate man, I do not know of any writings on American affairs which had more influence and it is not too much to say that they very important, if not essential feature—an ample index.

Hereoff of the United States Cavalex.

The anthor of this volume, Albert G.

Breakett has in his varied official positions.

The same paper (the Transcript) makes this assertion regarding Mr. White: "Of his political writings, the most celebrated was The New Gospel of Peace, which did Copperheadism more have the aven its own folly and management. more harm than even its own folly and malignity could do, and of which 100,000 copies were circulated. Thousands of the 'President's opposition,' unaffected by fact, argument and appeal, were overpowered by this most searching and humorous of

> THE CASE OF SERGEANT HUMISTON. National Sabbath School Enterprise.

Many leading journals of the country have been circulating within the last two weeks, an item headed "An Affecting Story Spoiled," in the asserted return to his home and the published rumor, is from the editor of one of the two papers-the Olean Times:

OLEAN, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1865.—J. Francis Bourns, M. D., Philadelphia: Dear Sir-Yours, inquiring concerning the reported return of Sergeant Humiston, is received. There is no truth in the report of his return The statements published in this paper, and simultaneously in the Cuba Patriot, were based upon the then current, apparently reliable, and generally credited report that he had returned. The next issue of the Times uaa returned. The next issue of the Times corrected the rumor, and I immediately wrote to the New York Tribune, requesting it to correct it also; and I have done all in my power to set the matter right before the public.

The story was the invention of some mis chievous persons, and without any founda-tion in fact. Respectfully, C. F. Dickinson.

The following is an extract from a letter of the 10th of August, 1865, written by David Wills, Esq., of Gettysburg, to a gentleman in Baltimore, who had made incidental inquiry in regard to the discovery and burial of the fallen soldier:

"Sergeant Humiston's body was found or "Sergeant Humiston's body was Stratton street, in [the suburbs of] Gettys-Bessie Levell; or the Power of a Loving Child.

This is a more than usually instructive, as well as an interesting narrative. It is excellently adapted to the comprehension of children. He was mortally wounded on the excellently adapted to the comprehension of children. He was mortally wounded on the excellently adapted to the comprehension of children. He was mortally wounded on the excellently adapted to the comprehension of children. He was mortally wounded on the excellently adapted to the comprehension of the Eleventh Corps through our town on Wednesday. July 1st. His body. town on was buried on Judge Russell's lot, and I had it disinterred and buried in the Soldiers' National Cemetery."

The public could not know the falsity of the rumor exposed above, and in proportion bath Schools. The effort is, to get the Sal national deliverance. A simple and read as a cash donation, or in payment for copi of the music and photographs, shall have one share in the home and be entitled hallowed Revolutionary memories.

The enterprise is under the direction of Association in Philadelphia, whose preside is Ex-Governor Pollock.

The publisher of the Sunday School Time Philadelphia, Pa., generously acts as age above and of the music, on receipt of the price Photographs, including portrait of the ma tyred soldier, 25 cents, card size-music, cents. For sale also at the American Sund School Union, 599 Broadway, New York. Will not Superintendents send orders

have their schools supplied at an early day

Commercial and Monetary

Tuesday, September 5, 1865 THE BANK STATEMENT. — The money mark showed great ease, the supply of capital being a excess of the demand at 5 per cent. for call loar The statement of the Associated Banks of the for the week reflects this condition of moneta affairs: the loans show an increase of more the \$2,000,000, the deposits of nearly \$1,250,000, the deposits of nearly \$1,250,000, the deposits of \$2,000,000, and the circumstant of \$2,000,000, and the circums legal tender notes of \$3,000,000, and the circu tion of \$500,000. The specie, however, has perienced a further decrease of more than \$50 000, leaving only \$14,443,827 in the banks.

THE COAL TRADE.—The Schuylkill coal region York, 32-in THE COAL TRADE.—THE SCHUJIAN COAL TEST. is sending forward an immense coal tunnage, according to a Philadelphia daily. The two carrying companies, the Reading Railroad and the Schuylkill Navigation, brought down, for the week ending on Thursday, Aug. 31, 137,281 tuns—87,468 by the road, and 49 733 by the canal. As compared with the corresponding week last year, the road increased its tonnage 10,917 tuns, and the canal, 21,524 tuns. The business was, no doubt, stimulated by the announcement pre-yously made that the tolls and freight charges

would be increased on the 1st of September. This, we believe, has been done, and as a consequence the retail price of coal has advanced from 50 cts. to \$1 per tun. Lehigh prepared coal is now quoted at about \$10 the gross tun, and \$9 the short tun of 2,000 lbs. Schuylkill coal sells at about \$1 per tun below the prices of Lehigh coal.

ı	
t	COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE TO TUESDAY P. M
	American Gold Coin
- 1	U. S. 6 per cents, 5-20 years 106%a107a107%
В	U. S. 5 per cents, 10-40 years98a94 %xda94 %
8	New York Central92%a92%a93%
8	New York and Erie
- 1	ROCE ISLAND
-	
,	Michigan Central107a109%a109%
1	Illinois Central
	Hudson River
-	Cleveland and Pittsburgh
	Fort Wayne and Chicago
:	Chicago and Northwestern27 1/4 a 28 1/4 a 29
	Almaden Quicksilver
8	Mariposa Gold
	Cumberland413, a43% a44%
	Beading
8	Northwestern Preferred62%a63%a63%
В	Brunswick Land Co
- 1	Canton Land Co38½a40a>9½
1	The stook market is strong, and yet feverish
,	and fluctuating, save on Government securities.
	and nucluating, save on devertment securities.

The Public Deer.—Secretary McCulloch on Saturday published a statement of the public debt, as it appears from the books, treasurer's returns, and requisitions in the department on the 31st of August, 1865. The recapitulation is

Total debt. \$2.727,689 571 48 Total interest. \$138,031,620 24 Legal tender notes in circulation, one and two year 5 per cent. notes. \$33,954,230 00 U. S. notes, old issue. \$402,968 00 U. S. notes, new issue. \$432,757,001 00 Compound int. notes, act of March 3, 1863. 15,000,000 00 Compound int. notes, act of June 30, 1864. 202,024,180 00

in its condition is easily accounted for.

The Merchants of Chicago got up quite a demonstration on Wednesday of last week, on the occasion of the opening of their new Chamber of Commerce building. Invitations to take part in the ceremonies had been extended to the various boards of trade of this country and the British provinces, and between 600 and 700 delegates were present, who were made the guests and treated to the most bounteous hospitality of their mercantile brethren of the Garden City. The structure is 93x181 feet in its exterior dimensions, is built of the white stone quarried in the vicinity

Louis at 12 doubt 40, Chandal and the great of, Carlan Prices of wheat have fluctuated much the same as flour; to-day better than at the close of last week, yet not as good as when last quoted. The milling demand is small. Chicago spring is selling at \$1 53a1 59; Milwaukee club at 1 54al 57; amber state at 2 12a2 12h; rye is is clong well and ready sales are made at 99a 1 00; corn is firm, selling at 90a91c for western mixed; oats have been dull since our last, but a little better to-day, selling at 57\frac{1}{2}a580; barley is still nominal.

HAY—The demand has been improved since our last, especially for new, which is selling at 60a 1 and 1 and

structure is 93x181 feet in its exterior dimensions, is built of the white stone quarried in the vicinity of the city, and cost \$400,000.

The Board of Public Works of Chicago have let the contract for building the tunnel under the river at Washington street, and the work will be commenced forthwith. The tunnel is to be 1450 feet long. The estimated cost is \$200,000. The Paged also recommend the construction of anoth-seld as high as 56x; control of 3 mine at 15x.

Reard also recommend the construction of another tunnel to connect the north and south divisions of the city.

The Court of Appeals of the State of Kentucky has rendered a decision declaring the Legal Tender Act of Congress to be unconstitutional. Judge Robertson gave the opinion of the court.

The Court of Appeals of the State of Kentucky has rendered a decision declaring the Legal Tender Act of Congress to be unconstitutional. Judge Robertson gave the opinion of the court. Robertson gave the opinion of the court.

heavy and prices are very high. Bleached goods have advanced about 20 per cent. within the week. Brown goods say 15 per cent. Fine 3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 9-8, 5-4 browns are difficult to get at any piece. Bleached goods have been almost out. week. Brown goods say 15 per cent. Fine 3-4, 1-8, 4-4, 9-8, 5-4 browns are difficult to get at any price. Bleached goods have been almost out of market, and manufacturers have been able to get whatever they chose to ask for what few goods they could produce. They are so troubled for help and water that their production is small, while the demand for all domestic fabitis has been very great. Prints, Delaines, &c., share in the upward tendency, and it is safe to predict that goods will be no cheaper for sixty days to the product of the product of the product of the product of the production is small, and prices are lower, given at 20a22c for Turkeys; 18a20c for fowls per 1b; chickens, per pair, at 75a1 00; geese at 2 50a2 75 per pair.

Provisions—Provisions—Pork is firm to-day at the rates we annex, viz: \$31a31 87½ for new mess, and \$29a\$ 30 for old do; prime mess at 27 75a28; prime at \$23a27.

Beef has been in good request since last quoted, and to-day is firmly held at \$9.12 for plain mess, and 11a14 50 for extra do. Cut means that goods will be no cheaper for sixty days to come. The following list gives the wholesale net cash prices up to Tuesday evening:

PRINTS.

-	" Pinks, Purple.	Home 23			
n-	Pinks, Purple,	Home			
b-	American	London Mourning30			
- 1	Allen's	Richmond31			
)-	Frocks & Purples32	1			
g	GING	HAMS.			
- 1	Glasgow36	Rosnoke30			
1-	Lancaster37	Caledonia33			
te l	Berkshire36				
y		HEETINGS.			
A I					
0	Lawrence4-4 37½ Stark4-4 37½	Pepperell, E42 R40			
88	Stark4-4 37½ " O4-4 34	" O38			
	Medford4-4 35½ Indian Head4-4 37½	" N36			
ls	Medford4-4 35½ Indian Head4-4 37½	Great Falls, M36			
er	** ** **** 32				
	0.4 90	Indian Orchard, C4) N371/4			
18	Superior IXL 4-4 32	76 # RR 36			
p-	Atlantic, P44 -	* * BB36 * No. 137 Boot Mills, H34			
	4 D4-4 29	Boot Mills, H34			
∇-	A 4-9 01/2	" " O40 " 837½			
1	H4-4 36	Dwight, I			
es	4 M3-4 28	14 A			
-	Amoskeag 4-4 37%	Golden Ridgs 4-4 31			
70	Pocasset 4-4 38/2	Golden Ridgs 44 31 Waterville 44 31 Frenklin A 44 31			
to	** H 16	Franklin, A4-4 31			
	Ellerton, M 25 P 15	Swift River44 81			
n-	Naumkeag, A31 1/2	Swift River			
ry	" C87½	" C			
-	,	D GOODS,			
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	New York Mills4-4 60 Wamsutta4-4 57%	Bay Mills44 52 Attawangan, X4-4 42			
an	Bstes44 55				
	White Rock 4-4 52	Waltham, X 44			
nt	Wille Seron w Id m 7-8 50	Aurora7-8 46			
	Bartletts7-8 523	Waltham, X. 44 Aurora			
	Bartletta4-5 52%	Red Rank 70			
es.	T NELTI- 7 0 80	1 44 47			
nt	Masonville 4-4 5234 Masonville 4-4 55 Dwight 7-8 50 4-4 55	Columbia, A 7-8 44			
	Masonville 4-4 55 Dwight7-8 50	Naumkeag, C4-4 45			
re	Dwight4-4 55	Newmarket, C4-4 46 Pearl River8-4 30			
30.	Langdon4-4 55	Langdon7-8 48			
	Hope Cempany 4-4 52	Lonsdale 4-4 55			
ar-	CORSE				
50					
ay	Amoskeag40	Bates30 Indian Orchard30			
9	Laconia40 Naumkeag40	Anuroscoggin			
	Naumkeag40	Pepperill41½			
to		NIMS.			
y ?					
y r	Amoskeag	Washington371/2			
	Yerk	Mohawk80			
	Haymakere	Otis Brown 37 1/4			
	Sprague	Boston			
i		Pearl River70			
DELAINES.					
	Wanchester	Hamilton			
	Pacific373	Hamilton37½ Armures39			
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in					
ns.	Manchester34	Pepperill			
ity					
ary		SHIRTINGS.			
an	671	Whittenton, C42			
the	York473	* A45			
la-	Romoke273	BB40			
ex-	Amesicag	Thorndike28			
0,-					
-,					
	Yerk. 80-inch 623	Hamilton, Regular60			

CARPETS,

\$2 07% | Hartford, Medium

New York Produce Market,

Reported expressly for THE EVANGELIST, by Van Allen rothers, Produce Commission Merchants, 184 Washing-Reported unported to the street, New York.]

Tuesday, Sept. 5th, 1865.

Tuesday, Sept. 5th, 1865.

TURDAY, Sept. 5th, 1865.

Ashes—There has been a good inquiry since our last and prices are firm. Pots are selling at \$7 50a7 62\frac{1}{2}; Pearls at \$7 62\frac{1}{2}a7 75.

BEESWAX—The demand has been good and prices rule firm at 49a51c for Western.

BEANS AND PEAS—Rates have slightly increased since our last and for choice mediums there has

since our last, and for choice mediums there has been a good demand; selling at \$1 50,170; pea beans from 1 00a1,80; marrows and kidneys at 1 90a2 10; mixed and inferior parcels at 1 00a

1 90a2 10; mixed and inferior parcels at 1 00a 1 70; Canada peas are quiet with light sales at 1 30a1 37½ per bush.

BUTTER—There is no material change in butter to be noted since our last; it remains quiet and firm. Inquiry for shipping to California has been good, also to southern ports. Our quotations are 36a37½c for fine state firkins and 33a35c for fair to good; do. ½ tubs at 33a38c; welsh tubs at 22a35c; Penn. 25a38c; western reserve at 25a 30c; western 24a30c.

CHEESE—We do not observe as much activity in market, yet prices rule firm and unchanged for

market, yet prices rule firm and unchanged for factory-made cheese; selling at 16½16½c; dairy at 12½16½c; Vermont at 11a15½c; English dairy is in good demand and scarce; 10a16½c for Ohio, and 12a16½c for Conn.; pineapple is in fair demand at 10a22c

mand at 19a23c.

Debt bearing interest in coin \$1,108,310,191 80
Interest \$1,008,059 50
Debt bearing interest in lawful money \$1,274,478,103 16
Interest \$1,503,029 09
Interest \$1,503,

increased only \$295,600 within the last month, while the interest on the debt has decreased nearly \$231,000. The legal tender notes have been reduced \$1,097,000. The amount of coin now in the treasury is nearly \$45,500,000, or about \$10,000,000 more than a month ago. The currency now in the treasury is nearly \$43,000,000, as against \$81,500,000, showing a reduction of currency for the past month of \$88,500,000. The suspended requisitions amount to a little over \$2,000,000. The circulation of fractional currency was increased \$694,710.

On the whole the Treasury is in an easier position than there was reason not long since to suption than there was reason not long since to suption than there was reason not long since to suption than there was reason not long since to suption than there was reason not long since to sup-

On the whole the Treasury is in an easier position than there was reason not long since to suppose it would be at this time; but the reductions in the army, navy, and civil service have been so rapid, and the sales of government property, made useless by the termination of the war, have yielded so large an amount of money, that this change in its condition is easily accounted for.

The Marcharts of Chicago got up quite a definition of the war and the sales of government property and corn meal are not active.

Grain—Prices of wheat have fluctuated much

1 50al 75; sweet potatoes are active, but as large quantities are arriving, prices are reduced to \$4a

plain mess, and Hal4 50 for extra do. Cut meats are dull and fluctuating. Lard is still in good request, yet hardly so firm as last week, selling at 22425c. SEEDS—Clover is dull at 25a30c per lb; Timothy is in good demand, selling at \$5a5 50 per bush; rough flax is in good request, and with light receipts, rates have increased, selling at

2 70a2 75. Tobacco—Prime Conn. seed leaf is still in good request at full quotations given last week. State Penn., and Ohio are dull, with no demand excep-

for shipment. We quote Conn. wrappers at 15a 30c; do. fillers at 5a10c; state wrappers at 12a 20c; do. fillers at 4a8c; Penn. and Ohio wrappers at 10a16c; do fillers at 4a6c. Wool-There has been no particular change in the market, and sales are slow. Holders are firm and purchasers are demanding reductions which however, are not generally granted. We quote state fleeces at 55a57c for common, at 57a60c for to full blood merino, western, at 58a75c; native

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET. TUESDAY, Sept. 5, 1865.

BEEVES-There is very little change in prices of cattle from last week, though the numbers are less-only 3,100 at 44th street to day against 3,900 last week. The Bergen and down town sales have been correspondingly less. Butcher have had a hard, hot week, and were not disposed than they did one week ago. The quality was variable, with a fair sprinkling of good droves. A car load of superior Dutchess Co. steers, ripe and fat, bronght nearly 17½c, and the tops of several droves touched 17c, but in general even the buyers of prime beef paid 16a16½c, and from these figures the prices readown to 14a15c for feir these figures the prices ran down to 14a15c for fair steers; 12c for rough oxen and cows, and 10c for coarse stags, bulls, and very poor cows. The stock was pretty well sold off, but more is anticipated for to-day. Several farmers are in the market anxious to purchase stock to eat up the great surplus of grass now on the ground in the adjoining counties; but they find the price so high that few persons dare take the risk. It is risky to cal-culate on future prices over 15 cents for any but superior quality. The supply of the week will reach 5000 head.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—There is no great change

in the sheep market. A car load of good fine wool wethers sold this morning at 7c per lb, and fair medium lots at 61c. Lambs are firm at last week's quotations, i. e., 9aloc for best. Only few picked bring 10c. rew picked bing loc.

Swing—There were 15 car-loads of hogs on

Monday, selling mostly at 12a124c, being below

first quality, which command 13c quick.

TEMPERANCE. - The Journal of the America

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Trains leave depot foct of Chambers street, via Pavonia Ferry:
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8.30 A. M., Mik and Way Train, Daily, to Otisville.
10.00 A. M., Fipress Mail for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.
4.00 P. M., Way Train for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5.00 P. M., Night Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6.00 P. M., Lighming Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca Dunkirk and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

Sailway.

8.00 P. M., Emigrant Train, Daily, for Buffalo, Salaman
ia, Dunkirk and West.

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DOMESTIO GOODS. See Bry Trodnes Market.

DOMESTIO GOODS. See Bry Trodnes Market.

BRUGS AND DYES.—Duty: Aluma Gottations.

BRUGS AND DYES.—Duty: Aluma Gottations.

BRUGS AND DYES.—Duty: Aluma Gottations.

Broad Cooled Broad Camphor 40c. Cream Tarter 10c.

Espoom Salts le., Jalap 50c., Rhubarb 50c., Dplam 12 fee.

Saltaratus 14c., Sal 50cd 4/c., Sugar Lead 20c. Verdigris &c.

B Saltaratus 14c., Sal 50cd 4/c.

Alloes, Bb., Cape. Cap. 4/c.

Bortax, redued. 3/c. 4/c.

Bortax, redued. 3/c.

Bortax, redued. 3/c. 4/c.

Bortax, redued. 3/c.

Bortax, redued. 3/ L.]
Duty: \$15 % ton. American % %......
Duty: Raisins, Currents, Figs, Plums,
led Almonds, 10; Almonds, 6; other Nu
line., 50; Preserved Ginger, 50; Green de. ansielled.

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de. a

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