American Presbyterian and Genesee Evangelist.

Geneser Evangelist.

THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1860.

THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN AND GENESEE EVANGELIST.

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returned in the papers. To encourage ministers and others to aid in circulating the American Presbyterian, we will renew the premiums offered last year for new

PREMIUMS. Any clergyman of our denomination who will send us two new subscribers, with payment for a year in advance, shall receive his own paper FREE; and for every additional THREE names we will send an extra copy to any friend he may direct. To interest all the friends of the AMERICAN into the different languages. PRESBYTERIAN and GENESEE EVANGELIST to do something to increase its circulation and conseus three new names, with six dollars, the paper for a year, free of charge, for himself or any one

whom he will name. For four new subscribers, with eight dollars, we will send a copy of the Presbyterian Quarterlu Review for one year.

Any person sending ten new subscribers and twenty dollars shall receive from the author a lation of the paper, Mr. Barnes has generously

Philadelphia, Feb. 3d, 1860.

OUR CHRISTIAN CIVILIZATION.

The following is from a paper, the Methodist readers may see how even such journals are constrained to express themselves in view of the cause is one of the best, happiest, holiest, I ever recent developments of feeling in the South: The Montgomery (Ala.) Mail says: "Last Sa-

copies of Spurgeon's Sermons, and the pile was dertaken. graced at the top with a copy of 'Graves' Great Iron Wheel,' which a Baptist friend presented for the purpose. We trust that the works of the greasy cockney vociferator may receive the same treatment throughout the South. And if the Pharisaical author should ever show himself in these parts, we trust that a stout cord may speedily proved himself a dirty, low-bred slanderer, and ought to be treated accordingly."

This is but a specimen of scenes which for some time have disgraced the South. It is by no means the worst example; it speaks badly enough, without question, for the public sentiment, not to cent people, natives of the soil. An occasional example of such ruffianism might well enough be overlooked as no indication of a general state of society, but these barbarities have now become too common to claim such charity.

There is one fact especially that cannot fail to strike public attention as terribly significant in regard to these occurrences. We refer to the aldetriment to the character of the South, scarcely charge to the people by Rev. Dr. Hitchcock. one of these valorous journals dares to whisper a word against the infamous demonstrations-demonstrations that could not occur under the lowest government of Europe, that would be shamed out of countenance among any semi-barbarous people

Worst of all is the real connivance of the relilous press of the South at these enormities. The outh is full of religious journals; we get scores f them in exchange weekly, but we cannot mention two which have dared to utter a rebuke against these infamies. We can mention several which pastor on the day of the organization. have indirectly if not directly encouraged them. What a state of society must exist where such can be the fact? No impartial man can doubt that it is the result of the ultra views of slavery which now prevail almost everywhere in the South, and its religious men and religious papers re responsible for these views. They have blightthe popular conscience by false teachings on ne subject. Discarding the doctrines of the oriinal statesmen and early religious teachers of he South, who taught that though slavery is a lifficult practical problem, to be treated with care, h is nevertheless a great evil, to be got rid of as peedily as possible, the religious guides of Southorn opinion, in both the pulpit and the press, lave come to teach that slavery is an essential lessing, a perpetual interest, an unalterable Bibical institution, and that its opposers are enemies alike to the state and the word of God. The popular inference is inevitable; the fiercest intenn the history of civilized man; a social condition which the most sacred rights of American citieech, the liberty of conscience-are trodden in e dust, and which, if Washington, Jefferson, or atrick Henry were to appear in the South, known only by their noble sentiments on slavery, would ministry. nsign them to the indignities of the mob, to the ungeon, or the gallows!

Is there a more deplorable spectacle now to seen on the earth, than the fact that in the

Can it be possible that public men-journal-American Eresbyterian | Can it be possible that public men—journalists, politicians, statesmen, religious teachers expect such a state of things to continue with-

out a reaction? It is impossible that any community can endure them long. They must react. And when that reaction sets in, the rebound will have the impetus of irresistible shame and indignation. Public opinion will have an account then to settle with the reckless promoters of these scenes, and will settle it with indignant recollections which will admit no compromise.

CHRISTIAN VERNACULAR EDUCATION SOCIETY FOR INDIA.

We have received a circular from England with the significant heading, "IN MEMORIAM." We are happy to lay it before the readers of the AME-RICAN PRESBYTERIAN.

This Society was founded in May, 1858, as Memorial Work, and truly Christian revenge on India for the injuries and horrors of the Mutiny, by a united effort of the leading Missionary Societies and Christians of various evangelical denominations in Great Britain.

Its object is to aid in giving a Christian education to the 180,000,000 of British subjects in India, by training teachers and preparing Christian

books in their fourteen mother-tongues.

An arrangement has been made with the Secre taries of the Church, Wesleyan, London, Baptist, and Moravian Missionary Societies, to select a certain number of their best established schools in various parts of India as vernacular training institutions. In virtue of this arrangement, such institutions will be open to pupils of good character who may be willing to avail themselves of the training there, at the charge of the Christian Vernacular Education Society, irrespective of their religious sentiments, on the honorable understandbe discontinued, and such orders should be by ing, in the case of Christians of different denominations, that no influence is to be used prejudicial to the interests of any particular society or denomi-Remittances may be made directly by mail at nation. By thus working through existing agenthe risk of the publishers, and receipts will be cies, the Society will be enabled, to commence, without any delay, and will at the same time draw closer the bonds of Christian love and cooperation throughout the Missions and the future native Uhristian churches of India.

Help has already been afforded to the Calcutta Female Normal School, and to a missionary who is training teachers for the Sonthals.

Specimens of all useful books existing in any of the native languages are being collected, and deficiencies will be supplied. Two books of Christian reading have been sent to press, and will, it is hoped, soon be transferred by native translators

The Society has met with the most warm and cordial reception from all the Evangelical Societies quent usefulness, we offer to any person sending working in India, and from many of the best friends of that country. The American Board of Foreign Missions have expressed their "cordial interest both in the object of the Society, and its plan of operations," and consider that "it will become an essential aid and relief to the Missionary Societies laboring to propagate the Gospel in India." The Bishop of Calcutta writes, "The objects of the Society have my hearty sympathy complete set of Barnes' Notes on the New Testa- and support, and I hope to take a warm interest ment, eleven volumes. To encourage the circu- in its proceedings in Calcutta." Sir John Lawrence says, "I shall be very happy to do all I can made this liberal proffer to any extent that it may to further the views of your Society, which seem to be admirable. There can be no question that the field it has selected is sufficiently large to absorb all that even the good people of England can do. No better memorial, indeed, of our wonderful and merciful deliverance of last year could be devised. None, I am sure, which is calculated to do more good among these deluded people." Whilst Christian Advocate, which is regarded as among | Lord Shaftesbury writes, "Be assured that whatthe conservative journals of the North. Our ever influence I possess shall be fully given to aid the Christian Vernacular Education Society. The

engaged in." Two thousand pounds have been collected; and it is hoped that the means of the Society will be turday we devoted to the flames a large number of made adequate to the great work which it has un-

Keligious Intelligence.

A Liberal Collection.—Last Sabbath morning, says the Journal of Commerce,' Rev. Dr. Adams, of find its way round his eloquent throat. He has the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, made an earnest appeal in behalf of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, the result of which was an impromptu collection of a larger sum than was perhaps ever before taken up in an American church in this manner, for a similar object. say Christian character of the South; but it can Including a sum given during the previous week, the hardly be compared with the numerous instances amount collected was eleven thousand dollars. In which have lately occurred of personal violence, his discourse, Dr. A. briefly alluded, in passing to of hostility to the rights of speech, of undisguised | certain matters relating to the management of the attempts at black mail against business men, of Board, (doubtless referring, among other things, to the ostracism of upright and useful citizens, vir- the abandonment of the Choctaw mission,) which tuous families, and almost whole villages of inno- met with his unqualified disapproval; but remarked to the effect that in these days Christian men could not stop the work of evangelization to waste their energies in combating each other, and that, if there had been great mistakes, there was so much the more need of exercising greater charity and forbearance.

The installation of Rev. Charles S. Robins as most total dumbness or cowardice of the press of pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Henry st., the South respecting them. No journals are more | Brooklyn, took place on Tuesday evening, the 20th rampant with bravery on some subjects than those inst. The sermon was preached by Rev. L. P. Hicof the South. But while they must consider kok, D. D., of Union College; the charge to the pasthese events as a public disgrace, and a serious tor given by Rev. Samuel H. Cox, D. D.; and the This is the church of which Dr. Cox was formerly

> Camden.-A new Presbyterian church was organized at Camden, New Jersey, on the 1st inst., being a colony from the Rev. Dr. Stewart's church, and the fruit of his and his people's efforts to meet the grow ing wants of that city. A very neat church building has been provided for the new enterprise, and the Rev. L. C. Baker was ordained and installed as its

> The venerable Rev. Dr. Nott, who has been spend ing some time in Philadelphia, for the benefit of his health, left last week to return home. For one so far advanced in years, he retains a good degree of activity, whilst his mental powers seem to be unim-

> Fifteen persons were added to the communion of the Clinton street church (Rev. Mr. Darling's) last Sabbath. Five persons were added on profession the same day to the Western Church, Rev. Dr. Smith's

The Presbytery of Des Moines, Iowa, held its semi-annual meeting at Swede Point. John C. Er ving, minister, and John G. Weeks, elder, were chosen commissioners to the General Assembly.

During its sessions, Presbytery installed Rev. Fish Harmon, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, ity of both religious and political prejudice has | Swede point, and ordained William M. Kain as our een excited against all who dare openly or even Evangelist. Brother Kain goes from the Bar to the privately to dissent from the new doctrine. A Pulpit. Some two years since, his attention was tate of society has set in which has no parallel called to the great work of the gospel ministry by one of our brethren; after much prayer and self-examination, he applied and was taken under the care enship—the right of sojourn, the freedom of of Presbytery. Having labored with much acceptance as a Licentiate for a year, at the recent meeting he was set apart to the full work of the Gospel THOMPSON BIRD.

Des Moines, Iowa, March 12, 1860.

The Southern Churches and Slavery. - The last outh millions of American citizens, who have | Central Presbyterian instances the following specio property in slaves, and who cannot but feel men, to indicate the method by which the Southern at they and their families are degraded by Churches benefit, spiritually, the African race: lese enormities, have to stand in the presence The Presbytery of Roanoke, Virginia, has ada few hundred thousand slaveholders, smitten dressed a pastoral letter, on the instruction of the ith dumbness, forced to connive at, if not apove these villanies; to expose their children such debasing examples; to stifle their own insciences and self-respect before them? Were er freemen cast down beneath such a slavery the important interests of the kingdom of our Lord Testament: some of the fore?

Testament: some of the fore?

Testament: some of the kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ, which have claimed our special atten-

tions since the organization of the Presbytery in is hardly to be placed second to any other.'

"In the Presbytery of Charleston, South Carolina, Presbyteries of Mississippi and Central Mississippi, Concord and Fayetteville, also show how many churches with large proportions of colored communicolored, out of 33,668 communicants. Among the to reside among them. Who will go? churches of these Presbyteries, we find twenty with Let us thank God and take courage. "The isless an aggregate colored membership of 3,600, or an shall wait for His law." average of 130 to each."

The Southern Christian Advocate, (Charleston,) contains an able appeal to the Methodist Church, South, to bear a prominent part in support of Missions in Africa. What that branch of the Church is doing for their slaves at home, may be inferred from the fact that their statistics of last year give 163,206 as the number of their colored members.

The Central Presbyterian adds:-These are not isolated or exceptional cases. Every in this way the grace of God is solving the "African

A True Home Missionary.—The Christian Instructor, of March 21st, says:-Ten years since there was a little town in the mountainous regions of this state, which had about six hundred inhabitants, but not a single church or house of worship, nor, so far as known, a single individual in it who made any pretences to personal religion. About that time a lady who resided there, was called to visit some friends in the West, and during her absence was thrown under religious influences, which resulted diately her heart became interested in the spiritual to it determined by the grace of God enabling her,

to undertake something on its behalf. Accordingly she spoke to several, but received no encouragement, but was rather repulsed. At length her any trouble. she resolved upon commencing a Sabbath School. While walking to her place the first morning, she met the gentleman who now made this statement. and told him her purpose, but he too discouraged was closed one hundred and sixty. Shortly after the school was well started, the public began to be interested, many became personal inquirers after Christ, a minister and regular preaching were sought, and now as the population has steadily increased, and religious duties have been persisted in, there are five organized churches in that place, three Sabbath Schools with about six hundred children in them, and six young men have gone from that place and from this effort into the Christian ministry.

What a result from a small beginning! What olessing upon even an humble effort put forth for Christ and for souls. Dear Reader, cannot you go of foreign news. An interesting discussion of the and do something for your Saviour and for the souls Savoy question was had in the House of Commons of your fellow-men? They are perishing. Who, on the 2d inst. Lord John Russell said, as far as he

Accession. - In New York city, recently, the Northwest Presbyterian church, in 50th st., received 74 new members; forty-three upon confession of their faith in Christ, and thirty-one by letters from sister churches. Some nine or ten of these, mostly wives and mothers, were publicly baptized.

Foreign. - The Heathen and Mohammedans London.-While London sends fifty or sixty missionaries to heathen lands every year, it is only lately that attention has been drawn to the five thousand heathen and Mohammedans living in London. They have come hither as sailors, as servants and nurses and in other ways. Yet nearly all these foreigners sink down, in London, into far greater wretchedness er. a Refuge for Asiatics, Africans and South Sea stranger food and lodging at a price merely sufficient country. It also provides them with the Holy Scrip-

and successes. And he sometimes meets with those of Tuscany in her full integrity. who have heard the missionary in their own land. and who are astonished to meet him in London, too

Benevolent Labors of De Wette and his Wiactual observation with the wants of its Protestant population: according to her account, since pubis, in many instances, truly pitiable; the latter being sometimes compelled to betake themselves to menial pursuits for a living. One of the Rothschilds, Israelite though he was, had come to the assistance of a church holds up to the imitation of Protestant Christians.

Algiers .- The Special Field of Labor of the Basle Protestant Aid Society is Algiers, where the Romish priests seek in every way to interfere with the scattered little communities of evangelical Christians. Nevertheless, through the undaunted zeal of the pastor, Duerr, the cause of Protestantism has been constantly gaining in that country. The schools in Blida contain 500, those in Bona 2000, and the Orphan Houses at Delhi-Ibrahim 123 children of evangelical families. The Evangelist Justor has succeeded in gathering a little church of Spanish Protestants at Oran. At their first communion, last Easter, fortytwo Spaniards took part. But the outward condition to renounce the situations they previously held, upon session of the Missouri Legislature. forsaking the Romish faith.

Francisco, and thence to us by the U.S. Overland

He had commenced the translation of the New Testament: some of the people were reading Christ's

A church has been erected, twenty feet by forty, April last—that the work of the Lord may be vigor—at Kuinaua, near his residence, where the king and friends, in this vicinity, as may desire to secure a ously and efficiently carried forward within our seventy or eighty others assemble from Sabbath to bounds—the religious instruction of the colored people | Sabbath, to hear the gospel from his lips in their own language.

They have thrown down their principal stone idol. 1737 out of 2,889 members, or considerably over one and rolled it into the lagoon, saying,-"Jehovah half are colored. In the whole Synod of South Caro- alone is God." Mrs. Bingham teaches a small school lina, 5,000 out of 13,074, are colored members. The of children. My son had recently made a missionary tour through the Island of Tarawa, whence the saof Tuscaloosa and South Alabama, of Georgia, of vage invaders came against Apaiang, February 18, 1858. He was kindly received, preached in over 30 villages to some sixteen hundred, or one half of the cants, from one-third to one-seventh of the whole. people, and called himself quite happy in his work. In the above mentioned bodies, there are 9,076 He had a request from the chiefs for a missionary

Mews of the Week.

H. BINGHAM.

A bill has passed to a third reading, in the New York Senate, giving to the members for life, and stock-holders of any benevolent, charitable, scientific, branch of the Church, in every part of the South, is or missionary corporation or association, the right to manifesting a like spirit, and with like results. And vote by proxy at the annual meetings of such associations for the election of officers, and also on all questions of the subject matter of which notice shall have been given and entered upon the minutes at the preceding anniversary meeting of the association.

The bill was reported unapartously to the Senate by the Committee on Charitable and Religious Associations, and will be likely to become a law, taking immediate effect.

Six years since a lady at North Sandwich, New Hampshire, swallowed accidentally a needle. The needle was a shoe needle, and a little over an inch when it read: long. She was considerably alarmed at the time, but in her serious conversion as she believed. Imme- not feeling any inconvenience from it, the circumstance in time passed completely from her memory. state of the place of her residence, and she returned A few days since, however, she felt a pricking sensation in her foot, and in the course of time the needle was taken from the outer side of her foot, near the little toe joint-the wound soon healing without giving

The English papers mention a dinner and dessert service belonging to a right reverend bishop, which cost \$60,000. Such a "service" would have astonished those primitive bishops who lived on locusts

The Virginia statue of HENRY CLAY is to be inaugurated at Richmond on the 12th of April, Mr. CLAY's birthday. The oration will be the vered by Mr. Benjamin Johnson Barbour. The statue was procured through the exertions of Virginia ladies.

On the 24th of February, Queen Victoria held a evee, at which Capt. M'CLINTOCK, the Commander of the steamer Fox, in the last Autic Expedition, received the honor of Knighthood.

who will strive to have them saved? Will not you? knew, there was no treaty in existence between France and Sardinia providing for the annexation of Savoy. As the Emperor Napoleon states that he will not proceed to the annexation without consulting the great powers, Lord John believes that France will not attempt it. if the Powers are unanimously opposed to it. The French Legislative Assembly opened on the 1st. instant. The Emperor, in his speech to the Assembly, expresses the most sincere desire for the maintenance of peace; rejoices at the amicable relations with all the European Powers, and hopes for a speedy peace with Cochin China, and the just chastisement of the Chinese for their perfidy. The Emperor also hopes that the Italian Sars are approaching a settlement, and says that he has advised the King of Sardinia that Tuscany must not be annexed, but to English families returning from remote countries; that the wishes of the other Italian provinces may be entertained, provided the rights of the Holy See are respected in principle. The safety of the French -into far more dreadful depths of sin, than in their frontiers, he adds, requires the annexation of Savoy, own country. Their dwellings are in the vilest and he hopes that frank explanations of the question haunts of vice in the public streets, and, above all, will cause the great powers to recognize the justice in the poor-houses, jails, and hospitals. Within a of the claim. He professes astonishment at the agifew years an institution has been founded which is tation of the Catholic world, and points to his efforts known by the name of "The Home of the Foreign- on behalf of the Pope. The French army has been reduced by 150,000 men, and would be further reduced Islanders, in London." Its object is to furnish the but for the Chinese war, and the Italian occupation. He concludes by referring to the new free-trade policy, to keep the establishment in operation, i. e., some- and predicting the most favorable results. The Emwhat less than two dollars a week. It receives their | peror's speech is largely discussed by the London money and other property under its care, protects its journals—most of them condemn the policy of the guests from imposition, and seeks places for them on | Emperor. Lord Palmerston has received a memorial shipboard, so that they may return to their own from Irish Catholics, asking his influence in maintaining the integrity of the Papal dominions. The tures in their own tongue. 884 were provided for in English papers publish an appeal to the Christians the house, and 857 more furnished with lodgings out | throughout the world, signed by the colored exiles of the house, in one year. The Bible is regularly from Arkansas, who protest in the strongest possible read and explained to them by Evangelical teach- terms against the system which dooms them either to ers.

For two years past and more, the City Mission has also had a special laborer among this class of the po
The Spaniards have met with a referse in Morocco, pulation, so far as they are not under the care of the having been surprised and defeated in the neighbour-Refuge. This person has applied himself diligently | hood of Melilla. The Spaniards were reported to have to the acquisition of the Persian, Arabic, Malay and lost in killed two hundred soldiers and five officers, Hindostanee languages, having a higher, though hum- and about two hundred men wounded. M. Thouvenel, bler, motive than the mere scholar, and in ten months | in a message to the French Ambassador at Turin, provisited twenty-five hundred Asiatics, and received in poses the complete annexation of Parma and Modena return no less than 1095 visits from them. His work to Sardinia, the Vicarial government of Romagna in is much like that of a foreign missionary in its trials the name of the Holy See, and the re-establishment

It appears that the steamer General Miramon, of Marini's Havana Expedition, has arrived at New Orleans, as a United States prize, in charge of Lieutenant Robert D. Minor, of the sloop-of-war Preble. dow.—A special fund for the relief of the widows of The prize left Vera Cruz on the 13th of March. The evangelical clergy of Moravia, was founded by the particulars or grounds of her capture are not anlate Professor De Wette, of Basle, in connexion with nounced. It appears, however, that the city of Vera the Geneva Society for the support of scattered Pro- Cruz was besieged by Miramon on the 5th of March, testants. More than a year since De Wette's widow and that he had announced his intention of cannontook a journey into this province to acquaint herself by ading the city on the night of the seventh of this month. The attack was made, but it was repulsed by the Liberals. The only other item of information lished, the condition of the clergy and their widows, is that the Preble would on the 14th instant sail for New Orleans, probably for instanceins from the Fe-

A still later despatch says that the steamer Marin very needy circumstances by a contribution of 250 | quez, another vessel of the Havana expedition, is befrancs—an act of liberality which Madame De Wette low New Orleans as a prize, in charge of Lieutenant Chapman, of the sloop-of-war Saratoga, which captured, also, the General Miramon. Both vessels were taken off Anton Lizardo, on the 6th instant, after a brief action and with a slight loss of life. The Marquez has some of the prisoners on board, and the remainder will be brought by the Preble. Lieutenant Chapman is bearer of despatches to Washington. The Exequatur of the American Consul has been revoked. Miramon, it is said, holds Alvarado, while the Liberals have surrounded the city of Mexico. The conduct of the American squadron has caused great excitement at Vera Cruz. The French and Spanish residents bitterly denounce it.

Governor Stewart has vetoed the bill expelling free negroes from Missouri. This is substantially the of the new converts is a sad one, as they were obliged same bill that was vetoed by the Governor at the last

By the arrival at New York of the steamship Teu- amon Micronesia.—New Haven, March 16th, 1860.— tonia, from Hamburg via Southampton, we have news from Europe one day later. The specific the Em. and mother, the qualities of her head and heart shone Star, on her late return to the Sandwich Islands, brought good news from that region, especially from my son at Apaiang, whose letters were forwarded by the Sandwich Islands' Post-office Department to San against the annexation. The enlistment of soldiers which God called her to endure. Amid the pains of continues in Austria. The agitation continues in the Marches, thousands of landed proprietors refusing to pay taxes.

> The Pope is said to be willing to grant concessions, if the legations will submit to his government.

We would commend to the attention of such of our fitting home and care for young motherless children, the card of Mrs. John Reid, which will be found in the advertising column.

A fire at Havana, Ill., has destroyed three warehouses and 70,000 bushels of corn. Another fire at Rockford, Ill., has destroyed a public hall and other buildings. Loss, \$60,000. Insurance, \$13,000.

Deaths in Philadelphia last week, 200; adults, 95; children, 105; people of color, 14; males, 101; fe males, 99; by consumption, 35; still born, 10.

Miscellaneous Piems.

Poetasters. - The editors of the Protestant Churchman and the New York Observer, are comparing notes on their early efforts at making poetry. Their object seems to be to convince that very large proportion of the contributors to every paper who write poetry, that real merit in this line of composition is a thing more difficult of attainment than many suppose; and to suggest, we dare say, that a man may win a handle to his name without either poetical ability or emi-nance. The *Churchman* editor says: "We never succeeded in making more than one verse, and that verse, when made, cured us of the ambition. If the vast multitudes of our poetizers had allowed the same medicine to work its proper effect, the world would not have been the loser.'

and as an encouragement to his neighbor gives some of his own experience: "When a mere boy, a sister challenged us to write poetry, and it was agreed that one of us should write two lines, and the other follow with two more, and so on, till the new poem was completed. With trembling hand we took the pen and wrote:

The editor of the Observer calls for that "one verse,"

Once on a time my sis and I She insisted that we should complete the verse so

auspicously begun, and after much contention we were compelled to proceed to the end of the stanza Once on a time my sis and I

Sat down to write some poetry, But to and fro our idees fly From vanitee to vanity. From that day to this, some forty years, our idees have taken the same direction whenever we have atempted a similar enterprise.

Advertising Sermons .- The editor of the Christian Intelligencer gives the following amusing and

somewhat striking incident: "We had, on a recent visit to a village not very far distant from this city, a somewhat novel and striking exhibition of the manner in which the busiher. She however went on, had two scholars that day, the next Sabbath six, and before the summer was closed one hundred and sixtu. Shortly after the inquired, with a sympathetic expression of countenance, 'How are the brethren in distress getting on in New York?' We, of course, desired an explanation of his question. He replied by saying, 'That the people in the country were under the impression that those clergymen in the city who were in the ha-bit of advertising the topics of their discourses every Saturday morning were sadly distressed for the want of regular hearers, and that they could not get on

> Twenty Years an Editor.—Dr. Stevens, of the Advocate and Journal, after nearly twenty years of The Asia, at New York, brings interesting details editorial life, recently gave the following estimate of probabilities in regard to communications being read. Correspondents, whose two, three and four column articles are slumbering in our pigeon-holes, will please accept it as a full explanation of their non-"A communication which is a fourth of a column long, is read by most readers, unless its subject is manifestly repulsive; over half a column long, is read by half our readers; a column long, by third of them; a two column article, by not one tenth; a three or four column one, by nobody whatever, except the wearied editor and his proof-reader. and the few who may have a personal or very special

concern in the article." Signs of the Times.-Dr. Cumming, the famous Scotch preacher of London, has recently stated in a public lecture at Leeds, (England,) his opinions respecting the great events which, according to his interpretation of the Book of Daniel and the Apocalypse, are looming in the future. He said the year 1867 seemed to ead 6,000 years of the world's history, and from the earliest periods onward it had been the almost universal belief that the six days of creation were typical of the millennial rest of those 6,000 years, and that the seventh day of creation, or the Sabbath, was typical of the millennial rest of 1,000 years. But hey would say that, supposing this were so, they were at this moment 140 years short of the 6,000 years. It was a remarkable fact, however, that the ablest chroologists, irrespective of all prophetic theories, had shown that a mistake of upwards of 100 years had been made in calculating the chronology of the world, and that the year 1860 of the Christian era begun not from the year 4004 of the world's history, but in the year 4138, and that the year of Christ's birth was five years before that, or in 4132. If his premises were just, then they were at that moment within seven year of the exhaustion of the 6,000 years; so that if 1867 were to be the termination of this economy, they had arrived at the Saturday evening of the world's long and dreary week. If this were so, it was a magnificent thought that there were some in that assembly who would never die. They were just plunging into the days such as they had never before seen; a European war was looming more dreadful than that through which they had recently passed, and when these things happened it would be seen that the sentiments he uttered were not the dreams of fanaticism, but the words f soberness and truth.

The Atmosphere on Revivals.—The Rev. Mr. Edgar said in one of his discourses, that a London Medical Journal had attributed the religious excitement in Ireland to the state of the atmosphere; said the Dr., "If such happy results as we have witnessed, the reformation of great sinners, the breaking up of whisky selling, the abandonment of profaneness and Sabbath-breaking, are to follow the excitements, we wish that the thermometer and barometer may continue to stand as they do now."

Marrioges.

HOPKINS-KERR-Married on the 1st inst., by the Rev. Charles Brown, Mr. James Hopkins to Miss Har-riet Kerr, all of Philadelphia. McCANDLISH—PHELPS—Married at Middleport, N. Y., March 8th, by the Rev. O. C. Beardsley, Mr. Wm. McCandlish and Miss Martha H. Phelps.

Deaths.

Died at Middleport, N. Y., February 10, Mr. John Vannortwick, aged 48 years. WYLIE.—Died, at Milton, Pennsylvania, on Sabbath WYLEE.—Died, at alliton, Pennsylvania, on Sabbath, 26th February, after a lingering and painful illness, Mrs. Sarah Murray Wylle, in the thirty-fourth year of her age, wife of the Rev. W. T. Wylle of that place, and eldest daughter of L. Johnson, Esq., of Philadelphia. The truly consistent Christian character of the de-ceased must be the apology for a passing tribute to her ceased must be the apology for a passing tribute to ner memory.

As a child, Sarah Murray Johnson was somewhat remarkable. Of a buoyant, cheerful disposition, her bright face, speaking eye, and merry, ringing laugh, rendered her a universal favorite. Her home influences and education were such as to, impress truth on her mind, and make it a prominent trait in her character in after life. She was educated in Philadelphia by Professor Cleveland, under whose indictions training her naturally strong

under whose judicious training her naturally strong mental powers were developed. In this Seminary strong friendships were formed with persons of lovely and decided Christian character, which proved the main and decided Christian character, which proved the main instrumentality in leading her to devote herself, at the early age of fourteen, to the service of her divine Saviour. These friendships continued through life, and were sources of high and holy enjoyment and improvement. Under the pastoral care and teaching of the Rev. Albert Barnes, as well as in the Sabbath-School of the First Presbyterian Church, her Christian character developed rapidly, and attained a strength and maturity quite unusual in one so young. She lived as well as professed Christianity; and her influence as a decided follower of Jesus was felt in whatever circle she moved. ollower of Jesus was felt in whatever circle she moved As a daughter, love, obedience, and a ready appreci ation of the duties growing out of this relation, were eminently characteristic of her. As a sister, her loving demeanor and consistent walk were powerful for good among her numerous brothers and sisters; and the reamong ner numerous promers and sisters; and the re-sults of her incessant labor for their spiritual and intelthe body, which at times were almost beyond human endurance, she was never known to murmur or suffer

a hasty word to escape her lips.

While she manifested, during her protracted sufferings, an entire resignation to the Divine will, her love of life was strong and vigorous. Surrounded by all that was calculated to make life desirable and happy, the warm affections which God had given her having

full exercise in the husband of her choice and the children of her love as well as in a large and an affectionate family and circle of friends, she felt that it was a struggle to give up all. Nevertheless, by the grace of God, she was enabled to say, "Thy will be done." The following extract of a letter written a few weeks before her death, to one of her early school companions and bosom friends, will clearly illustrate her feelings on this subject.

subject.

"FEBRUARY 16.—Another day, dearest, of remarkable freedom from pain. My soul does magnify the Lord for the comfort of body and mind he vouchsafes to me. I strive to live a day at a time—not to ask, 'How long shall this last?' 'How shall I bear the suffering that the stripe of the last great the stripe of the last great the suffering that the stripe of the last great the last great the suffering that the stripe of the last great great the last great must come again? 'When shall yet come the last great must come again? 'When shall yet come the last great change—at the evening, or at the cock-crowing, or in the morning?' I hope grace is making me triumph, and enabling me more and more to 'trust and not be afraid.' I trust He is teaching me in some poor measure, not only to be satisfied with, but to rejoice in his will. Not I, but grace that dwelleth in me.

"There has been much conflict. To stand on the brink of that great, awful, unknown eternity—to part with life, so full of love, and hope, and joy—my husband and my children, dearer than life; it seems to me I was permitted to see and feel it all while my mind was I was permitted to see and feel it all while my mind was clear and senses unimpaired; but in the greatest dark-ness the light of the Star of Bethlehem was not hid. And ness the light of the Star of Bethlehem was not hid. And now—that light, for the most part, seems to illumine all. 'God manifest in the flesh,' from the beginning to the end of the Bible, from the beginning to the end of every part of our souls, seems to supply and comprehend all. And then, 'As thou, Father, art in me, and I in thee, that they also may be one in us,' seems the pledge, as it is the foretaste of heavenly intercourse and communion between those who love Christ here.'

In her last hour—the hour of dissolution—she breathed into the ear of her loving parent, who was, in the good providence of God, watching by the bed-side of his suffering child, "All is peace." To a beloved friend she said—and they were her last words—"Love to all." She closed her eyes, and calmly fell asleep in Jesus.

Thus has passed from earth one of the purest, brightest, and most consistent illustrations of Christian faith and practice which it has been the privilege of the writer to know. Her example will live long on the earth. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." "She rests from her labors, and her works do follow her?" "She rests from her labors, and her works do follow

In Memoriam. JAMES C. DONNELL, DIED MARCH 11, 1860, Ær. 59.

Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit." "By many good men wept-he died!"

The world may well sorrow when a good man dies, for he is a rarity. Of how few it is said, when the word swiftly passes from friend to friend, "He is gone!"—as swilty passes from friend to friend, "He is gone!"—as was truly said of him whose name appears on this page, "he was a good man!" Few as is their number over whose grave the world reverently whispers this eulogy, of none could it be more fittingly uttered, than of him whose sudden decease has thrown a gloom over the circle of friendship in which he moved—over the church where his counsel and example were cherished—over the community in which for forth recent heads and the counsel and example were cherished—over the community in which for forth recent heads and the counsel and the cou the community in which for forty years he has honestly though unostentatiously passed his days. This is not the place, nor the time, so soon after our loss to dwell on the gentle virtues of the dead. It would be but to increase our selfish regrets for the absence of one, who on the gentle virtues of the dead. It would be but to increase our selfish regrets for the absence of one, who we are assurred, now enjoys the blissful fruits of a well-spent life. But we cannot refrain from referring to the high integrity, the stern conscientiousness, the liberal spirit, the Christian charity, the gentle piety of the departed. To the young—and the writer gratefully though sorrowfully records this trait—he was ever kind, sympathizing and helpful, many such—some of them perhaps now grown to manbood—mindful of his many kindnesses, will drop a tear upon his grave. His death was a fitting termination to his life. He laid down on the Sabbath Eve, and calmly passed away. Many friends noticed a remarkable attention on his part to the discourses preached on that day in the church of which from its origin he had been a member and officer—the Calvary Chuych. And it is affecting to remember that the last sermon to which he listened was one in which the firmness of the Christian's hope, and the triumph of the Christian's faith were beautifully set forth. "This hope we have as an anchor of the soul sure and steadfast?" were the last words that quivered on the lips and were the last words that quivered on the lips and soothed the dying spirit of this Christian believer; and we doubt not that this anchor on which he trusted through life, was broken but to allow him to drift into a haven of endless rest.

J. E. J.

The Presbytery of Alton will meet in the First Presbyterlan Church of Jerseyville, Ill., on the second Thursday of April, at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

Fourth Presbytery of Philadelphia stands adjourned to meet in the First Presbyterian Church, N. L., Philadelphia, (Buttonwood Street,) at 7½ o'clock, Tues-day evening, April 10th, 1860. T. J. Shepherd,

Third Presbytery of Philadelphia. The stated spring meeting will be held in the First Pres-by Grian Church of Darby, and will, be opened with a sermon by the Moderator on Tuesday, April 10th, at 7 By standing order of Presbytery, Sessional Records will be presented for review.

Presbytery of Wilmington.-The next stated meeting will be held in the First Church, Delaware City, commencing on Tuesday, April 3d, at 7½ o'clock, P. M. To be opened with a sermon by the Moderator, Rev. H. J. Gaylord. Sessional Records, Statistical Reports and Assessments are due at this meeting. JOHN W. MEARS,

Notice.-The Presbytery of Keokuk will meet in

Keokuk on the 2d Thursday (12th) of April, 1860, at 7 o'clock, P. M. G. C. BEAMAN, STATED CLERK The Presbytery of Lyons will meet at Clyde, on the 10th of April next, at 2 P. M. Statistical Reports should be presented at that meeting.

W. N. M. HARG, STATED CLERK. Lyons, March 9, 1860. The Presbytery of Harrisburg will meet in the First Presbyterian Church, of Harrisburg, on the evening of the second Tuesday in April next, at

half past seven o'clock. Notice .- The Philadelphia Education Society will hold its annual meeting in the Presbyterian House, 1331 Chestnut Street, on Tuesday, March 27, at 5 o'clock, P. M: The Board of Directors will hold their quarterly

meeting in the same place, an hour earlier, i. e., at o'clock, P. M. CHARLES BROWN, Cor. Szc'rr. March 19, 1860. The Treasurer of the Philadelphia Tract Society acknowledges the receipt of the following donations for the month of February:—
T. Esmonde Harper to constitute himself a Life Member, \$25; Cash, \$10; David Graham, \$5; Mrs. Elizabeth Lewis, Oakdale, Del. Co., \$5—John Rush, \$5— Charles Santee, \$5—Juo. O. James, \$2—R. K. Stewart, \$10—Olivet Presbyterian. Church, \$10—Charles Peneveyre \$5— Winthrop Cunningham, \$25—Church of the Nativity, \$25—Rev. H. A. Boardman, D. D., \$5—Samuel Laird, \$5. Miss Anna Greenleaf, to constitute Mrs.

Mary Gilbert an Honorary Life Member, \$50. George R. Kellogg, \$10. Mrs. J. M. Thomas, \$5. Mrs. Thomas sson, \$5. Isaac R. Smith, \$5. Charles Bennet \$2.50. James Bruen, \$5. J. R. Campbell, \$5. John W Thomas, \$5. A. R. Perkins, \$10. T. S. Dunham, \$2 We must urge the friends of Tract Distribution, and Home Missionary effort, to send their donations at once to the Tract House, 929 Chestnut St, care of Rev. T. S. Dunham, Gen'l Sundt. Phila. Tract Society, to Thomas A. Robinson, Secretary, 9 South Ninth Street, or to D. W. Prescott, Treasurer, 218 North Wharves.

Society, acknowledges the following receipts in January and February 1860:—
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Salona and Vicinity Bible Society Dauphin County Wayne Danville Female Carlisle Stroudsburg Female "An old Lady,"
Estate of Abraham Miller, per A. W. Miller and John W. Curtis. Executors

During January and February the Society languages, viz.:—English, French, German, Spanish, Welsh, Danish, Gaelic, Chinese, Italian, Hebrew, and Bible House and Depository, corner of Walnut and Seventh Streets, Philadelphia. JOHN P. RHOADS, AGENT.

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