American Presbyterian and Genesee Evangelist.

Genesee Grangelist.

THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1860.

JOHN W. MEARS, EDITOR.

GEORGE DUFFIELD, JR. HENRY DARLING.

UNION OF PRESBYTERIANS.

The great number of fragmentary bodies into which the Presbyterian family is divided, and the hibited in the denomination, have long been matters of reproach in the eyes of those disaffected not content with isolated church-sessions, Presbythough held by us to be valuable, and always kept speak then. One said: in view as an ultimate end, is not regarded as bind us to those who seriously differ from us in have filled us with joy." tenance what we regard as important errors, we and practice, than on those of church-polity. is to be left undone; but the overrating of the latter at the expense of the former, appears to us nothing less than rank Phariseeism.

Nevertheless division, in itself considered, is calamitous and contrary to the essential tendencies of true religion. For our own part we are weary clesiastical Union. of the divisions in the great Presbyterian family and we hail with delight any special indications of the union spirit among its scattered portions. The thing can be found in ecclesiastical history like our signs of the times are such that we are brought Union; we have perfect unanimity on both sides. slmost to the welcome conclusion that the opposite Every other Union had left fragments behind tendency has reached its height; that the tide is some nearly half their numbers; but we shall leave about to turn; that the providential purposes contemplated in these divisions are approaching com- the best possible celebration here of the Tri-centepletion, and that, one by one, the breaches will nary of the Scottish Reformation. be healed, and that, in place of the ten or a dozen distinct organizations, now existing, we shall, ere byterian body uniting with them at an early day. long, have an approximation to unity, presenting He referred to the Established Church, whose a spectacle of grandeur, strength, and influence, people, he said, entertained this expectation. Duunsurpassed in evangelical Christendom.

in our own country a recent experiment at union, not to have been heard since the disruption of 1843. sembly having only held its second session the the despest interest. an actual esprit du corps seems, in this short period, form of experience and activity. character of the other bodies.

praiseworthy work of union in these provinces. United Presbyterian churches of Canada respecing has been manifested in the discussions. The since last Assembly nine new laborers. United Synod at its recent meeting, proposed some amendments to the basis of union which had been any action of dissent by constitutional order and honorable to God. the received principles of the united body.

This amendment, we are informed. "was well received by the Committee of the United Synod, the body itself having adjourned, and it is thought

the mother churches in Scotland and Ireland will are interruptions, because it demands time and probably be present at the celebration of the auspi- energy which they grudge from their worldly cious event, as well as from Presbyterian churches occupations. Already they are overwhelmed in the United States, and we hope that the ga- with engagements. If they should now turn thering will take place in Toronto."

We are not informed whether the has recently occurred in Nova Scotia, which must, the family. Sometimes, indeed, they cannot the negotiations now on hand. We refer to the strength to business, or to the cares of the house. union just decided upon by the two corresponding They will not allow the entrance into their

decision was reached at a conference, held at Pictou, N. S., on the 24th ult. We wish our space permitted us to give the entire letter of an eyewitness of the proceedings, as it appears in the Canada papers. The spirit which prevailed was delightful-nay heavenly. The Free Church Synod were carried from their place of meeting in New Glasgow by steamboat to Pictou, where the United Synod was in session. On their arrival, says the letter just referred to:

The wharf was crowded with members of the Pictou Synod, waiting to welcome their brethren from New Glasgow. Each Free Church minister and elder as he stepped ashore took the arm of a Presbyterian brother and proceeded to the church. after which all partook of tea. The Committee on Union then met for an hour. At half-past seven seeming tendency to division and subdivision ex- o'clock the two Synods and a large congregation met in Prince Street Church.

It was here stated that both Synods had unani mously approved of the action of the joint comtowards us. But the truth is, it is because Pres- mittees as well as of the Basis, and it is now agreed byterianism sims at outward unity; because it is to consummate the Union on the 4th of October.

All difficulty in regard to the union of their two teries, and Synods, but seeks to unite all in one theological seminaries had been removed. After comprehensive, representative body, or General these statements, the meeting appears to have been Assembly, that these divisions become apparent. thrown open for remarks, and a gush of tender, A tendency to union, no less than to division, holy, hopeful, almost enraptured feeling seemed must therefore be acceded to us. In regard to poured into the heart of every speaker. One who our divisions, they may be accounted for, in part, was called upon to take a part, Rev. Mr. Sedg-From the fact, that mere outward church-unity, wick, responded that his breast was too full to

"I see to-night such joy in every countenance equally important with purity of doctrine, or cor- and brotherly love in every eye that a tide of gladrectness of practice. Wherever such unity would ness rolls in on my own heart, causing me to exclaim. The Lord has done great things for us which

doctrine or practice, so that our relations would Rev. P. G. McGregor said that no one could place us in a false position, and cause us to coun- have seen the steamer approaching the wharf with her precious cargo that evening without a thrill of delight. Though the George McKenzie were are not restrained by an excessive regard for out to become a wreck to-morrow, she has now done a ward unity from drawing asunder into isolated service which gives her a name in the history of bodies. The truth is, while we shrink from In- Nova Scotia. The great Revival of the 16th cendependency as a final condition, we have a con- tury was attended with bloodshed and crowned with science far more tender on matters of doctrine martyrdom. The Reformation was a true and great Revival, but its age was one of strife and tumult and division. The great Revival of the 19th The one are to us as judgment and mercy, the century comes gently upon us like healing and weightier matters of the law, the other as the refreshing showers, leading us to union and comtithing of anise and cummin. Neither of them munion in serving our Lord Jesus Christ and promoting his glory.

Another said: Reference had been made to the George Mc Kenzie; and it was worthy of remark that while steam had been applied to a great many purposes. this was the first time it had been applied to Ec-

Rev. Mr. Bayne could recollect 1820 when the Burghers and Antiburghers of Scotland united. That was an important event in Scotland: but nowith the Saviour's prayer. This Union will be

Another spoke of the prospect of a third Presring these exercises a profound devotional feeling What are the facts in the case? First we have pervaded the audience, and such singing is said in what is properly called the United Presbyterian A building is to be erected for the Union service church. We say experiment; yet in spite of the in Pictou capable of containing three thousand very recent consummation of the union, the Aspersons, and the occasion will doubtless be one of

present spring, everything wears the appearance. We do not wonder at the clevated tone of these of maturity and fixedness. The friction, if there preliminary proceedings. There is something in be any, between the component elements is trifling; the very act of union which liberalizes and ennodistinctive characteristics are not so prominent as bles the entire man. The whole body is brought to destroy, or mar the general aspect of unity, and nearer to Christ, and elevated to a higher plat-

to have developed itself in the body. The im- Our readers may already be aware of the union pression which their Assembly made upon us in a of Presbyterians which has taken place in Austrabrief visit we paid to it, was eminently favourable. Ilia. This movement embraces 52 ministers with We saw what appeared to us a united body of congregations, belonging to the Free, the Estastrong-minded, zealous, Christian men, aiming with blished and the United Presbyterian Churches, singleness of purpose at the extension of God's and was consummated on the 7th of April last. kingdom upon earth. The discussion on foreign The united body takes the name of the "Presbytemissions, to which we listened, was marked with rian Church of Victoria." Three or four Free good sense, and was creditable to the heads and Church men refuse to join the Union, and claim hearts of the speakers. Our readers would per- to be the Free Church of the colony, but the haps like to recall the extent of this attempt at | Church at home refused to recognise their repreunion. It comprises the Associate Presey- sentative, their object being to discourage the TERIAN SYNOD and the ASSOCIATE REFORMED formation of "small splinters," in the event of SYNOD, EAST, and the A. R. SYNOD, WEST. further union taking place in the coldnics. We The A. R. Synod, South, did not come into the are happy to learn that the union has resulted movement on account of the decidedly anti-slavery auspiciously, and that great activity of spirit has been manifested by the new body. In the first The great success of this attempt must be en- year of their existence, twenty-nine congregations couraging to all friends of union among Presby- were engaged in church-building operations. Calls from different parts of the country have been laid Turning now to Canada, and Nova Scotia, we on the table of the Presbyteries. Five additional find that great progress has been made in the congregations were soon added after the union was formed. Altogether there is an increase of nearly The two Synods of the Free Presbyterian, and the twenty congregations since that event. In the number of ministers, and in Sabbath attendance, tively, have had the terms of union under con- this Church is already the largest in the colony. sideration for a year or more, and the kindest feel. | The Committee have been able to send to Victoria

Our article has already extended beyond its proposed length, but we trust the intrinsic imagreed upon by the Free Church, on the subject portance of the subject will secure an attentive of the magistracy, which seems to be the only perusal. We think the indications are that the matter at issue between the bodies. A committee | tide is turning in favor of union among Presbyte of the Synod brought the basis, with the amend- rians, and we rejoice to believe it is so. There ed article, to the Free Synod in session at the is no need of haste; Providence cannot be outrun same time; but the latter body refused to agree to in this matter; valuable principles must not be the alterations, and subsequently adopted resolu- obscured or sacrificed. Union at such a price is tions denying the right of magistrates to interfere mere mockery, and will only cause fresh compliwith the free ecclesiastical action of the Church; cations and end in more hopeless ruptures. Let affirming that unanimity of sentiment as to the each branch of the church vigorously develop its action of the magistrate on the points at issue is own resources, and work in the line of its own not regarded as a condition of union, but that the peculiar mission, and when the time comes for Synod expect that a minority shall be guided in union, it will be effective, enduring, profitable and

NOT BY BREAD ALONE.

Carnal men are short-sighted. They expect that the union may be consummated during the to live by bread alone. They see a prospect of present year. In order to accomplish this work a success in life only in the worldly means and ob special meeting of the United Presbyterian Synod | jects at their command. A horse is their confiis needed, and if that body gives its assent, it is dence for safety; numbers, accourrements, disciproposed that the formal union of the two bodies | pline are the grounds of their hope for victory. take place on the 20th December, the anniversary By unwearied diligence, by keeping their powof the first Assembly of the Reformed Scottish ers of body and mind on the rack, by carefullylaid schemes, they calculate to succeed. Re-The Toronto paper goes on to say, "Deputies from | ligion is an offence to them, because its duties aside to some wholly new and diverse occupation oposed for even a small portion of their time, their special meeting of the United Synod has been, or business would inevitably suffer. Their success is expected to be called, and the union, therefore, would be imperilled. They really have not must still be considered uncertain. But an event time to read their Bible, or pray in secret or in we think, have the effect to diminish the scruples give up the whole of the Sabbath to religious of such as may be hesitating in the Canadian purposes. They expect to live by bread alone. Synod, and hasten the auspicious termination of to succeed by the exclusive application of their

operation in human affairs besides those upon which they are acting, the neglect of which will observed as a formal thing," and 2d, that table in the wilderness.

for the restraints of religion. In order to sucter how pressing his business engagements, or how precious his time, he must come to a dead entire 24 hours. And this simply in order to succeed. Only by this method can he preserve the physical strength, the composure of nerves. and the mental clearness necessary to the successful discharge of his duties. Here plainly his strength, as a worldly man seeking worldly ends, is to sit still. He lives not by bread alone. He succeeds not by activity, diligence, or high-strung energy alone, but by this graof his creatures.

And the same rule holds for the daily duties of the Christian in the closet and the family. It is a delusion to consider secret and family worship as interruptions, or to grudge the time they take from our household cares and business engagements. Rather should we guard the time appropriated to these exercises with chosen as before, with a single change of one Presjealous care, and repel the encroachments of byterian for another; but among the Vice-Presibusiness upon it. They are the best possible preparations for meeting those cares and enus with inward strength to bear life's burdens, they forearm us against surprises of temptation and unwise bursts of passion, they bring order and an elevated purpose into the tangled course of our affairs, they save us from being overwhelmed and drifted helplessly along upon a worldly desire, and send us forth collected and conscious, as the servants of God, to work, not in vain, in the accomplishment of his plans. easily and efficiently who thus provides for the religious element of his daily life? Who does not believe that the affairs of the household will be carried on with less friction if introduced by the calming exercises of family worship? Who, in the lowest estimate of the uses of religious exercises, will count the time spent less truly than to his spiritual.

RELATIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH TO THE WORK OF HOME MISSIONS.

Under this heading the General Assembly's the Secretary expressed it, to "lay down their life Commission of Investigation, appointed at Wilmington in 1859 present their report to the mington, in 1859, present their report to the churches. Including the appendix, it covers a few of their Reformed Butch brethren. its Home Missionary affairs are conducted. And given, showing that its main supporters continued the conviction has become wide-spread among our to be Presbyterian. churches that, in this respect, we were suffering of all our worldly goods; the principles upon which they were based are noble and Christian. But mutual confidence was necessary in carrying them out. Once let this be undermined—once let denominational zeal carry either one of the parties beyond what was deferential and courtcous to the other, and the harmonions and profitable working of the plan is at an end.

We feel that we have been damaged. The vital question of the extension of our church in our own country, has been thrown back upon us. Shall we continue laboring in the manner in which we have been? Shall we expend large sums annually in the work of Home Missions, through a channel which brings us no encouraging returns, which seems to add nothing year after year to our strength, and which is a constant source of complaint and disquiet in the missionary fields of our church? At this important period of our history, we need the light of a full, calm discussion, illuminating the present and the future by an investigation of the past, and enabling the church to take the important steps proposed, with the fullest conviction of their justness and necessity.

As the Report tells its own story, we shall do little more than condense or extract for our readers its essential portions, adding such remarks as may be necessary to keep up the connection. After a brief glance at the early Home Missionary operations of the Presbyterian body, which dates back as far as 1738, and which, in 1818, resulted in the formation of a Board of Missions, the same which is now in operation in the Old School Church, it proceeds to the history of the American Home Missionary Society. It seems that the original organization was formed by a Convention of Delegates from 10 Missionary Societies in the

Dutch; the latter being comparatively few. It continued so until the close of the third year, when the number of missionaries had arisen to

It was in this posture of affairs, that movements

prove calamitous even to their worldly welfare; that there is a word proceeding out of the their own consent, nor "impeded that there is a word proceeding out of the their own consent, nor "impeded that the greatest achievements in military and local societies now existing were not to be supenals, in statesmanship, in science, in mechanics, seded without their own consent, nor "impeded that the greatest achievements in military and local societies now existing were not to be supenals, in statesmanship, in science, in mechanics, seded without their own consent, nor "impeded that the greatest achievements in military and local societies now existing were not to be supenals, in statesmanship, in science, in mechanics, seded without their own consent, nor "impeded to be supenals, in statesmanship, in science, in mechanics, seded without their own consent, nor "impeded to be supenals, in statesmanship, in science, in mechanics, seded without their own consent, nor "impeded to be supenals, in statesmanship, in science, in mechanics, seded without their own consent, nor "impeded to be supenals, in statesmanship, in science, in mechanics, seded without their own consent, nor "impeded to be supenals, in statesmanship, in science, in mechanics, seded without their own consent, nor "impeded to be supenals, in statesmanship, in science, in mechanics, seded without their own consent, nor "impeded to be supenals, in statesmanship, in science, in mechanics, seded without their own consent, nor "impeded to be supenals, in statesmanship, in science, in mechanics, seded without their own consent, nor "impeded to be supenals, in statesmanship, in science, in mechanics, seded to be supenals, in statesmanship, in science, in mechanics, seded to be supenals, in statesmanship, in science, in mechanics, seded to be supenals, in science, in scienc mouth of God which could rob their hard- in their operations;" and a committee was ap- and fine arts, and in literature, had been accomearned bread of nutriment, or could spread a pointed to draft the form of a constitution, and onfer on the subject with the United Domestic Missionary Society. Subsequently, however, at Man cannot live by bread alone; he cannot the same meeting, the althusative was distinctly succeed by labor and diligence alone. There is presented, whether a new Society should be formed, one other thing necessary, and that is a regard and the United Society invited to become its auxiliary; or "that Society invited to become the national Society, modifying its constitution to suit cess. man must keep the Sabbath. It is an the case." It was agreed that the latter course imperative demand of nature, especially upon should be adopted, and that, as a preliminary step, the overtasked man of civilized countries, that the Executive Committee should be requested to he should rest one day out of seven. No mat- convene a more general meeting of the friends of vealed. missions. The more general meeting was convened accordingly. It met in the Brick Church session-room, on the tenth of May, 1826. The Expause, and suffer every thing to lie over for an ecutive Committee, having previously prepared entire 24 hours. And this simply in order to the form of a constitution, which was no other than their own, with slight modifications, consisting chiefly in details and in the change of name, presented it to the Convention for their approval, as the basis of the contemplated Society. It was read and approved, article by article; and the evening a spirited re-union of old graduates was Convention then resolved to recommend to the held, at which many short, pithy speeches were United Domestic Missionary Society, "to adopt | made. the same, and become the American Home Missionary Society." Two days later, the Society held its annual meeting, and, after the presentation cious word of a Deity, careful for the true needs and adoption of its annual report, took up the recommendation of the Convention, and thereupon resolved. "that the recommendation be adopted, and that the United Domestic Missionary Society do now become the Missionary Society." A resolution was added, that the life-

dents and Directors were introduced a considerable | number of gentlemen from New England. This we believe to be a true and impartial narrative of gagements. They are the means of supplying the origin of the American Home Missionary Two or three things here deserve to be noticed. First; that this Society, as constituted in 1826, was not a newly-created institution, but a modification of the pre-existing United Domestic Missionary Society. Second that the United Domestic Missionary Society did not give way for, torrent of engagements, they cool the fever of or affiliate itself to, the American Home Missionary Society, but became that Society by a simple change of its Constitution according to its own constitutional provisions. Third; that the friends of Home Missions in New England followed their Who does not believe that one will work more own preference, after long deliberation, in requestexisting and already flourishing Society, rather than attempting the organization of a new one. Fourth: it should be noticed further, that this Society, which had been in existence four years, and had attained to an annual income of nearly \$12,000, and had on its list 148 churches and 127 missionaries; which had already excited the admiration of the country for its zeal and success in them as lost, or will not rather regard it as and had called forth, in one instance, a donation truly economized? Man shall not live by bread of fifty guineas from the Secretary of a foreign alone. The neglect of the word of God is de-Hone Missionary Society passed its whole work, trimental to his physical and business life, no with all its prestige and its list of contributors and Fifth: nor should it be overlooked, in the present posture of our Home Missionary affairs, that, glad as they were, no doubt, to welcome their New Eogland brethren, with all their prospective zeal and liberality, and to make provision for their reception by modifications of their Constitution, or even, as

far, were almost exclusively Presbyterians, with a space of 48 closely printed octave pages. This space of 48 closely printed octave pages. This fulness, however, is due to the subjects treated, but slowly into a hearty to-operation with the so- Sent Falls.

Influence of the Christian Ethics on the Fine sionary Affairs. The most vital interests of a very full table of contributions for the first 6 years denomination, are involved in the manner in which of the society's existence, as thus constituted, is

During the first four years, with perhaps one grievous loss and injury. Indeed the tardiness of exception, neither Massachusetts nor Connecticut our growth as a denomination begins to be ascribed, | contributed in any year to this Society a sum as in great part, to the unsatisfactory working of our large as three thousand dollars, while the single State of New York gave from fifteen to sixteen chosen methods of Home Missionary action. These thousand per annum; and, during the fifth and methods have been dear to us; our separate ex- sixth, while all New England gave only from sixistence is in part due to our attachment to them; teen to eighteen thousand, the whole income of for them, we, as a denomination, suffered the loss the Society was from forty-eight to forty-nine thousand, and the single State of New York gave of that more than twenty-five thousand. After this time, however, the receipts from New

England, especially from Massachusetts, rapidly increased, and the balance was soon turned in that

We shall continue our extracts next week.

HAMILTON COLLEGE.

were onened on Sabbath afternoon with the an- The fall term opens on Thursday, September 13. nual sermon of President Fisher to the gradu- The day preceding is devoted to entrance examinating class. His theme was the Characteristics of ation. the Gospel as the Great Scheme of Human Elevation, and its contrast with all schemes of mere human origin. He spoke of the spirit or life REV. R. G. WILDER AND THE KOLAPOOR of the gospel,—its truths, such as a personal God, the creation of man in his image, the fall, the scheme of recovery and the influence of the last annual meeting of the American Board, which Holy Spirit, and finally the means of influence was held in this city, that the Prudential Comit devises, or the organization of the Christian mittee for various reasons, recommended the dis-Church, the institution of the ministry, and so continuance of the Kolapoor Mission with which on. In conclusion he spoke of opposite schemes; Rev. Mr. Wilder and lady had been connected naturalism, which denies the depravity of man, Mr. Wilder, who was present, made an earnest and and hence the necessity of an atonement; cul- able remonstrance against this recommendation ture and art in leading man back to God; and but without effect. The mission was discontinued the discovery, arrangement, and application of by act of the Board. The missionary and his wife, the principles of political economy for the re- however, are devotedly attached to the field in which covery of the race. This is a very meagre out- they have been the only laborers, and where they line of an able discourse. In the evening the have had encouraging prospects of success. The Society of Christian Research were addressed mission house also in the city of Kolapoor, was by the Rev. Mr. Edwards, of Rochester, on the built with the private funds of Mr. Wilder and questions. What shall we do with life? How his numerous and influential friends in that porshall we make the most of life?

ler, of Utica, N. Y. began to be made among our brethren in New Phoenix and Union Societies delivered their va- case:-England towards a national society for domestic ledictories. The first was addressed by C. W. missions, with which they might co-operate. An Young, Marion, N. Withe second by Samuel tee to whom it was referred, brought in the followecclesiastical council had been convened in BosDe Witt Westfall, Lyons, N. Y. In the aftering, which was adopted by the Presbytery: ance with a request from the Executive Committee noon the Chi Psi Society was addressed by Rev. Whereas, From long and intimate acquaintance of the United Domestic Missionary Society," for the purpose of ordaining several young men, who were about to go to the Western States and territories as missionaries of that Society. It was among the friends of missions assolubled on that occasion, that the first movement for such a society in several ways. His oration was racy and human for our Lord Jesus Christ, to express our sympanics of the Lixentee Committee of Missionary Society, was addressed by Rev.

Whereas, From long and Intimate acquamentee of some of us with the Rev. R. G. Wilder, and in view of his present circumstances, and his earnest desire to return to the missionary field, we feel it to be a matter of justice to him and to the cause of our Lord Jesus Christ, to express our sympanics of the Lixentee Committee of Miswaukee. His theme was, of some of us with the Rev. R. G. Wilder, and in view of his present circumstances, and his earnest desire to return to the missionary field, we feel it to be a matter of justice to him and to the cause of our Lord Jesus Christ, to express our sympaseems to have been made in that quarter. The morous, and abounded in gems of thought and thies and sentiments; therefore, next day a meeting was held at Dr. Wisner's beauty of expression On the same occasion 1. Resolved, That we have implicit confidence study, to deliberate on the subject. A committee was appointed, and a Convention of New England men called to meet in Boston, in the month of New York City. It was full of imagery, union just decided upon by the two corresponding telling wit, and practical suggestions. In fidelity while in the service of the A. B. C. F. M., bodies of Presbyterians—the Free Church and union just decided upon by the two corresponding telling wit, and practical suggestions. In fidelity while in the service of the A. B. C. F. M., subject was freely and fully discussed, the desira-

American Eresbuterian the United Presbyterian in that country. This it is possible some other principle may be in bleness of such a society manimously declared, dressed by Mr. Whipple, of Boston. His theme decision was a fundamental, was "The Position and Influence of Young level and the Presbyterian in that country. This is possible some other principles agreed upon as fundamental, was "The Position and Influence of Young level and the Presbyterian in that country. This is possible some other principles agreed upon as fundamental, was "The Position and Influence of Young level and the Presbyterian in that country is best of the principle agreed upon as fundamental, was "The Position and Influence of Young level and the Presbyterian in that country is the Presbyterian in the Presbyterian in that country is the Presbyterian in the Presbyte plished by men usually not beyond thirty-six vears of age. His address was one of the best from his able pen. On the same occasion, also, poem was pronounced by Mr. Anson G. Chester, of Buffalo. His theme was. "The Gods." which carried us over the mythology of the ancients, and showed us also that the moderns were not without their divinities even in countries where the only true and living God is re-

> Wednesday afternoon the Alumni listened to an able address from Prof. Dwight, LL. D., of Columbia College, on the Relations of the Professions The Rev. Arthur L. Pierson, of West Winstead Ct., also delivered a very beautiful poem which carried us into dream-land till we forgot ourselves in listening to the charms of the singer. In the

Thursday was commencement-day. Addresses were delivered by the members of the graduating class, to the number of 17, and the following de-

A. B. IN COURSE. - William Harrison Beach Seneca, Falls; Reuben Saxton Bingham, Clinton; Arba Brookins, Vernon; Samuel Stewart Ellsworth, Penn Yan; Charles H. Kelsey, Sauquoit; members and life-directors of the old organization John Reese Lewis, Deerfield; Samuel Miller. be now recognized as having the same relations to Clinton: Milton Harlow Northrup, Canastota the new; and, the Society proceeding to the elec- Theodore Strong Pond, New York; Isaac Platt tion of officers, the same Executive Committee was Powell, Clinton; John S. Sheppard, Penn Yan; Comfort Israel Slack, Mexico; Birdsey Bronson Wade, Buffalo; George M. Weaver, Deerfield; Samuel DeWitt Westfall, Lyons; Conway Wing Young, Marion; Thomas Kingsley Young, Marion. HONORARY D. D.—Rev. John Brown Johnston, of Glasgow, Scotland; Rev. Samuel T. Seelye, of Albany, N. Y.; Rev. Isaac Brayton, of Water-

> HONORARY LL. D.—Professor Asa Gray, M. D., of Harvard College; Hon. Henry Allen Foster, of Rome, N. Y. Honorary A. M .- Judge Lewis Kingsley, of Norwich, Chenango Co.

HONORARY A. B.—Aaron Winthrop Kellogg, of Vienna; Charles Edward Robinson, of Au-A. M. IN COURSE .- Rev. Charles Jerome, Ellicottville; Arthur Fenner Dexter, Providence,

R. I.; Morris A. Bennett, Winons, Minn.; Rev. Herrick Johnson, Troy; Rev. Arthur T. Pierson, West Winsted, Conn.; Rev. James A. Skinner. Union Square; Rev. Henry M. Hurd, Princeton; Rev. A. R. Warner, Vernon Centre; A. N. Brockway, Clinton; David G. Jackson, La Favette. PRIZES AWARDED.

The following is a statement of the prizes warded for the year 1859-'60.

Clark Prize in Oratory.—" Memory a Retrioutive Power;" John R. Lewis, Deerfield .warded by the Faculty. Underwood Prizes in Chemistry.-1, Charles Kelsey, Sanquoit. 2, William H. Beach, Seneca

Falls. Awarded by Prof. Mather, and Rev. Jas. A. Skinner. Kellogg Prizes in Classical Literature-1, Chas. M. Davis, Sounett; 2, J. Sanford, Milwaukee, Wis. Awarded by President Champlin and Professor Foster, of Waterville College, Me.
Prizes in Mathematics—1, Charles L. Bucking

ham, Oriskany Falls; 2, Henry Ward, Jr., La Fargeville. Awarded by Prof. Root, and Dr Peters, of Hamilton College. In English Composition-Senior Class: "Truth

Arts"—Milton H. Northrup, Canastota. Junior Class: "Gesture, an Art of Expression Frank B. Willard, Troy. "Æschylus' Clytemnestra and Shakspeare's

Lady Macbeth "-Chas. M. Davis, Sennett. Sophomore Class: "The Marseillaise, its Origin Structure, and Effect"-John McLean, Vernon

English Lexicography"-Henry Ward, De

Freshman Class: "The Good and Evil of Trans ations"-Wm. N. Page, West Bloomfield. "Palestine, its Geography and Commercial Relations"—Horace W. Fowler, Utica. The Essay Prizes were awarded by two Com-

Hon. Henry P. Norton, John N. Pomeroy, Esq. Rev. Francis F. Ellinwood, of Rochester. Hon. T. M. Pomeroy, Rev. Charles Hawley,

Rev. Henry Fowler, of Auburn. A bright day evidently has Hamilton College in the future. Already over \$60,000 have been made available to the Institution toward her endowment. Twenty-five students have been ad-This has been commencement week in this is, that the Freshman class will number at the institution:-Literary Carnival. The exercises opening of next term, not less than 50 students.

Clinton, July 20, 1860.

It will be remembered by those who attended the tion of India, and forms a convenient rallving-

Monday evening was devoted to prize speak- place for the mission. For these reasons, Mr. and state of New York, who met at the Brick Church | ing by the three lower classes, which resulted | Mrs. Wilder purpose to return and cultivate the in New York City, on the 10th of May 1822, and as follows: In the Junior Class, first prize to field independently. While we do not design to organized the UNITED DOMESTIC MISSIONARY Albert Lucas Childs, Waterloo, N. Y.; second call in question the policy of the American Board Society. Though the society was designed to be to Harrison Hoyt, of La Fayette, N. Y. In in discontinuing this mission, we can freely reco-operative, it was composed, in the first instance, the Sophomore Class the first prize was awarded | joice that these two earnest and capable laborers almost exclusively of Presbyterians and Reformed to Charles Levi Buckingham, of Oriskany Falls, are likely to return and kindle anew the extinct N. Y.; second to Henry Ward, of Deposit, fires of gospel light and love in the dark territory N. Y. In the Freshman Class the first prize of Kolapoor, and we hope God will raise up for was awarded to Austin Knapp Hoyt. La Fay. them efficient and liberal friends, as far as ne-121, and the receipts to \$11,262. The report ette, N. Y.; second to Horace Webster Fow- cessary, in accomplishing this end. We give below the Action of Champlain Presbytery, the Pres-Tuesday morning the retiring officers of the bytery with which Mr. Wilder is connected, in the

"After a full hearing of the case," the Commit-

crease in our home churches, the true spirit of DOMESTIC MISSIONS IN OUR ASSEMBLY. Christian missions.

2. Resolved, That we consider him possessed

leave the foreign field, where he had labored with \$28,029.95, as reported last week. great success, and to which he was ardently attached.

3. Resolved, That as Brother Wilder's health is now so far restored that he deems it safe, and is earnestly desirous to return to Kolapoor; and being already familiar with the Mahratta language, we consider it very desirable that the way may be opened to secure this important object.

4. Resolved, That we will cheerfully assist him ourselves, and we cordially commend him to all whose hearts the Lord may incline to aid him with their prayers and contributions. A true extract from the minutes.

STEPHEN H. WILLIAMS,

Stated Clerk. Chateaugay, June 20th, 1860.

THE LATE DR. HOUGHTON. The following, which we take from the columns readers generally.

was born to the energetic and self-reliant experiences of the majority of our New England youth. If we mistake not, he owed much of his early religious impressions to the instructions of a very intelligent and pious mother, who has precede him but a few months to the grave. She lived to see her instructions crowned by the success of her children in various useful and responsible positions. A sister of Dr. Houghton was, until her marriage, a principal teacher at Le Roy University, and the extensive printing house of a brother at Cambridge, is unrivalled for the elegance of its letter-press.

The deceased was a graduate of Vermont University, and a fellow-student with Prof. G. W. T. Shedd, Hon. H. J. Raymond, Alex. Mann, J. R. Spalding, and others; and though of a Congregational family, he was at first connected with the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church.— Of the precise time (we think it was 1840,) of his coming to Western New York we are not informed, though we have heard him refer incidentally to his then loaning a dollar to one of the above named, now at the head of a prosperous journal, to enable him to prosecute his journey from Syracuse home. After preaching for a time he became a professor in the College at Lima, N. Y., and devoted himself chiefly to the business of en dowing that institution, and in its successful prosecution he formed an extensive acquaintance in Western New York. He gave to this institution the severest labors both of body and mind, and its good reputation was never a matter of unconcern to him, though later, owing to differences of opinion with regard to its management, he genenected himself with the Presbyterian Church.

rously resigned his position, and eventually con-After becoming connected with our Church, he labored for a time in Mendon, and afterwards at East Pembroke, in Genesee county. In the latter town he gathered a prosperous church, and in the cause of education. A fine church and academy were built, toward which he contributed liberally in time and money. "The Houghton Library" is a creditable collection for any similar community. When, in 1856, he relinquished his charge to take the editorial control of the Genesee Evangelist (then published at Rochester,) he bore away cherished testimonials of his people

The Genesce Evangelist, though a most useful and always well-conducted sheet, was published at a considerable pecuniary sacrifice by its devoted and enterprising proprietor, Elder Frederick Starr Through the agency of Dr. Houghton, and by the consent of Synod, it was at length consolidated (in the fall of 1857,) with the American Presbyterian of Philadelphia, and Dr. Houghton be came the principal conductor of the united paper, at which post he continued up to the time of his

THE LATE LIEUT. GEORGE P. WELSH. We find in one of the York, Pa., papers an account of the funeral of this estimable young officer of the Navy, which took place on the 18th of June at that borough. He was the son of Henry Welsh. Esq., president of the Board of Trustees of the York Presbyterian Church, and formerly Naval Officer in this city, and a brother of W. H. Welsh, Esq., late Speaker of the Senate of this State. As a matter of interest to his bereaved friends in that section of the country, and in this city, we subjoin a part of Rev. Mr. Street's address at the

funeral:-Lieutenant George P. Welsh, whose remains we are about to entomb, was born on the 26th day of the service of his country. When sixteem years of age he entered the United States Navy; at the age of twenty two he received his warrant as a REVIEW, edited by Chas. Hodge, D. D., July his commission as Lieutenant, which he held up Chestnut St. Contents: I. The Bible its own U. S. Frigate Sabine, at Aspinwall, he was attacked with congestive fever, and after a few days' illness, died on the 26th of April, aged thirty-six years the Eldership. IV. Sir W. Hamilton's philo-

and one month. He was universally known as a kind man-an affectionate son, brother, husband, father—a staunch friend-a fearless officer-a true patriot-and a high-minded, noble gentleman, the soul of honor and integrity. His qualities of mind and heart were of the highest order, and they were such as not only drew to him his intimate friends, but won for him the unbounded regard of all who came in No. 2. July, 1860. The net profits to be apcontact with him. Every trait of character which we regard as noble, manly, generous, and true, he possessed in the highest degree. At the call of duty he was ever ready. He never shrunk from any peril—never avoided any exposure—never hesitated at any sacrifice. As a boy he gave himself to his country, and his after life was spent in her service. He guarded her name—he fought her battles—he perilled his life for her sake, and at last laid down that life, just as he reached a ripe manhood, while engaged in her duties. Next by Dr. Baird. We learn from this article that country is the noblest death; and upon the altar has been sold to relieve the wants of his peohim down to die-a true man, a true American. Though the associations that surrounded him were not such, perhaps, as were calculated to promote a sons from starving, and as often redeemed by high degree of piety, I am assured he was not forgetful of his relation to God. He was in the habit of studying that book which is the chart to the heavenly world—the polar star in the darkness of and not without value; the mechanical executhe thickest night—and we may well believe that tion is tasteful. Among the contributors we its blessed teachings were not lost upon such a find the names of Rev. Dr. Wallace and Rev. mind as he possessed. When just attacked with John Patton. the disease which terminated his life, he thought he would die, and with a full consciousness of this he would die, and with a full consciousness of this said to a friend by his side, "I am ready to go." He spoke as a man would speak who had settled his accounts with God, and as a man who felt as ready to comply with the orders from the King of Kings, as those from the earthly authority he was a sit was and is." Published by Littlell, Son &

NEW WORKS. The Presbyterian Publication Committee are

bout to issue the Presbyterian Manual, by Rev.

old Italian work by one Aonio Paleario, who was formularies of the Westminster Divines and witburnt by the Inquisition, at Rome, in the 16th nessed by the United Presbyterian Church. century for holding that man is justified by faith Edited by Thomas H. Beveridge. Vol. XIX. alone. The work was condemned and proscribed No. 2. July, 1860. Though more than double

The type-setters made us do injustice to our church in regard to this important branch of beof rare qualifications for the missionary enterprise, nevolent operations to the amount of \$70,000. and regret that impaired health obliges him to Our contributions are \$98,029.95, instead of

THE MODERATOR'S SERMON.

MESSES. EDITORS:-Please allow me space in your paper to say that the money subscribed at Pittsburgh has been sufficient to print 1,500 copies of the Moderator's sermon, and to forward them free of expense to the subscribers. The cost of the sermon, including wrapping, postage, and every expense, will be a little more than the calculation made, but this is readily arranged by reducing the namber pro rata, so that the subscribers for 100 will receive sav about 75, and others in proportion.

The delay in issuing the sermon, and also the July number of the Review, is owing to the fact that the whole number had to be printed after the meeting of the Assembly. Three ar. ticles we derived from the Assembly. Besides. of the last Evangelist, furnishes some additional Dr. Patterson was not apprized of the action facts of the life of our late associate, which will be of the informal meeting of Commissioners, and interesting to his bereaved friends and to our was not expecting to publish the sermon. Delay occurred in this way, and in sending, at a Dr. Houghton was a native of Vermont, and very late hour, the proofs to Chicago. It was thought better, on the whole, to delay the number than to let any of the Assembly matter go over until October.

BENJ. J. WALLACE.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

THE SAND HILLS OF JUTLAND, by Hans Christian Andersen, author of the "Improvisatore," etc. Boston: Ticknor & Fields, MDCCCLX. 12mo., pp., 267. This is a collection of choice tales by the inimitable Scandinavian story teller Andersen. The wild and desolate landscape of the north of Europe, and all the peculiarities in manners and customs of the inhabitants, are reproduced with the fidelity and finish of a Flemish painting. There is, however, an excess of the marvellous

mechanical execution of the book is admirable. For sale by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philada. ECHOES OF EUROPE, OR WORD PICTURES OF TRAVEL, by E. K. Washington Philadelphia: James Challen & Son, No. 25 South 6th st. 8vo. 697 This is an agreeable book of European Travel over the usual routes. The style is animated and the author's viewe interesting. On the well trodden field which he has traversed, there is, of course, but little opportunity for discovery, yet the book is far from being a mere repetition of others' experiences. It is got up in the usual good style of

and fabulous which will repel many readers. The

the publishers. MEMOIR OF THE LIFE, CHARACTER, AND WRITINGS OF PHILIP DODDRIDGE, D. D., with a selection from his correspondence, compiled by Rev. James R. Boyd, A. M., Editor of English poets. with notes, etc. Published by the American Tract Society, and for sale at the Tract House, No. 929

The subject, compiler, and publishers of this volume, make it needless for us to add eulogy. The Christian public will receive with unfeigned pleasure this memoir of one whose devout catholic and gentle spirit, and whose cultured mind has made him a favourite and a necessity wherever evangelical religion is known.

THE MORNING AND NIGHT WATCHES and THE MIND AND WORDS OF JESUS, by Rev. J. R. Mac Duff, D. D. Two beautiful little manuals of devotion, formed of brief reflections upon various passages of Scripture. They can be taken up by the busiest person and profitably perused in such snatches of time as are within the reach of all. Published by R. Carter & Bros., and for sale by C. S. Luther, Presbyterian Book Store, 1334 Chestnut street, at 30 cents each

PERIODICALS RECEIVED. HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE, No.

CXXII. August, 1860. Published by HARPER & BROS. Franklin Square, New York. The illustrated papers are: To Red River and beyond, John Bull in Japan, and the Battle of Bennington. The illustrations are, if possible, more elegant than usual.

THE ECLECTIC MAGAZINE OF FOREIGN LITE-RATURE. WM. H. BIDWELL, Editor and Proprie tor. August, 1860.

Richly freighted as usual with the spoils of foreign Reviews and Magazines, and illustrated with two fine engraved portraits of the late Sir March, 1824. In early life he devoted himself to Robert Peel and the young Prince of Wales.

THE BIBLICAL REPERTORY AND PRINCETON Passed Midshipman; and at thirty-one he received 1860, Philada., published by Peter Walker, 821 witness and interpreter. The heathen inexeusable for their idolatry. III. Theories of sophy of the conditioned. V. The General Assembly. VI. Presbyterianism. Short no-

THE PRESBYTERIAN PARLOR MAGAZINE, 3 Monthly Journal of Science. Literature and Religion. Alfred Nevin, D. D., editor. Vol. I. propriated annually to the fund for disabled ministers and the needy widows and orphans of deceased ministers in the (O.S.) Presbyterian Church, Philada. Published at 702 Chestnut St., by Allan Pollock.

The present number is embellished with an engraved portrait of Father Chiniquy, accompanied with a sketch of the man and his labors, dying a martyr for Christ, to die for one's the title Father is well merited. His property ple, and his watch has been sold no less than three times to raise money to keep some perappears well; the articles are short readable,

Co., Boston.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK. Vol. LXI. August, 1860. With numerous illustrations. The article on "Modern Coaches" is instructive and

The Committee also announce, as in course of THE EVANGELICAL REPOSITORY, devoted to the publication, "The benefit of Christ's Death," an principles of the Reformation as set forth in the and supposed to be utterly lost, but it has been the usual size, this number is filled with minutes discovered, and is about to be issued by the Com- of the late General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church