American Presbyterian AND Genesee Evangelist.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1860.

THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN AND GENESEE EVANGELIST,

A WEEKLY FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

Published every Thursday, at 1334 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Devoted to the promotion of sound Christian doctrine and pure religion, especially as connected with the Constitutional Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.

TERMS.

To Mail Subscribers, TWO DOLLARS per year, IN ADVANCE.

City Subscribers, receiving their paper through a carrier, will be charged *fifty cents* additional.

CLUBS.

SIX copies will be sent to one address for a year for TEN DOLLARS.

TEN copies will be sent to one address for a year for SEVENTEEN DOLLARS.

TWENTY copies will be sent to one address for THIRTY DOLLARS.

Clubs may be formed to commence with the first of January, and to secure the deduction, the money must invariably be paid in advance.

☞ All papers will be continued after the expiration of the year, unless expressly ordered to be discontinued, and such orders should be by *letter*, and not by returning a paper. To secure a discontinuance, all arrearages must be paid.

Remittances may be made directly by mail at the risk of the publishers, and receipts will be 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 subscribers.

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 PRESBYTERIAN *and* GENESEE EVANGELIST to do something to increase its circulation and consequent usefulness, we offer to any person sending us *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 Quarterly Review* for one year.

Any person sending *ten* new subscribers and *twenty dollars* shall receive from the author a complete set of *Barnes' Notes* on the New Testament, eleven volumes. To encourage the circulation of the paper, Mr. Barnes has generously made this liberal proffer to any extent that it may be accepted.

Philadelphia, Feb. 3d, 1860.

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN ARREARS.

We are thankful to such of our subscribers as have already responded to our last week's call for payments. We are ready in our office to receive *many more* such calls. We aim to do a cash business, and if our subscribers would only be a *little more* punctual, they would enable us to carry out our aims in every department of the business, and lift a great burden from our minds. Let it be remembered, too, that by calling at our office, or enveloping the amount directly to us, they save us in many instances the commissions we would have to pay to a collector. Many of our New York subscribers will receive their bills in to-day's paper. We would say to all receiving bills, *please remit early, and at our risk, in money current in your own neighborhood*, if you can get none more suitable to our purpose, *and your remittance will be acknowledged by a receipt attached to the first paper issued after receiving the money.* If the receipt does not reach you promptly, write and inform us of the sending of your money.

We shall continue to send out bills to the subscribers in New York and other States for several weeks to come.

Religious Intelligence.

PRESBYTERIAN.

New Church in Richland, Ill.—Rev. Cyrus L. Watson writes the following pleasing account of the completion of a new house of worship, and of the large-hearted liberality and self-sacrifice of one or two of his members in assisting to pay for it, to the last 'Home Missionary:'

That which has afforded us the greatest encouragement has been the completion of a very neat and comfortable house of worship, which is just finished, and is to be paid for to-day. It is in the English cottage style of architecture, 32 by 60 feet in size. The building is embowered in a beautiful grove of locusts, elms, and maples, on an eminence in the prairie, and makes a fine appearance as approached from any quarter.

It is designed to seat 275 persons, and by lining the aisles with benches, may be made to accommodate five hundred.

It has cost some $3,300 to $3,400. Half of the entire sum has been contributed by one man—he only is moderate circumstances—for this region. He is a Vermonter, a physician, still in practice, though eighty years of age. How he was to raise so large a sum in a time of pecuniary pressure, was a question in the minds of many. But when the time of payment drew near, he sold a portion of his farm, at a considerable sacrifice, and met the exigency. A brother of his, who has passed considerably beyond his three-score years and ten, raised five hundred dollars of the other half in a similar way. Others, of their poverty, have also contributed liberally. The building has been paid for by a feeble, but large-hearted, church and people, without soliciting even a copper from abroad.

By so noble a sacrifice unto the Lord, I have felt encouraged. The liberal soul shall be made fat, and they who honor God have the promise that they shall be honored by him.

Kalamazoo.—The Presbyterian church edifice at Kalamazoo has recently been enlarged so as to accommodate nine hundred persons. Forty-two additional pews have been added, besides which galleries have been constructed along the sides of the building, nearly doubling its former capacity.

The church was re-opened on Sunday, the 26th of August.

Bainbridge, Ind.—Rev. E. C. Johnston has recently been compelled to resign the charge of the church in this place on account of the declining state of his health.

Tuscola, Ill.—Rev. G. D. Miller has accepted an invitation to labor with the church in this place. It is in the midst of a highly fertile and important country on the Illinois Central Railroad.

Mr. Miller thus writes to the Central Christian Herald:

"We want good Christian families, of whatever denomination, but especially do we need in this region one hundred or five hundred New School Presbyterian families to come in and take possession of this goodly land, and to help in building up and sustaining the institutions of the gospel."

Rev. E. J. Adams, of Buffalo, New York, has been preaching in the Washington Street church, Reading.

Mr. Adams' visit is with the view of becoming pastor of the congregation.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Rev. J. E. Roy, late pastor of the Plymouth Church, Chicago, has resigned his pastorate and accepted the appointment of Secretary of the Western Agency of the American Missionary Association.

Tamworth, N. H.—The Congregational church in this place has just experienced a change of pastors, the dismissal of the one, and the installation of the other having been accomplished by the Council on the same day, Aug. 15th. The first pastor, the Rev. Samuel Hidden, held that office from 1792 to 1837, when he died. According to the Recorder, he was ordained at the gathering of the church, and before they had been able to provide themselves a house of worship, on a memorable Rock, twenty feet by thirty, and fifteen feet high, worthy to be the pulpit of "the first temple, built by God," under the open heavens, curtained by overarching branches of the sturdy forest trees. The trees of the native forest have disappeared, but "Ordination Rock" remains, and is more and more appreciated and honored as one of the celebrities of the town. Land has been recently purchased and enclosed around it, and will soon be put in a state of suitable ornamentation, expressive of the consecrated regard which is felt, and which it is desired may be perpetuated to all coming generations, for the sacred associations of the spot.

Deaths in the Ministry in Maine.—During the past year, twelve ministers of our denomination—more than six per cent. of the whole number, have died in Maine.—*Chris. Mirror.*

BAPTIST.

Progress in Illinois.—Dr. A. R. Bodley writes from Urbana to the Christian Times: "August 7,—I have just spent the Sabbath with Rev. W. Riley, one of the pioneer Baptist ministers of this State. He has been on this field about eighteen months. He found, when he came here, a feeble church of some half dozen members. They now number about one hundred members."

Gone Over.—The Texas Baptist announces the names of the following Pedobaptist ministers as having lately become Baptists:

Rev. J. W. Bullock, Presbyterian; Rev. Mr. Williams, Methodist; Rev. J. A. Doll, Methodist; Rev. Dr. P. McMennic, Presbyterian; Rev. J. D. Bemo, Presbyterian; Rev. C. C. Showers, Methodist; Rev. J. W. Cova, a Catholic priest; Rev. David Gostelow, Methodist.

Baptists in Kansas.—The Kansas correspondent of a Baptist exchange says:

In this community there was a Baptist church, so called, organized with twenty-one or twenty-two members, and on the day of the organization there was not a letter presented, and only four after the organization, and one person, who was afterwards elected one of the deacons, positively refused to subscribe to the articles of faith usual among Baptists, he holding to the Campbellite doctrine on that subject. The other deacon and his wife are still members of a church in one of the States, never having been dismissed.

One I believe was an excluded member from a church, two are still members of a church in Illinois, one is a common drunkard, who was not present on the day of the organization, but some one said he was a Baptist, and he was enrolled among the constituted members, without even his own knowledge. Several others kept their letters in their pockets.

EPISCOPAL.

Diocese of Western New York.—The Convention was in session at Utica, the easternmost point of the diocese, August 17th. It is proposed to establish a training school, designed for the speedy preparation of those who have chosen the ministry at a comparatively advanced age.

The Rev. Arthur Cleveland Coxe, D. D., rector of Grace Church, Baltimore, and formerly rector of St. John's church, at Hartford, has been unanimously elected President of Trinity College, in the latter city, vice the Rev. Dr. Goodwin, resigned.

University of the South.—The grand enterprise of the Episcopal church in the South begins already to assume a tangible form. Over six hundred thousand dollars have been subscribed and paid in, ten thousand acres of land have been purchased at Sewanee Mountains, Tennessee, and ten Dioceses are represented in the Corporation.

METHODIST.

The Loudon Camp Meeting.—It will be seen by the letter of our Baltimore correspondent, that a meeting of the preachers in attendance and numerous laymen was held at or near this famous camp-ground. Resolutions were passed recommending the holding of a Convention of Laymen of the M. E. Church within the bounds of the Baltimore Conference, on the second Wednesday of December next.

This appears to be a movement of the secessionists who are dissatisfied with the action of the meeting of Presiding Elders and Laymen recently held at Staunton, Va. The Staunton meeting resolved,

"*First*, That a Convention of Laymen be held in Staunton, commencing on the first Tuesday during the next session of our Conference.

"*Second*, That the several Quarterly Conferences appoint one delegate to said Convention for each travelling preacher connected therewith.

"*Third*, That the Conference and Lay Convention jointly decide what course should be adopted to protect the rights and interests of the Baltimore Conference."

We greatly regret this new movement. If successful, it will precipitate a division. Its effect will be to prejudge the question of the future ecclesiastical relations of the Baltimore Conference, so as to leave that body, when it shall assemble, no option in disposing of itself. We submit that in the determination of so momentous a matter, the pastors have at least co-ordinate powers with the laity, and should deliberate conjointly with them. In a step so grave as secession, haste is not only unseemly, but suspicious. We can not believe that the laymen of the Baltimore Conference, whose relations to their preachers have always been so cordial and confiding, will permit themselves to be drawn into a convention where the counsels of their pastors are to be entirely ignored.—*The Methodist.*

Liberality of Mr. Cass to the M. E. Church in Detroit.—The Detroit Tribune says:—"Last spring, when Gen. Cass laid out his farm into lots, in the north-western portion of the city, without solicitation he very generously offered the Congress Street Methodist society sufficient ground on which to erect a church and parsonage on any part of the farm they might select. The Trustees being called together, determined to accept the liberal offer of three lots, corner of Cass Avenue and George street, making 150 feet square, valued at not less than $3,000, on which the Trustees will commence the erection early next spring of a commodious church, which will cost not less than $30,000, and will be known as the Cass Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church.

Lay Delegates.—At the recent meeting of the East Genessee Conference, it was ordered that the certificates of lay delegates be presented. Thirty-five names were thus given in, and the brethren, or as many as were present, were introduced to Conference.

It was "Resolved, that the Lay Delegates be requested to take part in all discussions, and to vote in all cases where no disciplinary rule would interfere."

Educational Institutions.—The Pittsburg *Advocate* says: The first adventure of Methodism in the work of education was inauspicious. Cokesbury College, founded in 1785 at Abingdon, Md., and opened in September of 1787 with appropriate religious services, was her first school, and of brief and sad history. On the 7th of December, 1795, it was burned to the ground. A dispiriting effect was felt throughout the denomination, and for many years the cause of learning was abandoned in despair. The establishment of the Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, Mass., the oldest of our existing institutions, dates back only to the year 1824. This was followed in 1831 by the Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Conn., the next oldest of our still surviving schools. Since then the Church has gathered under her patronage and control 103 literary institutions, employing 633 teachers, furnishing instruction to 21,616 students, and possessing school buildings, endowment funds, apparatuses and cabinets valued at $4,080,465 above all liabilities. All this is the accumulation of less than forty years; and it is such an accumulation as may well satisfy the largest ambition.

Wilberforce University.—This is an institution under the patronage of the M. E. Church, for the education of colored persons, located at Xenia, Ohio, Rev. Richard Rush, D. D., is the president. A payment of $5,000 is required to be made, to save it from embarrassment and to prepare the way for a permanent endowment. The Christian Advocate says:—

It is in charge of the Cincinnati Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, although six denominations and several political parties are represented in its board. To ensure the interest and confidence of the objects of its philanthropy, it has placed four colored persons among its trustees, and it provides for the employment of colored persons as teachers. The catalogue numbers over two hundred pupils, of whom forty-five are emancipated slaves. Although the institution is but four years old, it stands in a highly creditable position. The Committee of Examination reports in the highest terms of the methods of instruction, and of the diligence and attainments of the pupils.

It is the design of the trustees, as soon as the facilities can be obtained for the purpose, to introduce manual labor among the pupils.

GENERAL.

Japanese Prediction.—Rev. S. C. Damon, of Honolulu, writes as follows in the Seamen's Magazine:—

The time may come when not only shall Bible prophecy be fulfilled in regard to that people, but when a prediction, found in one of the ancient books of the Japanese, will be verified, which runs nearly as follows:

"The pale faces are coming from the West,
Flying upon the wings of the wind,
Walking upon the tops of the wave.
Bringing to us a new religion,
And revolutionizing our country."

Evangelism in St. Louis.—The membership of the different evangelical churches in St. Louis, according to the best information we can obtain, numbers less than six thousand. Indeed, our calculation makes the number but little over five thousand. The population of our city is variously estimated at from one hundred and fifty thousand to one hundred and sixty thousand.

What a field for earnest evangelical labor, and yet how little, comparatively, is accomplished.—*St. Louis Presbyterian.*

Total Abstinence.—The Illinois Sabbath School Convention, at its Second Annual Meeting in June, adopted the following:

Whereas, The only true basis of the Temperance cause is the Bible; and the essential condition of its success is, that the character be formed on this basis from the beginning. Therefore,

Resolved, That in the estimation of this Convention, children should be thoroughly trained in the Sabbath School in the principle of total abstinence from all that can intoxicate, and, so far as practicable, be induced at an early age to unite with some total abstinence society."

Catholic Missions, California.—Bishop Pierce lately made an overland journey to California, and on passing an ancient Mission station, he indulges in the following pungent reflections:

El Monte is a small but rather flourishing town, and near by is one of the old Catholic missions. It is a very striking fact, that in every instance the location of these missions evinces the knowledge, taste, and forecast of the old Spanish Padres. Wherever you find one, there are wood, water, soil, picturesque scenery, the best of everything the land affords. This is too uniform to have been accidental, and must have been the result of thorough exploration. But how did these foreign missionaries explore these wild regions in the midst of ignorant savage tribes? How? I will not answer. But what zeal, what self-denial, what intrepidity! Let Protestants ponder the example.

Shall a corrupted Christianity outvie a purer, more spiritual system?

Here are old, well-constructed houses, which have survived the race for whose benefit they were erected. Catholic priests came, toiled, suffered, died, and left these now decaying monuments of their heroism.

They, too, came to baptize a degraded people,—dwelling in an unknown land, and now with an Anglo-American population, with cities, towns, farms, steamships, railroads, and telegraphs, out of 2,494 travelling preachers, and 5,117 local preachers,—all sons of Wesley, I cannot get ten to go to California to preach the everlasting Gospel.—*Northern Independent.*

Universalism in Missouri.—The first association of these errorists in the State of Missouri was organized at Arrapahoe in May, 1860. We have no account of its numerical strength or weakness.

Sudden Death in a Prayer Meeting.—At the prayer meeting in Trinity Chapel, one morning last week, Mr. Benjamin Howard, addressed the meeting upon the happiness inspired by religion. He was proceeding to give some account of the conversion of a lawyer, when he hesitated, and sat down. His head drooped. Upon going to him, it was apparent that he was passing or had passed from the present happiness, which he had so fervently commended, to the unclouded joy of the life which knows no end. Mr. Howard was one of the original founders of Grace Church in Boston, and has ever taken great interest in religious matters. He was the father-in-law of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island, and the Rev. George D. Wilder, rector of the new Episcopal Church in Salem.

Unitarianism not Progressive.—The following from the Monthly Journal of the American Unitarian Association, is a frank acknowledgment of what is undoubtedly true to a great extent, of the denomination, outside as well as inside of Boston:

The Unitarian churches in Boston are like forts and citadels in an island. They are islands within islands. Boston Unitarians are Bostonians of the Bostonians. They see no reason for diffusing their faith. They keep it as a luxury to be kept for themselves, as they keep Boston Common. The Boston Churches, with the exception of a few noble and generous examples, have not done a great deal for Unitarian missions. I have heard it said that they do not wish to make Unitarianism too common.

One church whose pastor was President of the Unitarian Association, never gave a dollar to its missionary objects; King's Chapel, the first in the country to profess Unitarianism, and which has given millions for public and social uses, never gives any thing to diffuse the religious faith it professes.

Universalist S. S. Association.—The S. S. Association of Maine met in Portland, recently. Two thousand persons were present, according to the 'Freeman.' The Mayor and President of the Board of Aldermen welcomed the Convention.

FOREIGN.

Outrage on the West Coast of Africa.—Missionaries Attacked.—On the 14th of June last, a party of 30,000 natives attacked a town called Magbelli, near Cape Coast Castle, on the West coast of Africa, the residence of some British traders, and the seat of a mission in charge of the Church Missionary Society of England. The attack was in revenge for some interference on the part of the British government in the intestine quarrels of the neighborhood. The report, which has appeared in the papers, says:

"We regret to say that the barbarous people showed no regard to the persons or property of the missionary party. After having forcibly entered the dwelling, they seized the Rev. Mr. Wiltshire and his wife, and stripped them of nearly all the clothing they had on. One man aimed a blow with his cutlass at Mr. Wiltshire, which, happily, fell short. Another pointed his gun at his breast and demanded his coat, which was, of course, given up.

"Mrs. Wiltshire was then seized, tied, and dragged to the water side, and forced into a canoe, with the intention of being carried across the river; but the canoe being too crowded with prisoners, and not having been caulked, was swamped and sank immediately on attempting to shove off from the beach. Most happily and providentially, a sound of musket shots was at this juncture heard in the distance. This proceeded from a few Sierra Leone traders and others from Rogbungtong, who were coming to the rescue. The Kossohs at once left their prisoners and retreated, but not without some loss on their side. Mrs. Wiltshire was left tied in the bush, and, after some moments of anxious suspense, was rescued from her perilous position by a Sierra Leone trader."

Three of the mission people, a boatman and two children, are known to have been killed, and the mission is suspended.

Mr. Spurgeon in Geneva.—Mr. Spurgeon is spending a portion of the summer in Switzerland. The 'Watchman and Reflector' contains a letter from him written at Geneva.

We give a portion of the letter:

It gives me great joy to believe that the cause of God is, at present, progressing favorably in Geneva. I believe there is more union among Christians than heretofore. It was a happy sign when the Consistoire of the National Church opened its cathedral to me, a Baptist, unrecognised by state, unconsecrated, even by Presbyterian ordination. All the brethren appeared to hail my presence in the pulpit of Calvin as a most extraordinary token of good will, and evidence of progress in the Established Church.

Readily did I accept the generous offer of the pulpit, and the bondage of a gown and bands, to which I have never before submitted, was a very trivial concession to a principle once so rare, but now, happily, more fully recognised, viz.: The essential union of all the church of Jesus Christ. I met with the pastors of both the native and free churches, who all appeared to have the most fraternal relations towards each other.

It was my delightful privilege to address a large assembly of the believers of Geneva, on Monday evening, at the house of that eminent servant of Christ, M. Merle D'Aubigne.

At his particular request, I gave an outline of the religious movement in England, and endeavored to stir up the minds of the brethren to seek more earnestly the evangelization of their city and neighborhood.

There were present, among many others, whose names I cannot just now recall, those reverend and faithful brethren, D'Aubigne, Gaussen, Cæsar Malan, Frederick Monod, and Pasteur Bard. It was good to be there, for all was love, fervency, and prayerfulness.

The Work in Ireland.—The 'World' gives the following cheering word:

There is a blessed work going forward in Dublin. Nor is the work of the Lord, it is believed, diminishing in interest in Ireland generally, although there is not so much excitement of a violent nature as there was at the commencement of the great religious movement, which Professor Gibson's 'Year of Grace' so well describes.

Respecting the good work in Dublin, the 'British Standard,' of which Dr. Campbell is now the editor, says:

"Our readers can have but little conception of the great work of spiritual awakening now setting in, in the Irish metropolis and its vicinity. It is one of the wonders of this age to see of an evening 3000 to 4000 souls convened for prayer, many of whom are evidently under deep concern for their salvation."

A Dublin correspondent writes:

"Every day the solemn manifestations of the Holy Spirit's power are more general and overwhelming. The special services at the 'Metropolitan Hall' are nightly crowded by souls thirsty for salvation. The meetings at this place, on Tuesday morning and evening, conducted by the Rev. J. D. Smith, of Kingston, have been specially blessed.

"On Tuesday, 5th inst., Mr. Smith was ten hours on his feet, exhorting, comforting, and instructing. The hall was densely crowded during the day, but in the evening was filled to the ceiling. Every class was represented, and nothing could exceed the earnestness and the attention of the thousands assembled.

"Among the number were many of our respectable Roman Catholic fellow citizens. And more gratifying still, some of the poor unfortunates of the street. The interest evinced by the young men of Dublin in these meetings is a beautiful feature in our present awakening.

"Hundreds of the most thoughtless and depraved have been brought under the gentle sway of the Lord Jesus within the last few weeks, and they, in turn, have become centres of Christian influence in the mart, schools, and academies of our city. Sudden conversions are very general, and many young men who, a week ago, sneered and scoffed at the Lord's wondrous works, are now followers of the Lamb, and are trying to win souls to Him. There are thirty open prayer meetings in various parts of our city—every one of them well attended, and the means of blessing to many.

"In some of the densely populated neighborhoods these meetings have outgrown the apartments where a month or so previous there was but a thin attendance. Meetings are now held in Phipsboro', a district almost exclusively inhabited by Roman Catholics, and are greatly blessed. Numbers have been brought to know their sins and seek their Saviour. Besides these open prayer meetings, private ones are almost universal.

News of the Week.

PHILADELPHIA CITY.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH IN BEDFORD AND SEAFORD STREETS.—A much needed visit has been paid by the proper authorities to these degraded, filthy, and over crowded localities. In their report they say:

Among the worst forms of tenements visited were those underground. Dark, deep, damp, chilly, filthy, and contracted cellars, unlighted and unventilated, save by the doorways, which, during the night, and whenever it rained, were shut down thus excluding the only entrance for light and air, rendering the atmosphere still more vitiated and poisonous. Some of these cellar domicils were unprovided with any other floor than the bare, damp earth; some were covered with worn out, dirty matting, saturated with moisture; some with pieces of old carpeting, while others had board floors, in a state of decay from long-continued dampness. In one of these cellars pieces of boards were arranged to keep the feet of the occupants from the water which covered the ground.

Scarcely the vestige of any furniture was to be seen; in many of them not even a bed or a bundle of rags to lie on at night; destitute of every comfort, and tenated by the lowest order of degraded whites and blacks, huddled together promiscuously, numbering in each apartment from four to six permanent inmates, and some of them receiving lodgers at 2 and 3 cents per night, in a space not exceeding 10 by 12 feet square, and with scarcely breathing room. Localities that are productive of moral debasement as they are encouraging to physical depravity, and disgraceful in a civilized community.

From these cellars issued forth a nauseous atmosphere, so loaded with fetid exhalations, as almost to stifle those accustomed to breathe a purer air. In these hovels, too, they found a population half fed and half clothed, of all ages, sexes, and colors, from the infant in the arms to hoary old age.

They have passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That all cellar tenements that are without light and ventilation except through the doorway, or are without proper flooring, or otherwise unprovided with ordinary domiciliary appendages, and all tenements above ground, in a like condition, are hereby declared to be nuisances, prejudicial to health; and the owners, agents, or occupants, are required to vacate and close the same within five days from the date of their notice, and if not done, the health officer is directed to close them, and hand over the occupants to the Guardians of the Poor, unless otherwise provided for.

It would seem, from the investigation, that comparatively large annual sums are, by little and little, extorted from these creatures, for accommodation in these miserable hovels. Sometimes as much as $25 or $37 per annum. Why cannot we have *model lodging houses* after the pattern of those projected by Prince Albert in London, or even better, as we have no doubt Philadelphia mechanics would make them? They could be made to pay at no higher rates than those charged for cellars in Bedford Street. It is worthy the attention of moneyed men who desire philanthropic as well as paying opportunities for investment.

THE NEW WORKSHOP AT THE ALMSHOUSE has been completed, and there are now employed within its walls from one hundred and fifty to two hundred paupers, including shoemakers, weavers, tailors, carpenters, plumbers, &c., who formerly did nothing but lounge about the place, eat, drink, and chew tobacco. The quarry is also being worked, which furnishes employment for quite a number of men.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Very exaggerated accounts having been in circulation recently with regard to the loss sustained by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company through the faithlessness of some of the officials on the line of the road, it affords us pleasure to be able to state that the loss, much smaller in itself than generally reported, has been recovered by the Company. At the same time the discovery of the present peculation has secured the Company from further loss of the same sort, by showing its managers the necessity of the adoption of new checks, rendering the detection of such practices inevitable.—*Inquirer.*

GENERAL.

A SUNDAY TRAIN RUN INTO.—At New Orleans on a recent Sunday evening, a crowded train of pleasure-seekers was run into from behind and one car of the forward train destroyed, and nearly every person in it injured, some dreadfully so. A child was killed outright. What a terrible warning to the parents!

ARKANSAS ELECTION.—Henry M. Rector, Independent Democrat, has been elected Governor by a majority of probably three thousand votes over R. H. Johnson, the regular nominee of the Democratic party.

MORE FIRES IN TEXAS.—One or two fires have lately occurred in Galveston, which are plainly attributable to negro incendiarism. The female portion of the inhabitants, the *News* says, exhibit much alarm.

THE QUICKEST TRANSATLANTIC PASSAGE.—The *Vanderbilt*, on her outward passage, left Sandy Hook, on Saturday, July 18th, at 3.30 P. M., and arrived at the Needles, Isle of Wight, exactly at midnight, on Monday, August the 6th—which, after the deduction of allowance in difference of time—has made by far the most unprecedentedly rapid passage across the Atlantic.

WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—There is a great deal of distress in the West, occasioned by the drought and failure of the crops in the country west of the Mississippi. There is much suffering in Kansas, and we learn of a movement to obtain relief from the East. The Choctaw tribe of Indians are also about to call on the General Government for assistance to procure provisions for the people of the Nation, as their crops have almost been entirely destroyed by the drought. We learn from good authority, that there will not be corn enough raised in the whole Nation to last them until Christmas, and as the appropriation of the money due the Nation failed in Congress last session, they are going to appeal to the Government for assistance in some shape to keep them from starving.

1860 A YEAR OF PHENOMENA.—This year has been peculiarly fruitful in phenomena. There is the comet now visible in California; and then there was the eclipse of the sun, which occurred with such unerring accuracy in accordance with the predictions of the astronomers; the meteors and the northern lights, which put the telegraph wires east of Boston *hors du combat* on Tuesday night, and interrupted the steamer's news. We seem to be living in an atmosphere of magnetism and electricity, to which are probably due the freedom from epidemic disease, and the remarkable abundance of the crops.

SECEDING MORMONS.—One hundred seceding Mormons have arrived at Carson Valley. They were pursued by the saints from Salt Lake, and threatened with vengeance.

PROPOSED SLAVE INSURRECTION IN TEXAS.—Another illustration of the fearful risks by the inhabitants of slave districts has been occurring within the last few weeks in Texas. An insurrection of great extent appears to have been planned by the slaves, and actually commenced by setting fire to a number of houses in the town of Dallas. Poisoning and slaughtering was part of the plot, besides the usual concomitants of outrage upon the weaker part of the inhabitants. Several negroes have been hung, and a great number of arrests made. The excitement in that part of Texas is intense. A young man has been hung for giving strychnine to the slaves to put into the wells. Another man, a preacher, was similarly treated for being an active abolitionist. Two others were hung for exciting the slaves to an insurrection. These events were in different parts of the State. Frequent incendiary and poisoning attempts are reported.

VOLCANO IN ICELAND.—There has been a volcanic eruption at Kotingia, Iceland. The volcano has been at peace for 39 years, but has recently been in full swing.

A CONUNDRUM.—G. F. W., in the Delaware State *Journal*, proposes the following:

"Has it ever occurred to you how very like a New York policeman, our ships of war are? Do you give it up? Well, it is because they are never where they are wanted. While this barbarous civil war is raging in Syria, England and France have their noble war vessels lying along the coast, and the persecuted Christians, fleeing from butchery, find a refuge on their generous decks, and our own countrymen are safe in the same asylum, while no ship is there to hoist the 'stars and stripes' and give shelter under cover of her broadsides. Is the Susquehanna fitting out? Verily—but she will be on the spot a day after the trouble is all over. Such savage slaughter as is now going on among the defenceless tribes of those lands, who have espoused Christianity, has rarely been known in any country.

THE DEEPEST SLOPE IN THE UNITED STATES.—Mr. A. Pardee has just completed the largest and *deepest* slope in the United States, at Sugar Loaf Colliery, near Hazleton, having reached the bottom of the fourth lift, over *nine hundred feet below the surface.* The slope is six hundred and nineteen yards long. The lowest depth of this mine, we are assured, is almost perfectly dry and well ventilated. The pump draws water only from the third lift, a distance of two hundred and eighty-four yards, about one hundred and thirty-five feet below the surface. At a distance of about one hundred feet below some very perfect specimens of fern and locust leaves, pine logs, &c., changed into coal, were found, leaving no doubt whatever that coal is formed of vegetable matter.

HON. THOS. F. MARSHALL, of Kentucky, has signed the total abstinence pledge. He lately delivered a lecture on temperance at Poughkeepsie.

THE GEORGIA LOTTERIES ABOLISHED.—All the Georgia lottery grants are foreclosed by prohibitions of the drawings, under the penal enactment of the State Legislature, to take effect on the first day of June, 1860. The Act was passed at the session of 1858. Therefore, all lotteries pretending to be drawn in Georgia, after the above date, must be illegal, and a fraud upon the public.

LADY FRANKLIN.—Among the noticeable arrivals in New York by the Adriatic, is that of Lady Franklin, in company with her niece, Miss Craycroft. It is understood that Lady Franklin will remain some weeks in New York as the guest of Mrs. Grinnell, the munificent patron of the expedition sent under command of Dr. Kane in search of the party of Sir John Franklin.

FOREIGN.

Sardinia.—It is said that there has been a sharp correspondence between the Archbishop of Chambery and Count Cavour.

The Sardinian Prime Minister tells the Archbishop that the Government of Piedmont respects the church, but where any member of it, be he bishop, archbishop, or cardinal, violates the law and affects an insulting contempt for the King and the institutions of the country, it has been resolved to apply the laws, even though such a course should make the Government surely pass for persecutors in the eyes of a party that preaches tolerance while it follows the maxims in virtue of which the child Mortara was snatched from its parents, and the Madiai husband and wife were banished from their country.

France.—AMERICAN CITIZENS—A case of great importance to American citizens of foreign birth from the continent of Europe, and particularly France, has just been decided by the French tribunals. A native of the department of the Lower Rhine, named Michael Zeiter, emigrated while yet a boy to the United States, where he became a naturalized citizen at the proper time, and in due form of law. In France his name had been enrolled for conscription on the register, and when he reached the age of military service the lot fell on him to serve. Being absent, the police were directed to seize him whenever they might find him. An opportunity at length presented itself. Zeiter, little dreaming what was in store for him, returned to see the spot where he first drew breath. It was at Weisenberg. He was arrested as a deserter from the army.

Mr. Faulkner, the American Minister at Paris, demanded his release as a right, on the ground that there was no service due from him at the time of his emigration, and that, having renounced his allegiance to France, and sworn allegiance to the United States, France has now no claim upon him, and his individual allegiance is due to the land of his adoption. The French tribunal has pronounced in favor of the claim of the American Minister, and Zeiter has been discharged. This case is highly important, as the release of the prisoner was claimed as a right, and it will therefore serve as a precedent, not only in France, but on the continent of Europe generally.

IT IS POSITIVELY asserted that ten rifled cannon, missing from the French arsenals, are, or soon will be, in the possession of Garibaldi.

Austria and Sardinia.—War between Austria and Sardinia is expected, and the greatest activity is shown in military preparations.

Sicily.—The Paris *Debats* affirms that the Neapolitan home secretary was cognizant of Garibaldi's late visit to Naples, and that he has accepted the post of provisional governor of Naples for King Victor Emmanuel. Lately 26,000 stand of arms, 700 Orsini shells, and a million and a half cartouches, were secretly landed there.

England.—The English Parliament has agreed to vote two millions sterling for the fortifications.

The wheat harvest had partially commenced in the south of England, and the crops were reported good. The weather, however, continued wet and unsettled, and sunshine was much needed.

Canada.—The Prince of Wales has inaugurated the Victoria Bridge by laying the last stone, and driving the last rivet. The Bridge has been in use nearly a year.

Rome.—THE IRISH RECRUITS.—Many of those who were enthusiastic on leaving the shores of Erin are already earnestly endeavoring to get permission to return there; whilst the vacancies caused by their departure are rapidly filled up by the arrival of fresh aspirants for military renown under the banner of the Church.

The homeward current is about to be swelled by the departure of 119 more recusants, whose passports have already been signed by the acting British consul, at the request of the Roman government, and who may shortly be expected back from Spoleto, where they have hitherto been kept in a spare barrack and fed at his Holiness' expense, awaiting the moment of their release.

The Pope of Rome is said to have written a most melancholy letter to his Cardinal in France, in which he regards all as lost. Although convinced that he shall die by the bullet of an assassin, he declares that he will quit Rome under no conditions—no price.

China.—The rebels were approaching the coast, to the great terror of the inhabitants. Pirates were also numerous in the Northern seas, and the British and French gun-boats had undertaken an expedition against them, in which they succeeded in capturing twenty-six junks and burning six. The health of the allies at Chusan was excellent. Soochow, a town of the greatest importance, containing nearly 2,000,000 inhabitants, and surrounded by a wall nearly ten miles in circumference, has been sacked and burnt by the rebels. It is said that the imperial troops had joined the rebels.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.—Further news from Europe says that fifteen hundred of Garibaldi's troops had landed in Calabria, had been joined by two thousand insurgents, and had withdrawn into the mountain. The preparations for the defence of Naples were continued.

Col. Cossug, with four thousand volunteers, had quitted Taornuna, taking the direction of the main land. Fifteen hundred men, with arms and tents, from Sardinia, had landed at Naples, but were compelled to re-embark.

It is asserted that two companies of Neapolitan dragoons had joined the insurgents.

Captain Styles, Aid-de-camp and agent in London of Garibaldi, states that Garibaldi's object is to raise an English battalion of eight hundred men. Five hundred men have already been received, many of the highest respectability, and some of independent means.

NOTICES.

Notice.—Philadelphia Sabbath-School Association. A Quarterly Meeting of the Philadelphia Sabbath-School Association will be held on Monday Evening, September 10th, in the Church on Broad Street, below Spruce, (Rev. Dr. Wylie's,) at half-past 7 o'clock.

Mr. Geo. H. Stuart, President of the Association, will give an account of the workings of the Sabbath-School cause in Scotland, Ireland, and England; and interesting statements may be expected from other brethren.

Sabbath-school Superintendents, Teachers and Friends of this important enterprise, are cordially invited to be present. A. MARTIN, Secretary.

The Synod of Geneva will meet at Waterloo, the last Tuesday (25) of September, at 2 o'clock, P. M.
B. M. GOLDSMITH,
Benton, Aug. 30, 1860. Stated Clerk.

The Presbytery of Keokuk will meet at Montrose, on Tuesday the 25th of September, at half-past 7 o'clock, P. M. G. C. BEMAN,
Stated Clerk.

Synod of Missouri.—The Annual meeting of this body is to be held at La Grange, Mo., commencing on Thursday, the 27th day of September next, at 7½ P. M. HENRY A. NELSON,
St. Louis, Aug. 27th, 1860. Stated Clerk.

Synod of Illinois will meet in the Presbyterian Church, at Carlinville, on the first Thursday, (4th day) of October next, at half-past 7 o'clock, P. M.
E. B. OMMEN,
Stated Clerk.

The Presbytery of Lyons will meet in Huron on Tuesday, the eleventh day of September next, at two o'clock, P. M. WM. N. MCHARG,
Lyons, Aug. 18, 1860. Stated Clerk.

Synod of Genesee.—The Annual Meeting of Synod of Genesee, will convene at the Central Church, Rochester, on the Second Tuesday [the eleventh day] of September, at 4 o'clock, P. M.
TIMOTHY STILLMAN, Stated Clerk.
Dunkirk, August 6th, 1860.

The Presbytery of Belvidere will meet in Rockford, on the second Tuesday, the 11th of September, at seven o'clock, P. M.
H. B. HOLMES, Stated Clerk.
August 21, 1860.

Philadelphia 4th Presbytery stands adjourned to meet in Belvidere 2d church, 3d Tuesday in September next, (18th day of month,) at half-past 7 o'clock, P. M. T. J. SHEPHERD, Stated Clerk.
August 27, 1860.

MISS M. A. BROWN'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at the South West corner of Eighteenth Street and Wallace, will commence on MONDAY, September 10th. For Circulars, apply as above. 747.3t.

Bower's Medicated Figs are an efficient remedy for all derangements