

rally the friends of human rights all the world over to our standard. That act has made our cause the cause of the people everywhere who needed a proof of the rightfulness too palpable for subtle oppressors to hide or gainsay.

American Presbyterian and Genesee Evangelist.

THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1863.

JOHN W. MEARS, Editor.

EXTRA DAILY ISSUE OF THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN.

During the approaching Sessions of the General Assembly in this city, we propose to issue from this office a daily paper, containing PRONOUNCED REPORTS of all the proceedings, with the Acts, Reports, Sermons, and other Documents of the body, in as full and accurate a manner as possible.

The DAILY AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN will be nearly half the size of the weekly; it will be printed on smaller but legible type, and on good paper, furnishing a record valuable to every minister, elder, and church-member, for immediate use, or for preservation for the future. The price for a single copy will be FIVE CENTS; all the numbers will be sent, post-paid, to any address for 50 cents. To be paid in advance.

As it is very desirable that some approximation to the number which will be required, be reached at an early day, it is hoped that subscriptions will be sent at once to our office.

A limited space will be allotted to advertisements, at fifty cents a line for the entire edition, or \$87.50 per column of fifteen inches; \$20 for a half column, \$12 for a quarter column. Address, AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN, 1824 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

WELCOME TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

AFTER an absence of nine years, during which period the chief judicatory of our Church has held its sessions in St. Louis, New York, Cleveland, Chicago, Wilmington, Pittsburgh, and Cincinnati, it returns to our city as its once familiar seat, and commences its Sixty-ninth session this day, in the mother church, upon Washington square. We extend to the body, in the name of the ministry and laity of our churches in this city, a cordial Christian welcome.

We rejoice to have once more among us the representatives of the entire Church of our choice. We rejoice to be able to contemplate with them the course through which Providence has led us during these nine eventful years. They have witnessed great changes, agitations, trials, in our body, not without deliverance from peril, and decided progress in peace, homogeneity, and efficiency. During these years our denominational status has been gained by ourselves and recognized by others. Returning from an excessive movement towards voluntarism, we have begun to live and work as a Church in earnest. At the meeting in 1854, but \$50,000 had been paid in of the proposed \$100,000 Church Erection Fund; the Presbyterian House was not yet in a position to be made the property of the General Assembly; the Publication Committee was almost without property; the Education Committee had no Secretary; and the American Home Missionary Society was still the recognized organ of our churches. The progress since made in every one of these essential matters is unnecessary to recapitulate; and though we are still much below the right and reasonable standard of denominational zeal, such zeal may now truly be described as a characteristic of the body. We have been constrained to submit to losses from lack of sympathy on the part of not a few of our brethren in these movements, and have barely maintained our numerical strength; but to have subsisted at all, in our sorely organized condition, and without a strong and clear sense of any work which we specifically were called to do, was proof of no little inward cohesiveness.

THOUGHTS FOR THE TIMES.

DEATH OF STONEWALL JACKSON.—Serious is the loss to the rebels of this famous leader, who died in consequence of wounds received in the late battles on the Rappahannock. His reputation for piety and conscientiousness no less than his boldness and rapidity as a leader, secured their confidence and encouraged them greatly in their resistance. It is not too much to say that he was one of the chief props of the rebellion in the East; and that he bore with him to the great Judge a large share of responsibility for the persistence of the rebels and for the slaughter of multitudes in battle. We do not mean to deny his piety or his conscientiousness. But how many a persecutor with his grim and dreadful instruments of torture, has preyed upon the saints and thought that he was verily doing God service thereby? No! no! let us have no cogitations of "conscientious" traitors and rebels, who think they are doing God service in attempting to tear down the most precious structure of free government and to rear an empire with slavery as its corner-stone on the ruins. It is a most melancholy spectacle to see true piety enlisted for such an unholy end! And those who helped to confirm the Presbyterian Elders of the South in their false estimates of slavery, and especially those Northern men who enjoyed silence in the Church councils on a system which our Presbyterian forefathers most freely and unsparringly condemned, must share its little inward cohesiveness.

But there is a leading incident in the history of these nine years, in which our seemingly stationary character is to be attributed, and which has both illustrated and developed our denominational traits. Six years ago some twelve thousand members left us as a body at Cleveland. The fact that we have so nearly maintained our numerical strength, in spite of that great loss, proves vitality as well as cohesiveness in the body. We shall not enter into the merits of the Cleveland secession. It took place simply because we desired to maintain our position as Presbyterians, on the platform not only of 1818, but of justice, always and everywhere, and to all classes of men, as equal in the sight of God. In fact, this nine years of our history has vindicated the Presbyterianism of our body in the eyes of all other branches of that Church. Our decisive tendency to specific Church action in place of voluntary and irresponsible channels of effort, as well as our outspoken, unrelenting testimony against the prevailing errors and abuses of our time, and in favor of human freedom, were the instinctive manifestations of a genuine Presbyterian character, which could not do otherwise. The eyes of many who regarded us as justly excluded from the Church, have, in these nine years been opened. Our whole conduct has gone far to justify our claim to be nothing less than the fairest representatives in America of the Catholic Presbyterian Church which our fathers strove to establish on these shores. As the representatives of a body with such tendencies, we welcome these Commissioners to our city.

As a warmly and unanimously loyal body, we welcome the Assembly among us in these days of trial, of weary waiting, and of partial successes against a fierce and still vigorous rebellion. Their presence and loyal attitude will cheer the heart of every patriot. Their known attachment to the cause of the oppressed will, doubtless, find such an expression as to strengthen public opinion, now flowing so broadly in its favor. As Christian patriots, these delegates are welcome to our city and to our friends. They will strengthen and encourage the wavering, and they will enlighten fresh fervors in the breasts of the true and the strong. And may their example, their spirit, their prayers, contribute materially to the success of the righteous cause, and to such a speedy issue of our conflict, that another meeting of the body takes place we may rejoice in freedom and rebellion crushed, and the ensign of freedom and good government waving over every corner of our land.

And may the favour of your piety, and the influence of your wise measures for the welfare of the denomination, long be felt in our families and throughout the churches to the glory of our common Lord and Master.

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, N. Y.

THE Twenty-sixth Anniversary exercises in connection with this Seminary, were held on Monday, May 11th. The examinations took place during the previous week, and the sermon before the Society of Inquiry, by Rev. Prof. J. H. Seelye, was preached on Sunday night, in Rev. Dr. Rice's Fifth Avenue church. The services on Monday night were held in Mercer street church. The pulpit was occupied by the Professors of the Seminary, Revs. Albert Barnes and K. R. Booth, and Drs. A. D. Smith, McLane, and Proutis. The exercises were opened, Prof. Smith presiding, with prayer by Rev. Mr. Barnes, and music by the fine quartette choir of the church. Half-a-dozen students delivered addresses, which were all excellent, and indicated careful intellectual training.

The address to the Graduating Class, by Prof. Henry H. Hadley, was listened to, to the end, with marked attention, both by the class and the unwarmed audience. We never heard a better such the Evangelist, and we have heard the happy words of Prof. Hitchcock on a similar occasion. In the course of his remarks, Prof. Hadley feelingly alluded to the now broken ranks of the Professorship, and the sore bereavement that both they and the Seminary had been called upon to endure in the death of the distinguished Dr. Robinson; they were reminded of the lively interest he ever cherished for all who came under his instructions, notwithstanding a seemingly cold exterior, and exhorted to acquire themselves worthily as his last pupils.

We appended the names of the Graduating Class: Charles T. Berry, Albert C. Bishop, George M. Boynton, Frederic A. M. Brown, Geo. F. Chapin, William H. Clark, Henry J. Crane, Bishop Falkner, James B. Finch, Henry M. Grant, Ellsworth J. Hill, Joel J. Hough, John McVey, W. Wisner Martin, John H. Meacham, Edwin E. Merriam, Almon B. Merwin, William D. Morton, Alexander Nesbitt, Abram J. Quick, A. Judson Rich, Leonard E. Richards, Robert H. Richardson, Ezra D. Shaw, John P. Torrey, John Walker, William White Williams.

A committee was appointed to nominate a successor to Dr. Robinson. Dr. James P. Wilson presented to the Seminary a cane made from the original Log College—the first Presbyterian school of training for the ministry in this country. Measures were also instituted for enlarging the Library Fund, and increasing the permanent scholarships of the Seminary.

THOUGHTS FOR THE TIMES.

DEATH OF STONEWALL JACKSON.—Serious is the loss to the rebels of this famous leader, who died in consequence of wounds received in the late battles on the Rappahannock. His reputation for piety and conscientiousness no less than his boldness and rapidity as a leader, secured their confidence and encouraged them greatly in their resistance. It is not too much to say that he was one of the chief props of the rebellion in the East; and that he bore with him to the great Judge a large share of responsibility for the persistence of the rebels and for the slaughter of multitudes in battle. We do not mean to deny his piety or his conscientiousness. But how many a persecutor with his grim and dreadful instruments of torture, has preyed upon the saints and thought that he was verily doing God service thereby? No! no! let us have no cogitations of "conscientious" traitors and rebels, who think they are doing God service in attempting to tear down the most precious structure of free government and to rear an empire with slavery as its corner-stone on the ruins. It is a most melancholy spectacle to see true piety enlisted for such an unholy end! And those who helped to confirm the Presbyterian Elders of the South in their false estimates of slavery, and especially those Northern men who enjoyed silence in the Church councils on a system which our Presbyterian forefathers most freely and unsparringly condemned, must share its little inward cohesiveness.

But there is a leading incident in the history of these nine years, in which our seemingly stationary character is to be attributed, and which has both illustrated and developed our denominational traits. Six years ago some twelve thousand members left us as a body at Cleveland. The fact that we have so nearly maintained our numerical strength, in spite of that great loss, proves vitality as well as cohesiveness in the body. We shall not enter into the merits of the Cleveland secession. It took place simply because we desired to maintain our position as Presbyterians, on the platform not only of 1818, but of justice, always and everywhere, and to all classes of men, as equal in the sight of God. In fact, this nine years of our history has vindicated the Presbyterianism of our body in the eyes of all other branches of that Church. Our decisive tendency to specific Church action in place of voluntary and irresponsible channels of effort, as well as our outspoken, unrelenting testimony against the prevailing errors and abuses of our time, and in favor of human freedom, were the instinctive manifestations of a genuine Presbyterian character, which could not do otherwise. The eyes of many who regarded us as justly excluded from the Church, have, in these nine years been opened. Our whole conduct has gone far to justify our claim to be nothing less than the fairest representatives in America of the Catholic Presbyterian Church which our fathers strove to establish on these shores. As the representatives of a body with such tendencies, we welcome these Commissioners to our city.

As a warmly and unanimously loyal body, we welcome the Assembly among us in these days of trial, of weary waiting, and of partial successes against a fierce and still vigorous rebellion. Their presence and loyal attitude will cheer the heart of every patriot. Their known attachment to the cause of the oppressed will, doubtless, find such an expression as to strengthen public opinion, now flowing so broadly in its favor. As Christian patriots, these delegates are welcome to our city and to our friends. They will strengthen and encourage the wavering, and they will enlighten fresh fervors in the breasts of the true and the strong. And may their example, their spirit, their prayers, contribute materially to the success of the righteous cause, and to such a speedy issue of our conflict, that another meeting of the body takes place we may rejoice in freedom and rebellion crushed, and the ensign of freedom and good government waving over every corner of our land.

And may the favour of your piety, and the influence of your wise measures for the welfare of the denomination, long be felt in our families and throughout the churches to the glory of our common Lord and Master.

WESTERN CORRESPONDENCE.

Lewiston, Ill., April 1863.

Having gone through the formality of introducing myself to your readers, I propose, from time to time, to hold short converse with them, through the medium of your useful sheet. And was it the fault of the printer, or my illegible handwriting, that in my first communication, I was made to say Monday for Midday prayer meeting; fifteen hundred for fifteen thousand people at Peoria; and that I was called Aliguis, instead of this letter. Truly, it was enough to alarm Delegates, to the O. S. Presbyterian Assembly, to learn from my scribbles from Peoria, that its population is only fifteen hundred. One member, in the last assembly, asked at the time that Peoria was selected for the next meeting, if members would not have to reach the place, in the old fashioned way of horseback and saddle bags. If that member saw my Peoria letter, he must have concluded that his suggestion was going to prove true. I venture to predict magnificent hospitality and a charming visit to all who shall attend the Assembly at Peoria. In passing through that city for this place, I was informed by the Pastor of the church, where that body is adjourned to meet, that places where had been offered to accommodate the Assembly, and as many more of the friends of Christ, who may be there. But it was a little humorous to hear that one family had sent in, that they wanted none but elders; another, that they wanted none but D.D.s; and that a Scotch member, with whom the First Presbyterian Church had recently had trouble, had sent in that he wanted Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge, because that good patriot and great celebrity was himself opposed to instrumental music in the sanctuary, which is the identical matter of controversy between him and his church.

NEWSPAPERS FOR THE SOLDIERS.

We are almost ashamed to tell it, that we are sending less than two hundred copies of our paper every week to the army. Yet we think our friends ought to know the facts, and every one consider what he can and ought to do, to change them for the better. Not less than five hundred copies ought to go from this office to our soldiers and sailors, leaving over three hundred yet to be provided for. We prefer to send them to chaplains of our own denomination in the army, who receive them with great gladness and make excellent use of them. To supply to chaplains three hundred copies, for six months, with postage pre-paid, would cost just three hundred dollars. Sent to the Christian Commission in this city without trouble to us, three hundred copies in one package could be furnished for six months at two hundred dollars; for three months, seventy copies could be furnished at 25 dollars, or twelve copies at 5 dollars. In behalf of the soldiers we appeal to our friends for further aid in this kindly and patriotic work.

FROM OUR ROCHESTER CORRESPONDENT.

ROCHESTER May 15th, 1863.

DEAR EDITOR.—Can I find for you this week a more interesting theme than the great revival? This is the topic still on most minds; this the subject still uppermost as Christians meet day by day, even though the pressure of business is now fully upon the business men. But the daily prayer meeting is still full and deeply interesting. Rev. Mr. Steele, of Utica, is here again, preaching to large audiences every night, and conversions are still occurring daily.

REVIEW IN A PUBLIC SCHOOL.

A very interesting manifestation of the pervading religious awakening has occurred in connection with one of the large Public Schools of this city. Pleasant mention is made of the work in the following brief extract from a letter written May 9th, by the Principal to Rev. Mr. Hammond:

"We held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the close of our school, at which about eighty children and youth expressed a hope that God, for Christ's sake, had forgiven their sins.

"Nearly all have come to Jesus since God permitted them to come to this city and speak to them of the love of Jesus, and tell them the wonderful story of the Cross.

"Several of the children were not ashamed to speak for Jesus, and tell what joy and peace they had found in believing in their Saviour.

"The meeting was one of great interest, and some anxious ones in tears and oppressed with a sense of their sins in not loving the dear Jesus, were inquiring the way to their Saviour. The good work still goes on through the blessing of God, and prayers are daily, yes, almost constantly, offered to God for the outpouring of His spirit upon yourself and the dear children of Auburn."

THE REVIVAL AT AUBURN.

Mr. Hammond left this city one week ago to commence his labors in Auburn, and from that city we have the most cheering accounts of his success. Hundreds remain at the inquiry meetings, and many it is believed have already been born again. On the Sabbath, Mr. Hammond preached at the depot to an assembled multitude of three or four thousand. He preached in the evening of the same day in the old First church, which was crowded to its utmost capacity. It was thought that at least four hundred persons remained, after this evening service, to converse and be conversed with, in regard to the great things of eternity.

Of Tuesday evening, also, a brother writes: "The Second church was crowded. Bro. Hammond preached with power. Text—'Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou me?' It was grape and canister. Some two hundred rose for prayer, and among them were strong men, and some whose heads were white. The great mass of the congregation remained for personal conversation, and many, we believe, found Christ."

Next day (14th), the same friend writes: "Increased attendance at the morning meeting; Church crowded again in the evening. New cases of interest. One young man came from S—, from curiosity, to hear Mr. Hammond, and found Jesus before he left the house. The work is decidedly apparent among our young men. The inquiry meeting was full of interest. The children who have found Jesus are at work with their parents. Requests come in for prayer, for their unconverted fathers and mothers, and in some cases for the little ones who are presented at the altar. One little girl, the other day, was heard crying aloud in the street, surrounded by some half-dozen others; and on being asked why she wept, she replied, 'O, I am so wicked, for going to the meeting to make fun of Mr. Hammond.'"

Two or three other incidents, of striking interest, are mentioned in the same connection. A clergyman came from a distance, to see his daughter, who is a pupil in the Young Ladies' Institute of Auburn, so deeply exercised was he for her conversion; but he found her already a Christian. Indeed, Mr. M. L. Brown, the Princeton of this excellent Institution, stated that of nineteen young ladies in his family, all but one

WESTERN CORRESPONDENCE.

Lewiston, Ill., April 1863.

are now rejoicing in hope. So is the work of salvation going forward in the beautiful city of Auburn.

COMMENCEMENT WEEK—ROCHESTER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

The great event of the week, among our Baptist friends of this city and region, has been the commencement exercises, in connection with the Theological Seminary; including a very able and interesting sermon by Rev. Dr. Hovey, of the Theological Seminary, at Newton, Mass., on Ministerial Education; together with a meeting of the New York Baptist Union for Ministerial Education; and the speaking of the Graduating Class of "Theological students. Unfortunately for the "procession," which was to be, including Faculty, Board of Trustees, Clergy, Alumni, "Friends," etc., etc., in long array and holiday attire, a cold, drizzling rain sadly interfered with all order, display, or comfort. Nevertheless there was an audience, and the young ministers—to be—acquitted themselves with credit in the Institution, and satisfaction to their friends. There are indeed some young men of fine promise among the number just going forth to the active duties of the ministerial life. One, at least, of them, has won "golden opinions," as a supply for a few Sabbaths in the Presbyterian church of Buckport; also, in the Plymouth church of this city. He is already engaged to settle over the Baptist church, of which the late Governor Briggs was a sincere member and an ornament, in Pittsfield, Mass.

ILLNESS OF PROF. ROBINSON.

Unfortunately also for this Theological Seminary, and for the recent graduating class in particular, their most esteemed and principal professor, (perhaps we may call him the principal, without offense to the other esteemed and excellent men,) has been for some weeks completely laid aside from his duties by severe sickness. He is prostrate with a slow fever, and so much unwell as to have excited some apprehension, at least in a few minds. Still, for the sake of the institution with which he is connected, and for the sake of all good interests in this community, we trust his valuable life is to be spared. Rev. Dr. Robinson, as a preacher, is a great favorite with all denominations in this city. He, although a Baptist, has been for some time supplying the pulpit of the Plymouth Congregational church, in their pastorless condition. Many of your readers may know also that for about two years he acted as stated supply to the First Presbyterian church of this city, previous to the settlement of Rev. Dr. Pease. He is a rare, gifted preacher. He has true pulpit talent; and speaks we may say, of the highest order. He speaks without notes, with great depth of thought, beauty of language, and fervor of manner. He possesses real magnetism, and carries his hearers where he will. Long may his life be spared, to train many ministers of the same sort, whether Baptists or Presbyterians.

REVIEW IN PAINTED POST.

On passing through this little village of Steuben County, last week, we learned that a blessing had fallen here also. The Presbyterian church began the year with special prayer, and the answer was not long delayed. The esteemed pastor Rev. H. E. Johnson, besides preaching much at home, and in the outskirts of his own parish, was called to assist in a precious work of grace at Knoxville, some twelve miles distant. The result, in all, is thought to embrace some sixty or seventy conversions.

At Corning, also, under the earnest and acceptable ministrations of Rev. W. A. Niles, the church has been somewhat quickened; a few conversions have occurred; and a very strong desire is cherished and expressed, by some at least of the faithful, for a great refreshing from the Lord. Such strong desires for such good things, so expressed, as we hear them, in prayer and conversation, it seemed to us, would not be disregarded on high. We shall be much disappointed if we are not permitted ere long to tell you of a deeper and more general quickening in Corning.

FOR THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN.

GYMNASTICS.

You have been in a gymnasium, have you not, reader? If you have, you know what wealth of paraphernalia for musculature it contains; what ladders for hand-climbing, what ropes for arm swinging, what quality of iron balls for lifting at arm's length, what runways for pedal agility, and what variety of wands, clubs, poles, and curious gear for speed, strength, and corporal exertion, that it may be seen how the human frame shall hold it over space and inertia.

Perhaps you have been present when the young men did sport themselves. If you have, you have seen glimpses of what may be, in the way of attitudinizing. You have seen leaping, running, lifting, twisting, and turning such as Paul had, maybe, in his eye, when he takes hold of the agonistic metaphors. How the young men get red in the face; how they pant; how the sudorifer dew gathers up its drops over their visages! To what end? *Qui Bono?* Ah, the lads want to work off their steam; they love to see what they can do. Some of them are thinking of Winslip; some have been reading Isthmian stories; all love the social excitement.

But would you suspect a plain parent, with shining hairs getting into his crown, and frosty specks clustering round his cravat, of looking wistfully towards vanities like these? Yet what shall a semi-dyspeptic do? How shall a rejuvenated invalid get and keep the vitality needed in his rightful employ? Much study is a weariness to the flesh; and the flesh calls for some chance, against the mental overdraughts of a calling whose business is study. Is not the gymnasium a place for him to get back what he loses, who is always giving the longer end of the whiffletree to mind against body, in the drawing of life's load? Did not he, the tall man of Cincinnatus, while among the buffaloes, get back departing health, catching it even by the skirts in its flight, and rebuild himself from a skeleton to a man, such as can charm and instruct the great congregation? Did he not add fifteen or more years to his lifetime?

Why then should not the writer hereof call at the gymnasium, seeking to know terms; why should he not visit the hardware stores for dumb bells, that is what he did. Why should he not enter upon a series of practical lessons? That is what he did not. You ask why?—the coast being clear, good friend, I will tell you.

Money that will pay fees at the gymnasium will buy books and scuffling. Skill that will enter up and uncoil knots will sharpen saws, planes and chisels. Strength that will climb

ropes and lift iron balls, will smooth, saw, and shape pieces of lumber. Why not build something? No matter what—a shed, kitchen, or veranda? "You have not learned the trade?" Learn then as you go. You can make something—if not the thing begun. Try it. The thing can be done at home, and can be pursued as you like it. Dr. Beecher had a cart-load of sand in his cellar, which he shovelled, it is said, this way to-day, and the reverse way to-morrow. But why shovel sand in a cellar; when you can saw a board above ground? Other men saw cord-wood; but what living man, without a tea-kettle for his lungs, can endure the one pendulous motion of a *back saw*? It is too much of a good thing. No, I will play the carpenter and joiner.

Easy to say and to imagine; but, who that has tried it, does not know, that there are hardships in the doing of it? It is no small job to get ready. That old saw, rusty and dented, is to be filed and set. There is music for you. Every old plane is to be ground; the hammer must have a handle, and the hatchet is nicked and dull. Have you a grindstone? If not you must get one; for a man might better think to get with glass eyes, than to go without that to give edge to his work, and when it is got, it must be hung, cracked, and set in a frame, which will have to be built, if not invented. But did ever mortal hatch get quite ready? And then what a burden of thinking, and contriving, and inventing, is to be gone through with, before you touch tool to the wood, and at every corner and turn in the process, and I warn you that patience will be needed at every hour's endeavor. You have ground up that plane especially nice; giving to it the time you sadly begrudged, to be used in carrying to completion some special joint of work, and will now see that board smooth in short order. Not too sure; chop, and there is a nick in the iron at the second lunge. And how came that nail hidden there, with its point just under the surface, so as exactly to catch the sharpened steel? No matter, a pin head is out of its edge, and you must go and grind again, or see your work fitfully streaked with little beads all along its surface. Does any body know why it is, that the nail always lurks for the sharp iron, or is just in the track of the new filed saw?

"I never nursed a dear gazelle. To glad me with its soft black eye," etc.

You know the rest; if you do not, you can find it in Lalla Rookh. True love and joiner-work never did run smooth—to the amateur pursuer. You wish to fit a board to a particular place. You measure it carefully—so many inches and eighths wide, and so many feet and fractions long. You sit and cut, and plane and square, with self-satisfied endurance and skill; and are sure it will fit, to a t. You essay to put it up; whew! it is precisely too short—say a quarter inch or so. That will do for to-day. To-morrow, or as soon as courage comes back, we will fit up a new piece, or—putty up the crack! Did you ever try your hand at miter-work? If you are to do joining, you must; for corners are to be turned in making things. Perhaps you do not know what a miter is, but are off with something upon a Roman Catholic bishop's head. If so, I cannot set you straight, and you must remain ignorant, till experience or the dictionary puts you right.

But a miter is not easy to adjust—for you; though as you look at the man whose trade it is and see him fit the corners together, nothing in the world is easier, and you are sure you can do it the first time. Try once. Now it is open at the outside; and you saw and plane again. This time it is open at the inside. But that is not so bad, for it will not be seen—unless the wood shrinks; and by that time it will be forgotten who did it—perhaps.

Yet the work grows. New pieces appear with each two or three days; for an hour a day will accomplish considerable with days enough. But do not look too close; what if it be not so smooth as cabinet work? You cannot see a fly on the church steeple, and you need not come here with a microscope. Besides, this is not exactly joiner-work, it is gymnastics. And if a shed be built, and health too, who cares if the building be imperfect.

I was going to say something of Fast Day, and Election; but they were both so long ago, that it is useless to run away back to find them. Besides, had no Hooker battered the rebels on the Rappahannock, and Burnside spread dismay among the Vallandighamers? And before this epistle gets to you, and especially before this gets back to me, something else likely will happen.

How did you make me say the exact contrary of what I wrote, in my letter to you a while ago. I wrote that I could not recollect more than three or four good extempore sermons heard in all my life; but that I could remember a great many good written ones. But the printer or the proof-reader had it that I had heard no good written sermons. No, I cannot be conscripted to fight on that side. Let its own advocate wage its battles.

OUR CHURCH NEWS.

THE Rev. G. W. Wood, of New York, one of the Secretaries of the American Board, arrived at Constantinople, on the 7th of March. He was warmly welcomed by the members of the mission circle.

REVIVALS AND ADDITIONS.—The Westminster church, at Jacksonville, Illinois, which on account of the burning of their house of worship, have been obliged to worship in a hall, have enjoyed in connection with the Old School Church of the place, an extensive revival, the fruits of which, received at two communions, are fifty-six persons; from twenty-five to fifty more are expected.—At Hyde Park, Pa., the first religious awakening has been enjoyed in a seven years' history of the church, commencing with the Week of Prayer. The hopeful conversions reach thirty.—Eight were added on examination, recently, to the Fourth street church (Rev. Dr. Smith's), in Washington. The number of members shows no falling off, notwithstanding the church edifice, for eight months, has been used as a hospital.—Seventeen persons have been added to the church of Fort Wayne, Ind., in two recent communion seasons.

MINISTERS AND CHURCHES.—Rev. Joel Parker, D.D., was installed pastor of the Park church, Newark, N.J., by the Presbytery of Newark, on the evening of May 6th. Rev. Dr. Porter presided. Rev. John Crowell conducted the devotional exercises, Rev. Howard Crosby, of

New York, preached the sermon, Rev. Dr. Willson charged the pastor, and Rev. Dr. Few Smith the people.—The pastoral relation between the Second church of Orange, N.J., and Rev. John Crowell was dissolved by the Presbytery at its late meeting in Newark.—Rev. Chas. Thompson has accepted a call to become pastor of the Plane street (colored) church, Newark, N.J., Rev. E. J. Adams, the previous pastor, is soon to sail as a missionary to Africa.

REV. DR. SKELLY, of Albany, having resigned his charge, an incident occurred, narrated as follows, in the Albany Evening Journal: "Surprise parties are, we are satisfied, not a common nor 'unusual' thing. We make a note of one that, for its various excellences, we are disposed to set down as an entire and perfect chrysolite." One evening last week a party of four or five ladies quietly dropped in at 495 Broadway, chatted pleasantly for half an hour with their pastor and his lady, and then as quietly withdrew. On leaving they, 'without note or comment,' after the style of the 'received version,' placed a small packet in the hands of the pastor, and bade him good night. On examining the packet it was found to contain a charming note, expressive of the good will of his people, and a thousand dollars as an accompanying seal and token. The surprise and gratification of the recipients of this generous and delicately bestowed gift can well be imagined. Yet, as the work of one of the most generous of churches, the act was simply natural; and by one, everywhere known as one of the most friendly and generous of men, it might well have been taken as a matter of course. There are quarters in which no good or generous thing is surprising. Long may such pastors and such churches live and flourish! Our best wishes for Dr. Seelye and the Fourth church."

Here, we may mention another incident. The church having debts of about \$9000, a few gentlemen took up the matter, subscribed the amount and cleared the church of all debt.

A NEW CHURCH was formed at Nokomis, Montgomerie county, Ills., on the 21st of June, 1862, by Rev. Joseph Gordon, Presbyterian missionary; thirteen members. David Niemy was duly appointed elder. Nokomis is on the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad, fifteen miles east of Hillsboro. The village is small, and cannot as yet boast of a church edifice of any kind.

TRUMPHS OF THE BIBLE, with the Testimony of Science to its Truth.

This book labors under the disadvantage of being two treatises with two titles, bound up together. Part I.—The Triumphs of the Bible—is an accumulation of proofs of the beneficent and mighty effects of the Bible in the world. Part II.—Testimony of Science to the Bible,—comprises nearly the whole of the book, and is a most valuable and well exhausted statement of the points of contact between Science and Scripture, which have excited the interest or brought in play the skill and ability of the opponents and the defenders of Scripture. The chapters relate in turn to Astronomy, Geology, Physical Science, Unity of the Race, Chronology, History, Tradition, Ancient History, Sacred Geography, Topographical Accuracy of the Bible, Archaeological Discoveries. The mass of information here gathered and classified is great; in fact this is the first serious attempt to systematize the facts in the relations of Scripture to modern science. It is just such a Book of Evidence of the truth of Scripture as the times demand, being brought down to the very latest developments and phases of the argument. The author is Rev. Henry Tullidge. New York: Charles Scribner. For sale by J. B. Lippincott & Co.

SABBATH SCHOOL PSALMIST.

This little collection of tunes, with the words from 'Rouse's Version of the Psalms, has been got up to meet the wants of Sabbath Schools in the Reformed and United Presbyterian Churches, and is well adapted to the end in view. We wonder that our brethren of these branches do not go one step further, and take the more consistent course of chanting the Psalms exactly as they stand. There are two such chants only in this book; which is, however, an encouraging beginning in the right direction. It is got up by our enterprising friend, James M. Ferguson, of No. 25 North Sixth street, in this city.

MAGAZINES, PAMPHLETS, ETC.

THE 'AMERICAN PUBLISHERS' CIRCULAR AND LITERARY GAZETTE, Published by GEORGE W. Childs, Philadelphia.

The first number of this work, for May, has been laid upon our table. It is a handsome pamphlet of 96 8vo. pages on heavy white paper, stereotyped by the well known house of L. Johnson & Co. The contents are precisely such as book-buyers, book-sellers, and publishers need to be acquainted with, comprising London Correspondence on the Book Trade in Great Britain, Authors at Home and Abroad, Changes in the Trade, Obituary, Literary Intelligence, National Academy of Sciences, Notes on Books and Book-sellers, Periodicals, The Action Room, Book Notices, Announcements, List of Books printed in America in 1863, and in Great Britain, France, and Germany, up to a recent date. Monthly, \$2 per annum.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, for April. Leonard Scott & Co., New York; W. B. Zieber, Philadelphia.

Contents—Kinglake's Crimea, a very searching and severe criticism directed against the Anti-French character of the work; Worsley's Odyssey; Tithe Impropriation; Simancas Records of Henry VII.; The Black Country (Coal Region); India under Lord Canning; The Bible and the Church, (probably by Canon Stanley); a bad article, everywhere calculated to lower the standing of the Bible as an inspired volume, and working into the hands of the Essayists and Reviewers, to whom Stanley must now be reckoned; Alock's Japan; Huxley on Man's Place in Nature; The Greek Revolution.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for April. Contents—Diplomacy in Japan; Mrs. Clifford's Marriage; Sir James Graham; The Inexhaustible Capital (Rome); Caxtonians; Spedding's Life of Bacon; Spirit Writing in China; Marriage Bells.

"A FAST IMPLIES A DUTY."

A Fast Day Sermon, by Rev. Charles S. Porter, preached in Arch street Presbyterian church, April 30th, and published by request of Samuel Agnew and others. A loyal and earnest appeal. For sale at the Presbyterian House.

Trumphs of the Bible, with the Testimony of Science to its Truth. This book labors under the disadvantage of being two treatises with two titles, bound up together. Part I.—The Triumphs of the Bible—is an accumulation of proofs of the beneficent and mighty effects of the Bible in the world. Part II.—Testimony of Science to the Bible,—comprises nearly the whole of the book, and is a most valuable and well exhausted statement of the points of contact between Science and Scripture, which have excited the interest or brought in play the skill and ability of the opponents and the defenders of Scripture. The chapters relate in turn to Astronomy, Geology, Physical Science, Unity of the Race, Chronology, History, Tradition, Ancient History, Sacred Geography, Topographical Accuracy of the Bible, Archaeological Discoveries. The mass of information here gathered and classified is great; in fact this is the first serious attempt to systematize the facts in the relations of Scripture to modern science.