

JOHN W. MEARS, Editor.

Subscribers who are in arrears and liable to 50 cents additional charge on their bills, are notified that this charge will be remitted to such as pay an additional year, in advance of the present.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

The Proclamation of our chief magistrate, calling for a National Thanksgiving, appears in another part of this paper. Its devout and reverent tone is even more marked, if possible, than in previous State papers of the same general tenor. The Christian people of the land will find new cause of rejoicing, of confidence in our rulers, and of hope for the future as a nation, in the utterance of such sentiments in high places; and, though they may regret to notice the absence of specifically Christian terms and phrases, it is plain that such a document could emanate from no other source than one deeply imbued with the spirit of the Gospel.

It may be interesting for our readers to know, that the Catholic Herald, of this city, denounces the proclamation, denies its statements, and insists that it will not be observed; says that, "in our American vocabulary, fast is pronounced like, and understood to be, feast;" (!) that the proclamation "advices and ordains" a "hollow mockery;" and seeks, in every way, to prejudice the class of persons it represents against the President and his policy. In short, its article is a copperhead document, embittered still more by Popish hatred of our institutions.

As for the "guzzling, drinking, and merry-making," we have no doubt it speaks truthfully, from observation of the manners of its own people on those days. The best places in which to see the day grossly abused, will be the Irish grogeries which the friends of the Herald have established through our city.

THE CHILDREN OF OLEGGYMEN.

In a sermon preached on a recent Sabbath morning, in Pine Street Church, by Rev. Dr. Drainer, on parental duties and responsibilities, several statements were made of a statistical character, which, though brought forward in a familiar manner, in proof of his arguments, contained facts of more general interest. After showing the natural and philosophic causes which impress the character of the fathers upon the children, the speaker resorted to the oft-repeated charge of profligacy in the sons of religious parents, and especially of clergymen. He denied the fact. Of some two hundred and fifty theological fellow-students with him at Andover, Mass., nine-tenths were the sons of pious parents.

Although it is often said that the sons of clergymen are peculiarly liable to the wild and profligate, a far larger proportion of clergymen's sons become Christian men than any other class. Clergymen have peculiar difficulties in regard to family training. A minister's work is much with his mind instead of his hands, and this draws attention from the conduct of his children. He is much abroad, in attendance upon the convocations and outside interests of the church. He is obliged to receive to his house, as a public man, every class of people. He is without secular business, and has, therefore, no ready occupation for his sons. He is usually poor, and has no capital with which to set up his sons. He is at sick beds and funerals, and has to do with grave and solemn subjects, and is in danger of not meeting the demands of his children for cheerfulness and innocent mirth. He has, like other men, his own imperfections of temper and life, by which his children are endangered. And, then, being a public man, his children are in the public eye, and faults noted in them which would be forgotten in others. Added to this, bad and dissipated men seek to lesson their own guilt and shame by belittling that of ministers and tempting and corrupting their sons. It is also true that ungodly and irreligious parents have attempted to excuse their own neglect of the religious training of their households by circulating the falsehood that the children of religious parents were worse than others.

But, in spite of all this, it is a fact that the sons of clergymen, above all others, are most likely to be pious, God-fearing men. Look around you in this city, among the families you all know, for confirmation of this truth. Two sons of the Rev. Dr. Smith, of the Western Church, the son of Dr. Duffield, of Dr. Carroll, Dr. T. H. Skinner, Rev. Albert Barnes, two sons of Dr. Janeway, of Dr. J. P. Wilson, of the First Church, with many others I could name, are all excellent clergymen. And where will you find better laymen than the sons of Dr. Cuyler, Rev. Albert Judson, Rev. James Patterson, Dr. Cheeseman, Dr. Junkin, and Rev. Anson Rood?

In this old church, among the families of my predecessors, the Rev. Dr. Duffield, the pastor here in the War of the Revolution, has given to the church and the world a line of able and pious clergymen through four generations. Dr. John Blair Smith's descendants have many of them been pillars in the church and the ornaments of the army and navy. As he himself shouldered a musket in the defence of his country, it was to be expected that the grandson, General Charles Ferguson Smith, was ready to bare his breast to the fiery storm of Fort Donaldson. Dr. Milledoll's only son was a pious and able physician. The four clerical Alexanders have been the glory of the church; and Col. Alexander may, perhaps, now be said to be among the first citizens of New Jersey. Where will you find the word profligate in connection with the family of Archibald Alexander?

istry, and his four daughters, have not been very profligate nor very stupid. He has "commanded his household after him," as regards genius, piety, and world-wide fame. A record like the above could be carried out through the ministerial families of every denomination.

In noting, as an exception, Aaron Burr, the son of Rev. Aaron Burr, of Princeton, Dr. Brainerd said that the character of Aaron Burr was becoming white in comparison to that of some modern traitors, in this season of our country's peril and anguish.

PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO.

A great work has been done in these two powerful States. With an emphasis which will be understood, not only at Washington and throughout the North, but by Davis and his co-plotters at Richmond, but at Paris and London and St. Petersburg, these States, containing over one-sixth of the population of the whole country, have pronounced for the maintenance of the Union by the open, straight-forward measures of the Administration, by the arm of power, by the overthrow of the great source and support of the rebellion—Slavery!

In Ohio, the issue was undisputed. The people were called to choose between open and veiled sympathy with the rebellion, and the manures employed to crush it. Their answer was the most overwhelming perhaps ever given to a political faction. In Pennsylvania, opposition to the war was more disguised, and the friends of the South were more hypocritical and serpent-like. They made strong professions of loyalty, especially as the election drew near. They attempted to rally their forces on the issue of Emancipation or Slavery. Their zeal for the "Institution," as something intrinsically right and good, was more conspicuous and remarkable. Direct appeals were made to the "Higher Law," in its support. Their candidate for Governor believed slavery to be a divine institution; and O sacrifice! a campaign document was manufactured out of a letter of an Episcopal bishop, which argued from Scripture with all the elaborate perverseness of Southern slaveholding clergyman, seeking to quiet his conscience, in defence of the institution. In fact, the Pennsylvania opposition put themselves fairly on a pro-slavery platform, and appealed to the Christian people of the State for support, distinctly on that ground. They hoped to prove the sentiment of our State to be pro-slavery, and in favor of "running the line north of Pennsylvania," in the event of a division. Disguising the political, they placed a moral, or rather immoral issue before the people. On the abstract question therefore, of the merits and immunities of slavery, the vote of Pennsylvania is for freedom, against Bishop Hopkins, against General McClellan, against the bitter prejudices of ignorant and degraded whites, against sheltering the cause of the rebellion while seeking to crush rebellion itself.

Ohio was called to rebuke the double heresy of secession and pro-slavery; her task was simple and intelligible; simple and intelligible is her decision—plain as the signature of John Hancock to the Declaration of Independence, or as the answer of her guns to the rebels on a hundred battle fields. Pennsylvania was called ostensibly to pronounce only upon one of these issues. She was asked, while opposing the rebellion as such, to acknowledge the utility and rectitude of the institution declared to be its corner-stone. She has answered. Pennsylvania goes for Emancipation as part of the war measures of the Administration.

Again we feel that we have a country, and that the people at any cost are resolved to maintain it. Faction is rebuked; the mob spirit is admonished; and the people have recorded their satisfaction that in the accomplishment of this end, the blot of slavery is to be removed from our national life and a race is to regain its long-lost and most precious rights. We have desired as religious journalists to do our part towards accomplishing these most welcome results. Whether our efforts have availed to any degree we know not; at least they give us the greater warrant for rejoicing at what has occurred.

REV. J. AMBROSE WRIGHT.

In consequence of ill health, Rev. J. A. Wright has resigned the pastoral charge of Olive Church, Chicago, which he had built up from its organization, five or six years ago. The Western correspondent of the Independent says: "He has been the genial and witty correspondent, 'Ambrose,' for the N. Y. Evangelist and the American Presbyterian. His catholic and winning spirit, and his pulpit ability, will go secure for him warm friends wherever he may go, as he will also take with him the cordial well-wishes from many without as well as within the Presbyterian fellowship of this city."

REV. MR. BARNES AND THE AMERICAN BOARD.

Mr. Barnes has declined the appointment recently tendered him by the American Board, of a place on the Prudential Committee. Advancing age, with its infirmities, and the tenderness of his eyes, which will not bear the exposure of railroad travelling, forbid his acceptance. His interest in the work of Foreign Missions, and his desire for the continued cooperation of his own branch of the church with the Board, are undiminished. The numerous friends of Mr. Barnes and of the Board in the Presbyterian Church will regret that it has become necessary to him to come to such a decision.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN AND THEOLOGICAL REVIEW.

The October number of this valuable periodical is of a very different character from former issues. The change is, we think, for the advantage of the Review and the great body of its readers, being the introduction of elements of more immediate, living interest. Hitherto, almost exclusive attention has been given to more remote topics, or to the more purely scientific aspects of the question of the day. While these are by no means ignored now, they are not permitted to engross the attention of the reader. In the present number we have—Presbyterianism and its affinities, Mr. Barnes' address before the Presbyterian Historical Society last May; The Sources of Crime, by R. C. Wines, D. D., LL. D., New York; False Tendency and Radical Defect in Education, by Rev. J. K. Herrick of Malone, N. Y.; American New Testament Commentaries, by Howard

Crosby, New York; Mark II, 23, as compared with Luke vi, 1, by Rev. C. C. Starbuck, Theological Seminary, N. Y.; Draper's Intellectual Development of Europe, by Prof. H. B. Smith, D. D., New York; The Chinese Classics, by Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, New York; Roger Bacon in the Light of New Documents, by Emile Saisset, Prof. in the Faculty of Letters, Paris, translated by Col. Joseph Howland, Matteawan, N. Y.; Theological and Literary Intelligence; Criticisms on Books.

Mr. Sherwood makes a strong appeal for co-operation in pressing forward his work. Send him new subscribers, and so provide him the means to increase the value of the magazine, which is already worthy of liberal support, not only in the denomination, but among all Evangelical people. We will furnish new subscribers with our paper and the Review at \$3, or the price of the Review alone, for the first year.

DR. MARKS' PENNSYLVANIA CAMPAIGN.

This work is a narrative of the author's experience as chaplain of the 63d Penn. Vols. It covers a period from the arrival of the regiment in Washington, A. D. 1861, until the arrival of the army at Harrison's Landing, in July, 1862. The author is widely known as a faithful minister of the gospel, a cultured scholar, and a writer in whom high literary talent has been improved by extensive travel. His last work cannot fail to add to his previous reputation, while it must prove highly interesting to many classes of readers. It does not aspire to the dignity of history; but the opportunities the author had of observation, have enabled him to record much that will be of value to the future historian of the war. By the chain of easy narrative are here grouped together, incidents and scenes described with all the thrilling interest and touching pathos of reality.

The 63d were first encamped near Alexandria, in Fairfax County, the region which was the first theatre of the war. The country around with its lately deserted houses and its old family memorials, including much that relates to Mount Vernon and the Washington family, occupies a chapter or two. As the winter advanced and the mud deepened, the weather and the long separation from home began to throw a gloom over the camp of the regiment. The chain of poverty in camp life was wearing off. Deep and bitter melancholy producing ill-health, was the result. In all this the author found opportunity for spiritual usefulness. He obtained a chapel tent and organized a church, which afterwards comprised nearly three hundred members. The insight which the account of the chaplain's spiritual labors affords, fully justifies the description of the author given by an eminent surgeon in his preface to the work. We extract this notice: "A true Christian who had learned the importance of adapting himself to the vicissitudes of life that he might more effectively carry out his Christian mission, he everywhere and on all occasions, by his acts demonstrated to those around him the dignity and usefulness of the pastorate, and the excellency and divinity of gospel Christianity."

It were indeed well if all army chaplains possessed a like adaptation for their work. John Wesley did not know why the Devil should have all the best tunes; it is equally difficult to say why all the righteous should have the highest ministerial talent to the exclusion of the army sinners.

The work carries us from the winter camp of instruction to Hampton Roads, in the transports; when the Army of the Potomac entered that field. The destruction of the Congress and Cumberland, and the fight between the Monitor and Merrimack, have in this narrative all the charm of novelty.

The vast camp of war at Hampton is depicted like a splendid pageant, in the clear sunlight of beautiful spring weather; when hopes were bright as the glancing serried steel in the light of the morning. The long, gloomy, rainy days of digging, when the rattle of picket gun seemed like the mockery of Heaven's artillery, followed.

Then comes the horrid reality of war; the battle field of Williamsburg, the battle of Fair Oaks, the miasmatic fever, hospital, the amputating table; all this as seen during the author's tour of instruction to the bleeding body or departing soul, are described in a manner at once touching and sublime.

At the commencement of the retreat from Richmond, generally known as the seven days' battles, the author was in charge of the hospitals at Carter's house near Savage Station, and having no definite orders, resolved to stay with the patients who could not be removed, when they should be abandoned. It will be remembered that the battle of Savage Station was fought so close to the hospitals that some of the patients were killed in their beds. Here, at the post of duty, the chaplain remained, surrounded by the fearful work and carnage. The fierce, infuriated onset of the enemy to the very walls of the hospitals of Gen. Sumner's rear guard, and the leaping flame of the burning column, as the attack was repulsed, are well described. During the battle of Glendale and Malvern Hill, the thunders of which tortured them with anxiety, the chaplain and his colleagues remained at their posts, ministering to the wants of the wounded, the sick, and the dying; receiving messages of love and testimonies of dying faith from many a departing sufferer.

Here the Doctor had an opportunity of seeing the demoralized condition of the rebel troops as they retreated from the destructive range of our artillery on the battle-field of Malvern Hill.

When the patients were removed from the hospitals at Richmond, Dr. Marks accompanied them as a prisoner, and there, amid great difficulties, succeeded in obtaining for them many comforts. He had an opportunity to see the condition of the rebel capital, to converse with the inhabitants, and with many rebel officers. Some of the author's opinions in reference to the conduct of the war, may admit of discussion; but they are expressed with all the candor of sincere conviction, and are founded on excellent opportunities for observation.

His descriptions are enhanced by many original illustrations.

"THE PENNSYLVANIA CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA; OR INCIDENTS AND SCENES ON THE BATTLE FIELDS AND IN RICHMOND," BY REV. J. F. MARKS, D. D. Messrs. J. B. Lippincott, 1863.

LETTER FROM REV. DR. COX.

DR. TUSTIN—DR. HATFIELD—PRESBYTERIAN UNION. LEROY, N. Y., OCT. 10th, 1863.

Dear Brother:—Returned here to my summer residence, last night, from Rochester, after the delightful meetings of the American Board, I read the religious newspapers, yours and others, with real enjoyment. On that letter from "Washington, D. C.," written by our Metropolitan brother, Rev. William B. Evans, touching "AN ERROR MUCH TO BE REGRETTED," I feel almost inspired—if rhetoric or poetry may allow such use of that sacred vocabulary, to add my thanks to him; with my cordial concurrence, and that of all the ministry and all the membership of our whole church—so far as their knowledge enables them to think and act on the topic; for his so proper, and so excellent, and so Christian, though so brief, remarks on it. I have long known the Rev. SERIMUS TUSTIN, D. D., and ever with a grateful sense of his personal character and official excellence. But all my knowledge of him was too general, and too distant, and too "separated, badly enough" to appreciate him, or glorify God in him, Gal. 1: 24, as now we all do! Truly I also regret that strange Misomer, who our brother refers to, and which, as JUSTICE FOR TUSTIN, pp. 235, 239, see "Minutes of Assembly," seems, so strangely, to estrange, to us, a father in Israel; whom, especially since his high and masterly and unexcelled diplomacy in our last Assembly, we all most cordially, the love of Christ constraining us, own and remember as a brother, rather a father, beloved in the ties of eternity; according to the glorious gospel of the blessed God. I Tim. 1: 11.

Almost as a representative man, may I assume to speak or write, in these relations; since, from what I hear and know, then and since, as the result of intimate and extensive converse with ministers and others of our branch of the church, those prominent and distinguished among our tribes in the Israel of God, there is only one sentiment, one soul, one pulse in one body; and that—first, love to Christ, for our infinitely meritorious relations; then—love to that man of God, Dr. Tustin, whose mission was so judiciously, so nobly, so admirably well performed throughout, to the glory of our God and Savior; of our common faith; and of our real substantial doctrinal agreement, not only, oneness of it in Christ; our God, our elder brother, our wonderful and blessed Redeemer, forever!

I regret indeed—now, as then I failed to observe it, that our "Minutes" are so parliamentary and jejune; instead of jubilant, fraternalizing, enthusiastic, on the occasion. It so brief and flat appears on our published records, that I resent—the thing, while I imitate NOT AT ALL the motive! It was, among the items of thronging care and business—simply overcast; no more, I am sure. Here also a word on an allied topic—the competency of our stated clerk, Rev. Dr. Hatfield: His enfeebled frame, the result of too much work in the cause, has resulted in his resignation of the pastorate, though loved only more and more by his attached and regretting church, and by all the ministry, especially those who know him best. We have no censure for him; but only praise and thanks, for the masterly, faithful, exact, useful, manner, in which, for so long a time, as the successor of Dr. McDowell and Dr. Erskine Mason, both of honored memories, dearly beloved, in the church and the ministry of God, he has sedulously performed his high and responsible duties; so that we all owe him much, and should not at all grudge to owe it, as we do not. I hope his resignation, should it be offered, will not be accepted. My counsel is not solitary, nor singular, thus—Give him an Assistant Secretary, and let him live, recover his health, as we pray and hope and think he will, and so continue to serve and bless the church, as long as the Lord is pleased to continue him in this vestibular portion of the true church universal, before he enters the citadel, the palace, royal and divine, of light and love in heaven! I love to ASSOCIATE OUR LIVES WITH McDOWELL, MASON, HATFIELD; all of them my dear personal friends, as worthy a triumvirate, in that high office, as ever was in our country and our dear Presbyterian Church! In my own day too, I will remember the triumvirate immediately preceding, Janeway, Neill, Ely; and however honored, I own no deterioration, no degeneracy, to say the least, in the noble three that follow them, in our history of the church. I only add, he knows nothing of what I here write, for you to publish; and I am aware perhaps of my whole responsibility; "no geographa, geographa," as Pilate and some other persecutors were not at one time,—not only, when they wrote.

I now resume, of our dear Doctor Tustin, and say in a few words: 1. His office was not an easy one, nor its functions, such as to suit the competency of common men. That the duties were devolved on him, in view of his felicitous performance of them, we then thought, as we now write, was not merely a felicity, but a signal of the favour of God, in the providence we own, as to the appointment,—exactly of him.

2. That office as performed, as all then said and felt, so expressly well; so gracious and so natural his manner, so opposite, so assuasive, so patriarchal, so prosperous seemed he in all his negotiations, deeds, words, doings, that we all rejoiced in God alone, and spontaneously gave HIM the glory of it all,—without any seen or thought of sectarianism, partyism, selfish views, mean designs, such as ever disgrace the politicians of this world. Glory to God, alleluia; Amen! He philadelphia merito! Heb. xiii, 1.

As to results, consequences, organizations, or organized re-union, we all viewed it as a premature matter for consideration; to be precipitated not at all; not to be handled with rashness, but referred to present to what our own God, and our fathers' God, our Saviour and Lord Jesus Christ, may in his own time, and may as the sole captain of salvation, bring many sons to glory, show us all, and prepare right, as his own will and pleasure, as his own order and program; for our obedience, our common joy, our glad and responsive performance; to his own praise and glory forever!

On this, I may say more—hereafter. With our own words I conclude. It is the real excellency and glory of our own dear, stable, and blessed, compact, and peerless PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA! For about FIFTY-TWO YEARS I have known it, followed it, prized it, loved it, more and northward.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF CHAMPTON formerly connected with the New Lisbon (O. S.) Synod was received into the Presbytery of Trumbull, (N. S.) Ohio, September 15th.

WE ARE INFORMED that the Rev. A. Barnes, notwithstanding his recent illness, which has greatly retarded him, went to the polls at the late election, and deposited his vote for the Administration candidates. He has since so far recovered as to be able to go upon a visit northward.

more! Now, as aged, I record my love of it, as a whole!! In my mind, the word of God and right reason being the criterion, I call it—FACTS PRINCIPLES; and say oft, as said David of the sword of Goliath: "THERE IS NONE LIKE THAT: GIVE IT ME"—AND MINE I, as I may add, NOT WITHOUT REASON. I Sam. 21: 9. JEHOVAH BLESS THAT CHURCH!

SAMUEL HANSON COX, Rev. John W. Mears, Editor &c.

FROM OUR ROCHESTER CORRESPONDENT. THE LATE MEETING OF THE BOARD OF MISSIONS.

Dear Editor:—The great convocation for missions has been held, and your faithful accounts have given a full and highly satisfactory account of its proceedings. The other religious journals are also filled with the subject; and if one may judge from their representations the meeting was highly satisfactory and profitable. Much has been kindly said also of the arrangements made for the meeting. If one may judge from the complimentary notice taken of these, they must have given reasonable satisfaction. We happen to know that the committee aimed at such a result; and labored very hard to attain it. But it is easy to see, on review, where some improvements could have been made; and the committee feel confident that they could easily make some suggestions to future committees, which would greatly aid them in preparing for such a gathering. It might not be amiss also, to throw out some suggestions to those who attend such meetings.

NOTICE IN ADVANCE.

The plan of giving timely notice to the Committee of arrangements, is of great importance, and ought, if possible, to be generally complied with; and those who do not give such notice have no right to complain if they do not get such places as they like, or get no place at all. And yet there is another class who cause quite as much trouble, by failing to give notice that they are not coming, after places are assigned them, and they find they can not be present at all. We chance to know that in many instances, where cards of assignment were sent out, the persons did not come, neither were their complement of guests, and wondered why they had not—while the committee supposed they were full.

We have even thought, in ruminating on the subject, that some persons wrote out for places even while there was only a bare possibility of their coming to the meeting; and having written, thought no more of it, except perhaps to say to themselves—"Well, if I can go at the last moment, I have a place to stay; and if I can't go, I need not give myself any further trouble about it." If such persons had ever thought in such a committee of arrangements, they would think very differently of the matter. They thus give the committee just as much trouble as though they came. And then leaving the committee to find out only as they can that the places so assigned are vacant, it may be near the close of the meeting before the discovery is made; so late, indeed, to fill the places by others, that the committee actually provided places for some hundreds who did not appear at all at the meeting in Rochester. This has led us to think that possibly a better way for the committee of arrangements would be, not to send out cards at all; but fill them out, arrange them in alphabetical order, and hold them to be called for. And if they are not called for by noon of the second day, let the places be regarded as vacant, and filled by others. We do not know that this would be a better plan; but submit it for consideration.

THOSE "PLANOS."

We have made diligent inquiry, and we do not learn that any person wrote to the committee of arrangements, to secure ample apartments in our best families, with use of piano fortes for their daughters, and bath rooms for their daily comfort. We think "Ambrose," of the Evangelist, must have been misinformed, if he heard of such things. A large number did, indeed, because of sickness, or lameness, or feebleness, desire to be located "near the place of meeting." The committee did what they could toward gratifying such; but the number was so large, that we know that some must have found their daily walks longer than they desired, and longer than the committee would have made them, if they could have done otherwise. It so happened that many of those kindly offered to entertain our guests did not live near the church, and could not conveniently move their homes into that immediate neighborhood.

There were also a good many who requested entertainment for themselves and "children," some for quite young children. The committee found it very difficult to provide for such—families did not want them. Some persons could have very little idea of the trouble they were causing by such applications. It would certainly seem better that children should be left at home on such occasions.

But these are little things—the meeting was the great thing. All seemed to enjoy it; and we do not doubt that it has left a sweet savor of heavenly influence in all our families. The letter writers and editors have freely expressed the gratification of the guests. They, at least, were pleased. We happen to know that a similar feeling pervades the minds of the hosts. We have heard it from many lips—"What pleasant company we had—were truly sorry to have them leave us." There was mutual pleasure and profit. Some pleasant friendships were also formed; some will meet again; and many are looking forward to the next annual gathering of the Board, to renew and strengthen the ties thus pleasantly formed. But we will turn to another theme.

A DEDICATION IN BUFFALO.

The new church edifice which has been for more than a year in process of erection, for the society in Buffalo, of which Rev. Dr. Hancock is the Pastor, was dedicated to the worship of Almighty God, on Thursday evening of this week. The services were deeply interesting and impressive. The sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Fowler, of Utica; the dedicatory prayer was offered by the Pastor; and a grand hymn of consecration, written for the occasion by Rev. Dr. Hopkins, Professor in Auburn Theological Seminary, as brother-in-law of Rev. Dr. Hancock, was sung by the congregation. This new church edifice is upon the site of the old, which had become too small for the congregation that gathered from week to week to listen to the eloquent and earnest words of their pas-

tor. The audience room is sixty by eighty-two feet, with one hundred and fifty pews, and will seat a congregation of 1,200. At the rear of the audience room, and opening directly from it, there is a beautiful and commodious Lecture and Sabbath School room. The whole has cost about \$25,000. Long may the Society enjoy these comfortable arrangements for their Sabbath services; and long may their beloved pastor be spared to stand in the new pulpit, and proclaim the unsearchable riches of Christ to the eager crowds that wait on his ministry.

GENESEE.

New Publications.

MEMOIRS OF LITTE AND HIS RELIGIOUS DEVICES. Translated from the German (of Zschokke) by Frederica Rowan. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. 16mo. pp. 314. Price, \$1.25. For sale by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

This work is uniform with the "Meditations on Death and Eternity," recently published by the same house. That work, it will be remembered, was a favorite with the late Prince Albert, and was translated, at the request of his widow. The present work was dedicated by the translator to the Princess Alice, "whose young life," she says, "has already given evidence of the religious earnestness and sincerity inculcated in these meditations."

The characteristics of the two works are much the same; elevating, edifying, as such may be, in a work that closely approaches, without actually reaching a true evangelical standard.

LEVANA; or the Doctrine of Education. Translated from the German of Jean Paul Richter. Author of "Fruit, Flower and Thoro Pastors," &c. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. 16mo. pp. 400. Bound edges; price, \$1.50. For sale by J. B. Lippincott & Co.

This is a book of thoughts, or "Fragments" on one of the greatest of subjects, by one of the leading minds of a former generation. They are marked by the writer's own great power of diction and glow with the fires of his genius. No teacher can well overlook the opinions of a mind like Richter's on his particular branch. Parents will find suggestions of the greatest value scattered through the book. But we by no means commend "Levana" as a standard on the great subject of Christian education. Many absurd, impracticable and irrelevant notions mingle with the grand thoughts and admonitions it contains. The reader must discern between "the precious and the vile of this extraordinary production."

EXCURSIONS BY HENRY D. THOREAU. Author of "Walden" and "A Week on the Concord and Merrimack Rivers." Boston: Ticknor & Fields. 16mo. pp. 313. With an engraving. For sale by J. B. Lippincott & Co.

This volume is remarkable for the intimacy with nature which it exhibits, in her most familiar aspects and home scenes. New life and interest is thrown around the woods and bushes by the very road side, as we walk with Thoreau. We seem to be hundreds of miles away from the habitations of men in these "Excursions," though they go no further than the wood lots of neighboring farms. There is, however, an affection of independence and indifference towards the settled ideas of men upon scientific, moral, and religious subjects, half-earnest and half-jocose, very acceptable to transcendentalists like Emerson, and his admirer and friend, R. W. Emerson, and the Boston circle, of like sentiments; but real blemishes in a volume otherwise full of quaint attractiveness.

THE ROYAL BUNAL. A Sermon preached by request to the First Presbyterian Church, Xenia, O., May 31st, 1863, on the occasion of the death of Daniel McMillan, by J. Agnew Sherman, Chaplain U. S. Army. Philadelphia, O. Crawford, Son & Co., Printers, pp. 24. 8vo.

A noble production, replete with sound and wholesome thoughts, testifying to the great worth of a much valued member of the Reformed Presbyterian Church.

News of our Churches.

Presbyterian.

The Publication cause in the hands of Mr. Howard is doing well. During the sessions of the American Board at Rochester, a well known liberal and wealthy citizen of the place, not connected with the church paid Mr. Howard cheerfully a subscription of one thousand dollars to the fund. Nearly one-quarter of the fifty thousand dollars had been subscribed up to that time.

General John J. Knox, of Augusta, Oneida county, N. Y., celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his marriage on Wednesday before last. Two of his sons presented congratulatory addresses. Rev. W. E. Knox of Rome, spoke in the names of his husband and sisters; and Rev. Charles E. Knox in behalf of the twenty grand-children present. Gerrit Smith, a life-long friend of General Knox, also made congratulatory remarks. The Postmaster General also added his compliments, by sending a motion that the name of the post office in the village should be changed from Knox's Corners to Knoxborough.

Rev. T. S. Williamson, M. D., well known for his faithful and remarkably successful labors among the condemned Dakota Indians, was excluded from them soon afterwards, by the arbitrary command of the military superintendent of the post. Failing to obtain redress, through any subordinate officer, at Dr. W.'s suggestion, the Synod of Minnesota at its recent meeting adopted a resolution to the President requesting that Dr. Williamson, for a quarter of a century their religious teacher, may be allowed to continue his instructions among them.

Rev. M. E. Pierson has accepted a call to the charge of the church of Bigditch, Orange Co., N. Y.—Rev. Job Pierson late of Victor, N. Y., has accepted the call of the church at Kalamazoo Mich., and has already entered on his new field.—Rev. E. B. Vancken. Stated Supply of the church in Honey Falls has been ordained as an Evangelist by the Presbytery of Rochester.—From the Independent we clip the following items:—Baraboo Female Seminary is now under the care of the wife, two daughters, and one of Rev. H. H. Kinneloo, formerly of Knox College, Ill., and Clinton Female Seminary, N. Y.; and now agent of the Committee of Home Missions.—Rev. Alfred Bryant, for many years the pastor of the church in Niles, has resigned his charge and gone to Houghton, on Lake Superior. Rev. John Sailer is now supplying the church. The Congregational church in this place has by advice of council been disbanded.—Rev. C. F. Beach has resigned the charge of Hyde Park Church, Ill.

Reverial in the Presbyterian and Congregational Convention of Wisconsin.—Rev. D. GRAY, agent of the A. H. M. S., reports that of the two hundred churches belonging to the Presbyterian and Congregational Convention, one hundred have responded to his revival circular, and that fifty of these have been blessed with spiritual refreshing during the year past, the number of hopeful conversions having been about thirteen hundred. Surely such indications in these times of excitement present great encouragement for the use of means to secure these blessed results.