## PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1864.

# Religious Hutelligence.

#### Presbyterian.

Church Building and Ministerial Changes.—A new church near the Chicago minary was organized on the 11th ult., inder the name of the Fullerton Avenue hurch. The building is nearly completed. -The Harris Street Presbyterian Church Newburyport, Mass., has given a unaninous call to Rev. Benjamin Y. George, of Missouri. \_\_\_\_ Rev. John M. Faris has accepted the appointment of agent for the Theological Seminary of the North-west.

Mr. A. P. Cummings, for more than a quarter of a century one of the conductors of the New York Observer, has sold his interest in the concern to Messrs, Floyd W. Tomkins and Thomas II. Cuthell, for the last twenty years the two estimable clerks. of the counting-room. Mr. Cummings was the financial partner of the old firm of Sydney E. Morse & Co., and integrity, courtesy, ary to give it the highest standing among the business firms of the city.<sup>21</sup> When he be-came a partner in the Observer it had a circulation of 6,000. He leaves it with a circulation of 25,000, and a commercial value that would be an independent fortune for any man. Mr. Cummings retires from public life to enjoy the competence which he has so honorably made, and the Observer will continue to be prosperous and useful as heretofore.

The German Reformed Church. - A cor-respondent of The Messenger laments that there is no English congregation of their denomination in New York city. They have a small German Church under the care of Fastor Busche, "who has labored for nearly wenty years in a truly missionary spirit and succeeded at last in training his people to olf-support." The writer asks in conclu-Is it impossible to start an English Reformed Church among the descendants of the 150,000 or 200,000 Germans of this city? Let us not despise the day of small things."

The Tercentenary Jubilee in honor of the three hundredth anniversary of the forma-tion of Heidelberg Catechism, was held on Tuesday evening, February 23d, 1864, in the First Reformed Church, York, Pa., of which the Rev. J.O. Miller is the pastor.

San Francisco, Cal,—A meeting was re-cently held by the friends and advisers of Dr. W. A. Scott, to consider the question of recalling him to that city, the proposition being to organize a new church and establish a new congregation. A heavy salary, one thousand per month, we understand, was proposed and an effort made to raise it, but without complete success. The final result, if reached, has not transpired. If Dr. S., is manifestly and certainly loyal, and will give his influence and efforts, as a good citizen and true to the support of the government, there can be no popular objection to his resi-dence and labors in this city. If he does not assume and maintain such attitude in respect of the government, his friends are not wise in attempting to induce his return. Time will tell.—California Advocate.

Gettysburg .- The Sabbath School connected with the German Reformed church at Gettysburg, held its anniversary on the evening of the 22d of February. As the Library of the school had been destroyed during the Rebel Invasion, the opportunity was im-proved in the way of raising some funds towards the replacing of the Library. A small admission fee was charged, from which fifty-five dollars were realized. The exercises are represented as having been of the most interesting character.

Mrs. Anna, wife of the late President Harrison, who died at North Bend, twenty miles from Cincinnati, Thursday evening, Feb. 25th, was born in New Jersey, July 25th, 1775. In the year 1812 she became a member of the First Presbyterian church in Cincinnati. In 1833 her membership was transferred to the Presbyterian church at Cleves, near her residence at North Bend.

unsearchable riches of Christ to their deluded and degraded countrymen. At a the most 1,220,000; next comes Austria, meeting of the friends of Spurgeon College 853,000; then Prussia,  $28\pm,500$ ; and the for the training of ministers, held last month other countries in Germany together, 192,in London, Mr. Spargeon said the college began seven years ago with one student, and now it has seventy students. Forty of the students are now the pastors of congre-gations in different parts of England, and ome have gone forth as missionaries.---Rev. T. G. Jones. D. D., of Norfolk, has received a call from one of the Baptist churches of Baltimore, which he has accepted, and expects soon to enter upon the duties of his new station. He is an able man, and we trust will be the means of doing a great and good work in Baltimore.—The Twenty-third street Baptist Church of New York, of which Dr. Gillette was the pastor, have given a very hearty and unanimous call to the Rev. Wayland Hoyt, of Pittsfield, Mass., to become their pastor. The First Baptist Church of Philadelphia have given a like call to the Rev. George D. Boardman of Rochester, to be their pastor. — Rev. Miles Sanford, of North Adams, Mass., has had the gift of \$533.-50 from his people. — The American Bap-tist says: The Laight Street Church Icses its pastor, Rev. I. S. Kalloch, he having just resigned with a view to going to Kansas. Rev. R. J. W. Buckland, for seven years the esteemed pastor of the Baptist church at Sing Sing, resigns his charge to accept a professorship in the Vassar College.

Methodist.—Episcopal Residences. The Pittsburg Advocate of January 16th has an editorial on the distribution of our bishops, in which expression is given to some thoughts having a place in other minds, than the editor's. Bishop Ames has re-moved to Baltimore; Bishop Simpson to Philadelphia. Bishop Janes resides in New York ; Bishop Scott at Wilmington, Del., and Bishop Baker at Concord, N. H., leaving only Bishop Morris in the West, (Ohio,) which is no more the West. These data are taken as the ground for urging some action by the General Conference, by which members of the Episcopal Board shall be compelled to reside at centers of sections or districts. Methodism in Philadelphia. The Northwestern Adovcate has a transient correspondent in Philadelphia, who thus writes of Methodism in this city: "We have in this city a class of very poor church buildings, and no other sort. There is not a handsome Methodist church edifice in this city of 600,000. The membership of the leading societies is very large, most of the churches are free, and the salaries of the preachers very small. We doubt whether the increase of Methodism in Philadelphia, is relatively as great as that of other protestant churches or commensurately as great as the increase of population. There is wealth enough here in the church, but evidently a great want of appreciation of the demands of the times, and the importance of furnishing the rising generation with comfortable and even handsome church accommodations and ap-pointments. The Methodist pulpits are well manned : Drs. Hodgson, Coombe, and More are here, and other names well known to the church."

Episcopal.—The bishop and assistant bishop of Ohio have addressed a pastoral letter to the vestries of the parishes in the diocese, urging an increase of the salaries at Valparaiso, Ind., and nearly one hundred male, and nearly two hundred female communicants, have gone over from the Lutheran to the Episcopal Church. It is said to be the result of a division which has sprung up in the Lutheran Church on the question of Missions.—The Christian Times (Episcopal) says that for three years, from Oct. 1st, 1860, to Oct. 1st 1863, more than two-thirds of our parishes did not contribute a cent to Foreign Missions. Even in such old, established is an efficient man, and the Church united of the wider union." diocesses as Connecticut, New York; and as one man, the Church debt can be paid." Another wished ' dioceses as Connecticut, New York; and ennsylvania, the contributing pari only about one-third of the whole number. ----Rev. Mr. Dix, of Trinity Church, N. Y., preached a sermon in the Tabernacle church, 6th Avenue, on Sabbath evening the 13th inst., upon "Christian unity ;" the animus of which was, that Prelacy is the only Scriptural Christianity, to whose faith all sects should return, and let the Priesthood do the thinking for the people, on all matters of doctrine. Revivals.-Knox College, Galesburg, Ill.-This Institution is enjoying a precious revival of religion, the result, most manifestly of the day of fasting and prayer for Colleges. This day was spent as follows :- The morning chapel worship was prolonged for an hour and a half; at 11 o'clock A. M. the O. S. and N. S. Presbyterian churches held a union meeting; at 2 o'clock, P. M. a prayer Congregational churches respectively; at 7 o'clock in the evening a general meeting was held in the College chapel. It was pleasant to see Dr. Candee (O. S.), Mr. Morton (N. S.), Dr. Edward Beecher and Mr. Perkins (Congl.), present and all equally interested in the outpouring of the Holy Spirit. The next evening was our regular College prayer-meeting. One young man, a member of the Sophomore class, and a son of one of the above mentioned clergymen, rose and asked for prayers, saying he had resolved to lead the life of a Christian. The work has gone on, and is going on up to this present writing. In all, fifteen, we hope, have set out in a new life.——Sixty-nine have united with the Congregational church in Candor, by profession, and three by letter, as the blessed fruits of the revival in January. Forty-three were members of the Sabbath School. Fourteen adults have joined the Bible class. For all of which we give God the glory.—In some little figuring which we have made (says the Western Ad-vocate) we find that the accessions to the Methodist Episcopal church, East and West, the past three months, have nearly reached twenty thousand, the exact figures being 19, 780. In many localities there have been thor-ough and general revivals, with additions that must tend to the strength and power of the Church .---- It was reported from Brighton in the Boston daily prayer-meeting, on Sat-urday, that several business men had been hopefully converted there, and the signs are encouraging. A father said he had asked prayer for the conversion of his two sons, and he had a letter yesterday from one of them in Indiana, saying that he had become a Christian.——The Presbyterian Church of St. Anthony, Minnesota, has recently enjoyed a precious outpouring of the Spirit of God. Christians have been revived, and sinners have been hopefully converted.\_\_\_\_ The Presbyterian Church, O. S., in Smyrna, Del., has been visited with a gracious revival. -Several of the Methodist Churches of Philadelphia are receiving large accessions. In the Thirty-eighth-street Church thirtyeight have been received, and more than fifty have been converted, some of whom had joined the Presbyterian Church. One These efforts have in a measure been handred and fifty-five have been received by The secret of the dislike of politicians only by the vote of the Moderator, Rev.

turned to their native land to proclaim the now amounts to 7,000,000, about one half of in the union as altogether visionary. undergoing repairs.—The Welsh Calwhom reside in Europe. Russia contains 000. One remarkable fact is that in France. Belgium and England, where the Jews are entirely emancipated, the number is gradually decreasing, while in those countries where they are still subjected to a certain restraint, they increase.—*Moravians.*—This well known people range their leading sta-tistics in three provinces, as follows: In the continental (European) province there are about 4,984 communicants and a total number of 6.727 souls. In the British province, 3,078 communicants and a total of 5,997 5,759 communicants, and a total of 9,429 souls-being thus a total of 13,821 commuinces. --- Gen. Butler has remitted the sen tence of Rev. Mr. Wingfield, of Norfolk, directing his employment in sweeping the streets for a term of three months, for notoriously disloyal practices. "His punish-ment," says Gen. Butler, "is remitted not from respect to the man, or for his acts, or because it is unjust, but because its nature may be supposed to reflect upon the Christ-ian Church, which, by his connection with it, has been already too much disgraced."-----Papal Hostility to the United States.-- A corres

Paper Hosting to the United States.—A corres-pondent of the New York Evening Post writes from Rome, Feb. 10th, as follows: The fact is, and the people of America may as well know it, the councils of the temporal power are irreconcilably and inevitably opposed to us. We have no friends in the Church of Rome, nor one in the whole college of cardinals. I am informed by an American, who has held an official position in Rome, that the Roman officials in a body have always expressed the most decided sympathy with the rebellion, and faith in its ultimate triumph. With the exception of Monsignor Nardi, one of the judges of the Rota, he never met a Roman official who has any sympathy with the North. The whole moral force of the Catholic Church, in Rome, has been steadily exercised against the federal government, and the sympathy of all who oppose free institutions and popu lar government has been as steadily with the rebellion and its causes. This state of things coupled with the worse than useless diplomatic representation of the federal government at this place, brings us naturally to the recognition of the rebel Confederacy involved in the correspondence-a recognition, the importance of which may not be very great with us, but to the Catholic friends of the rebellion is of the highest importance.-The Camerale Press of Rome has recently published the census of the population of the Eternal City, during 1863. The total of the population amounted to 201,161 inhabi-tants, being 4,083 more than 1862. The members of the secular clergy in Rome, last year, amounted to 1,894, and those of the religious Orders to 2,509. The Nuns were 2,031 in number. The ecclesiastical colleges and seminaries, to the number of 25, contained 1,027 students. Among them are the Roman Seminary, with 94 students; the Pio Seminary, with 76; the Vatican Seminary, with 41; the French, with 58; the South American, with 45; and the North American with 53. The Propaganda College contains 128 students; the German, 59; the English and Pio-English together, 49; the Scotch, 15; the Irish, 15; the Belgian, 6; the Greco-Ruthenian, 22; the Lombard 11.——Bequests. The late Maj. Charles Jarvis of Wethersfield, Conn., who was killed near Cedar Point, N L, bequeathed \$500 each to the American Tract Society, and Foreign Christian Union ; \$1,000 to the American Home Missionary Society; \$1,500 to Foreign Missions; and \$2,000, upon certain conditions, to the Ver ment Domestic Missionary Society.—— Church Debts.—The Chicago Advocate thinks that now, when the currency is plenty, is the accepted time for paying off Church debts. It closes a half column of editorial with the remark that "wherever the pastor

ter's views, in a speech which he opened taken from "a newspaper." The scounhan the scoundrelism which shrinks from view. He regretted that the dark found in the church. "Policy is there, too; the master of every situation. Cliques and committees downstairs are he real rulers-independent action and independent thought are in a great measure unknown; and often, when even a spark of these appears, it is ininstantly trampled on and extinguished. The cause-at least one cause of all this—lies in the overgrown size of religous bodies. This renders their motions so numerous and complicated that nothing but dexterous management and rigid concentration can secure their unity and churches of Scotland are large enough already." Twelve hundred congregations he thought would make a "huge church!"

To us in America with Presbyterian organizations embracing 1500 congregations and upwards, such fears seem almost childish. And we do not believe that the immense Wesleyan body in England, 350,000 strong, has furnished any warrant for the fears expressed, with such bitter extravagance of rhetoric, by Mr. Gilfillan.

A fourth meeting for Presbyterian Union, of the office-bearers of the Man chester Presbyterian Churches, was held Feb. 16th, at which one of the speakers, Rev. Dr. Munroe, of the English Presbyterian Church, alluded to the case of the Wesleyan Methodists, above mentioned. He said : "The idea that a church numboring 1,400 churches could endanger the liberties of the people was preposterous. Look at the Methodists. They had 6,000 congregations; and did any danger to liberty flow from these? On the principle of this objection, they should never pray for any union whatsoever. And suppose the 1,400 congregations should increase to 12,000 or 4,000? Well, that would be easier governed than the 1,400. But they needed strength, constitutional strength; and he wished to be strong constitutionally—not strong by spasms, not strong in one limb and weak in another—and that strength could be obtained only by

a wide and comprehensive union." The general sentiment of this meeting was in favor of one great British organization, including the Free, United and English bodies. This feeling was declared to be growing among them. One of the speakers referred to the obection that "the wide union which he desired would extinguish the Presbyterian Church in England, as a distinct religious community. But, to his mind, advanced? Isit by a weak, sickly Church byterian Church for the whole kingdom?

referring to the existing ecclesiastical condition of England, since the final judgment in the "Essays and Reviews' case, said well, that "There was no field in which the Presbyterian Church had such good prospects of success; and when he remembered the position in which recent decisions of the Privy gland in reference to the sentiments of its ministers concerning the Bible, they might be able to show to the En glish that they were in earnest." Rev. R. S. Scott, a member of the joint Committee on Union, took part in these interesting deliberations. He said that Committee was preparing a document, embodying the results of their deliberations, on the duty of the civil ment, when it appeared, would show had been brought out at once clearly,

have been licensed to preach, and have re- latest calculations made, the number of Jews ing the established church of Scotland months, while his own parish church was MAINTENANCE OF THE SUN'S Mr. George Gilfilian opposed Mr. Bax- vanistic Methodists are looking forward with great interest to the proposed orby repeating and endorsing a most ganization of their General Assembly, the idea. It has, however, been calcuslanderous and abominable charge which is expected to take place, if no lated that out of 2,300 millions of parts against the public men of our country, untoward event occurs, in Swansea, next May .-- Some complaint is heard of an atdrelism of public men, which was tempt being made by the established avowed by them and applauded by the church of Scotland to obtain control of people in America only, Mr. Gilfillan the Presbyterian chaplaincies of various ondescended to allow might be better military posts in England, where chapels have been crected through the liberality of the English Presbyterian church. and crooked ways of state craft were The Scotch soldiers do not by any means, show a unanimous preference for the services of the Establishment. It is a matter of history that when the gallant 93d Highlanders were marched to the door of the Established Church of Scotland, on the Sabbath after the news of the Disruption reached them, they, almost to a man, refused to enter within its walls, requesting to be marched to the Free Church of Scotland.-The varied activity of Presbyterian churches in England appears from the reports read at the annual "tea-meeting" of the Grosvenor Square Church, Manchesprosperous action. Surely, the leading ter, Feb. 10th, Rev. Dr. Muoro, pastor. School; the Sabbath Morning Class; the Young Men's Society; the Juvenile Missionary Association; the Tract Distribution Society; and the Ladies' Clothing Society. All these enterprises were stated to be in a flourishing condition .---The Presbyterians of Exeter, being weary of paying a rent of 1002. per anmenced an effort to procure the neceshave just opened a new edifice at Aldershot, costing, ground and all, 20002., and accommodating 400 people. The meeting for Presbyterian Union proposed to be held at Bayswater, March 3d, for which the Earl of Dalhousic and

#### PRESBYTERIAN MISSIONS.

poned.

We have already spoken of the very low state of feeling on Foreign Missions prevailing in the Presbyterian Church of Scotland in all its branches; at least so far as the amount of money contributed would indicate it. In the Free Church there has been a steady decline in contributions for three or four years past, only about sixty thousand dollars having been raised for foreign missions last year. A meeting was held February 16th, (in Glasgow, we believe,) to receive information on the missions of the church and to consider the position of affairs. There was a large and respectable attendance. Rev. James Stewart, who, as agent of the committee, had visited Africa last year, and met Dr. Livingstone on his travels, was present and made some interesting statements. He spoke very doubtfully of the success a far more important question than this of the Universities' Mission to Africa, was, How can the cause of Christ be best planned at the instance of Dr. Livingstone. He did not credit the report of in England, or by a strong, united Pres- the murder of this great explorer. He made the following highly encouraging When it was put in that way, he thought | report of the Free Church Mission to every unprejudiced mind must approve | Caffraria : There are four stations in this mission, nearly 600 miles from the Another wished "Presbytery to be Cape. They are Lovedale, Brun's Hill, contributed for the British Isles, that it | Pirie and McFarlane. Mr. S. said that may be a power in the earth." Another in Lovedale and the out-stations there was a congregation of 900 people. of whom 345 were communicants, and schools, connected with the congrega-A new thing. tion, attended by 450 children. Last year their monthly and church-door collections amounted to £140, which he Its Combinatio would, without offence, venture to say was a much larger sum than was contributed by many congregations in this Manufacturers. BOOT AND SHOE country. But they had made an extra-ordinary effort. They had opened a new church last year, and at that time they gave £90. They made other col-Jewelers lections, so that their contributions last year, for the purpose of keeping the gospel among them, amounted to £322. At Burn's Hill, of which the Rev. James Families. Laing was the missionary, there was a congregation of 750. Twenty-five years ago they built a small church, but last year they moved out of that rude erection to a church which had been built at a cost of £1000, of which they them-It is a Liquid. selves contributed one-half. At the Pirie station the congregation numbered 450, of whom 150 were communicants; they had three schools attended by about 170 children. At McFarlane station the number of the congregation was 150, and there two schools were Remember attended by 60 or 70 children. In round numbers this had been done; forty years ago there was nothing; now at these four stations there were 2000 worshippers representing 750 commu-nicants, and about 1000 children who were being educated. In addition to that there was a large seminary, under the care of the Rev. William Govan, at which 120 boys, black and white, re-

emanates from the sun is so enormous that the mind fails altogether to grasp of light and heat emitted by the sun, the earth only receives one parte whilst the whole heat radiated from the sum in one minute has been found by Sir John Herschel to be sufficient to boil twelve thousand million cubic miles of ice-cold water! How, we may ask with Dr. Tyndall, is this enormous loss made good? Whence is the sun's heat derived and by what means is it maintained? It cannot be kept up by ordinary combustion, for if the sun were a solid lump of coal it would be burned out in 4,600 years; whereas, geology teaches us in every page that the sun shone on our earth hundreds of thousands of years ago as it does at the present day. The philosophers who have speculated upon this great question show, that if a meteorite or asteriod were to fall into the sun with the greatest velocity which it is capable of acquiring, it would, on falling, engender a quantity of heat nearly ten thousand They were as follows: The Sabbath times as great as that which would be school; the Boys' School; the Girls' developed by the combustion of an equal weight of coal. These meteorites are known to fall upon the carth in certain seasons in large numbers, but the heat developed by them is small, owing to the comparatively slight velocity which they attain before reaching so small an attracting mass as that of the earth. Now astronomers seem num for a place of worship, have com- to think it probable that the lens-shaped mass, termed by us the zodiacal light, sary funds for erecting a building of which surrounds the sun, consists of a their own. Over seven hundred dollars vast collection of such asteriods; these was secured by a "bazaar" held during moving, like the planets, in a resisting three days. The United Presbyterians medium must approach the sun, and on showering down upon the sun's surface transfer their motion into it; thus maintaining the temperature of the sun, and therefore sustaining life on our planet. The quantity of matter which would thus have to be added to the sun's body, Mr. H. C. Ewing M. P., were announced in order to replace the heat lost by raas speakers, has been unavoidably postdiation, is so insignificant in comparison to its bulk that it would not have altered the apparent size of the sun during the historical period. If our moon fell into the sun, it would only develop heat enough to make good one or two years' loss; and were the earth to fall into the sun, the necessary heat would be supplied for nearly a century.

It is a question, however, if the augmentation in the sun's attraction which this theory presupposes would not have been observed by astronomers even after the lapse of some few years. Whether this will turn out to be the true explanation of the maintenance of solar heat, we know not; but, at any rate, a sun might thus be formed, and the theory serves as an illustration of the application of thermodynamics to cosmical phenomena.—Edinburg Review.



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The amount of heat and light which

Union Tendencies.-The Presbyterian of last week says :-- We rejoice in the tendency of Presbyterians everywhere towards one another. We have tried the force of rivalry long enough: let us try the power of con-centrated and united effort.

Rev. Dr. Armstrong, brother to the late Secretary of the American Board, pastor of the Presbyterian church in Norf olk, Virginia, has been sentenced by Gen. Butler to work on the fortifications at Hatteras, as a punishment for disloyal practices.

Congregational.—Henry Ward Beecher has retired from the editorial chair of the Independent, but will contribute to its columns .- Writes the Rev. Dr. Holbrook, of Dubuque, who has been collecting funds for a western institution, to the San Francisco Pacific : "I had no conception of the astonishing wealth of New England until I had occasion and the opportunity to ascertain meeting was held in the first and second the fact. The number of members of Congregational churches who are worth from \$100,000 to \$1,000,000 is almost incredible, while you would be astonished could you know how many make return to Government of an annual income of from \$30,000 to \$100,000! There is one church in a country village in Massachusetts that is said to represent seven millions of property and another three, to say nothing of those in the cities."

Rev. J. L. Jenkins, of Salem, Mass., will commence his pastorate of the Pearl Street Church, Hartford, about the first of April. March Sth, as pastor of the College Street Church in New Haven.——Rev. A. H. Quint has received a unanimous call to the pastorate of the North Church in New Bedford. Our impression is that he has other engage-ments with the 2d Massachusetts regiment, just now.

Baptist .- The N. Y. Examiner has the following items: As a publisher we are abun-dantly satisfied to have no Baptist paper in Philadelphia, for our subscription list is gaining many additions by it, from Pennsylvania and Western New Jersey. But as a Baptist, we think with humiliation on the fact that so large and rich a city as Philadel-phia, where other denominations have many papers of their own, should have no Baptist newspaper edited and published within its We should be about as willing to limits. ask our Philadelphia brethren to shut up their churches, and come every Saturday to New York to get their preaching, as to wish them to be wholly dependent on another city for the making of their Baptist news-paper. But they will not long be thus dependent.—In reply to the inquiry of a sub-scriber, the *Examiner* says: It is believed here that laymen and unordained ministers have no right to administer the ordinance of baptism. -Commendable efforts are being made by the Baptists in New York and Sacramento to impart religious instruction to the Chinese population—some two or three thousand of whom are among us. These efforts have in a measure been erected for them in each city, and the converts are numbered by scores. A missionary is laboring in this city among these idolators, and until recently there was one . Miscellaneous. - The Israelites. - The Wilalso in Saoramento. Some of the converts na Messenger states that according to, the

*ork*, is going Francisco for six moths, to supply the pulpit of the late Rev. Thomas Starr King.

### THE GREAT UNION MOVEMENT.

We are again indebted to the news columns of Mr. Bayne's Weekly Review, for intelligence of deep interest and im-

portance on

PRESEVTERIAN UNION IN GREAT Council had placed the Church of En-BRITAIN. At a meeting of Ward Chapel gland in reference to the sentiments Congregation, Dundee, held in February, W. E. Baxter Esq, M. P. of the he thought that by a United British Free Church, made an address on Pres. Presbyterian Church they would be byterian Union, which is reported in able to show the English a better state the Weekly Review. He rebuked the of things. He thought purity of doc-dogmatism which prevails among "high trine and zeal in the cause of Christ, church" Presbyterians, as follows: "The should be conjoined by them, so that New Testament is sufficiently vague on questions of Church government to prevent and rebuke dogmatism, and to allow that liberty of thought and interpretation which, as we claim for ourselves, we are bound to give to others ; and, depend upon it, our denominational interests will not be advanced by an exclusiveness and segregation for which magistrate in relation to religion and there is no Scriptural warrant, and the church. "He believed, the docuwhich fosters and ministers to spiritual pride. Let us not imagine that wisdom that, while there was to a large extent will die with us, and that differences of substantial agreement, the points of opinion on matters connected with difference had not been overlooked, but Church government and discipline will not continue to the end of time." He and in a manuer that showed they might referred with regret to the opinions of be made matters of Christian forbear-Mr. Adam Black, of Glasgow, and of Dr. | ance.".

Lindsay Alexander, in opposition to the Union. Mr. Black believed that a single great organization, embracing, as he imagined this would, the established the English Presbyterian church has church also, would be "baneful to civil raised the mimimum stipend in their and religious liberty." He believed the ministry to one hundred pounds. The established church, in the days when all aim is to make it one hundred and fifty. were embraced in her fold, had proved thus injurious to the evangelical liber- in February, requests for moderating ties of the people. Dr. Alexander had four calls were made and granted; two told a member of the House of Commons that these churches united, "would put in every member of Parliament, the Review, that Moderator Rogers, with every provost, and all the town councils throughout the kingdom." He said : his heels, is to visit London in order "the only chance of an independent man | to beg at head-quarters for an extension getting in now, was that they were not of the Donum. He had much better united."! Mr. Baxter confessed himself stay at home, and devote his energies totally unable to comprehend these chimeras. These good men were cer- vation of education in Ireland from the tainly laboring under a nightmare. The difference between the Free and United churches was confined merely to theoretical idea, affecting no doctrinal truth | eral overture from the General Assemand there was no reason why they should not unite. In the democratic colony of Australia no one objects to denominations. Dr. N. Macleod headed the Presbyterian Union now going on. certificate and on probation in the Hedding to this union in Great Britain is the W. Hill, of Eaglesham. This gentleman, M. E. Church. prove too strong for the establishment. courtesy of the managers of the Dis-

Other Presbyterian Items. By the agency of the Committee on Stipends, ceived an excellent education. Indeed. some of the boys were taught Latin, Greek. mathematics and algebra, and so -At a meeting of London Presbytery, educated as to fit them, had they the means, to enter any of the universities for colleagues and two for single pastors. in Scotland. Rev. Dr. Murray Mitchell The " Regium Donum."-We learn, says deplored the backwardness of the church in this work, and thought there was a posse comitatus of excited Irishmen at ample encouragement to labor and pray in view of the large amount of success enjoyed. He seemed to attribute the low state of feeling in part to the sneers of such papers as the Times and the Saturday Review on missions. It was stated that two most promising young men at Glasgow Free Church College and those of his followers to the preserinsidious and menacing attacks of Rome. --The established Presbytery of Glasgow, had offered themselves to the Foreign Mission Committee, had been accepted, as already stated, has negatived the liband were preparing, and in the course bly, proposing to open the pulpits of the Church of Scotland to ministers of other of a year or two one of them at least would be ready to give himself to that work the liberals, and the decision was reached

Howe're it be, it seems to me "Tis only noble to be good : Kind hearts are more than coronets; Mr. Baxter regarded the idea of embrac. senting chapel in that place for six na gati na an∎ti ala sa ta जन की

And we claim as an ospecial merit, that itsticks Patches and Linings to Boots and Shoes sufficiently strong without stitching. ٤. LIQUID CEMENT Extant, that is a sure thing for mending Furniture, Crockery, Toys, Bone, And articles of Household uge, REMEMBER Hilton's Insoluble Cement Is in a liquid form and as easily applied as paste. Hilton's Insoluble Cement Is insoluble in water or oil. Hilton's Insoluble Cement Adheres oily substances Supplied in Family or Manufacturers' Packages from 2 ounces to 100 lbs. Finis HILTON BROS, & CO., PROPRIETORS, PROVIDENCE, R. I. Agents in Philadelphia,

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And simple faith than Norman blood. 303 Is