

American Presbyterian.

THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1865.

FORD'S THEATRE.—The purchase of establishment for the purposes of the Young Men's Christian Association, has been completed. The price paid is \$100,000. The ownership is with the Washington Young Men's Christian Association; but the means are to come in considerable part from kindred associations in other parts of the country—largely, as we understand, from Philadelphia.

"THE CLOUDED INTELLECT."—Upon our "Family Circle" page will be found the commencement of a story which will probably run through some half-dozen succeeding numbers. We are indebted for it to the Sunday Times, an interesting English magazine, under the editorship of Rev. Dr. Thomas Guthrie. This Sunday Times is not, like our American Sunday papers, a sheet filled with secular and often corrupt reading, to be hawked about and read on the Sabbath; but it takes its name from the fitness of its matter for the day, while it is brought out and circulated upon the working days of the week.

PRESBYTERIAN UNION.—In looking over the proceedings of the late General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church, (before noticed in our columns,) we see an item which, if we rightly understand its import, will present the subject of Presbyterian union in a new phase, and from a new quarter. It is as follows:—"On the memorial from Wheeling Presbytery it was agreed to direct the Committee on Correspondence to correspond with the Reformed Presbyterian Churches O. S. and N. S. and the U. P. Church Canada in reference to union." We suppose an earlier and now mislaid number of the Witness, from which we take the above, contained the memorial referred to. It escaped our reading.

PLUNDERING SOLDIERS.—This villainy is just now, in this city, a thing of daily occurrence. We believe that, for a week past, no day has passed without a record in the papers of some poor fellows being plundered of the money just paid them on being mustered out from service. They are, in many cases, far from home, and left in entire destitution. In nearly, if not quite every case in which the particulars are reported, the robbery was committed while the victim was in a state of intoxication. The remedy of legal punishment is a very insufficient one, because of the proverbial fact that you must catch a thief before you can hang him. The soldier has a pretty good security against these outrages in his own hands: it is, to let drink alone. We have, however, little confidence of any material abatement of such evils, until the public can square itself up to the more-and-more needed measure of shutting up all the myriad drinking places which curse our city.

DEATH OF THE WIFE OF SECRETARY SEWARD.—The assassin who struck at the life of Wm. H. Seward, failed of his intended victim; but he accomplished murder. Mrs. Seward has, for many years, been in feeble health. While her husband and son were in peril of death, her strength and fortitude rose with the occasion, but from the moment her intense anxiety for them was measurably relieved, she sunk rapidly under the reactionary exhaustion, and died on the 21st instant, most evidently as the result of the severe strain which her mental system had undergone. She was a lady who was, in the highest sense the light of her household, and whose influence was a moulding one in her family. She bore a decided Christian character which was not compromised amid the general heartlessness of social life in high places. Her remains were conveyed to Auburn, the home of her childhood and her married life, for interment, attended by her afflicted husband, and three of their four children, Frederick not being sufficiently recovered for the journey.

SYNOD OF THE CANADIAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—This Synod, the highest court of the church named, has just closed an interesting meeting in Montreal. Its proceedings partook largely of a missionary character, strengthening and extending its work in the Province, and reaching out for the wide field of the world. A proposition to establish a Mission at the New Hebrides was withdrawn, or rather commuted for a resolution to start a mission among the Cree Indians in the neighborhood of Fort Pitt. In the course of the discussion, it was stated, in favor of the New Hebrides, that the whole field had been left to the Presbyterians. The Presbyterians of Nova Scotia were the first to occupy it. The work had been reinforced by the Reformed Presbyterian church of Scotland. It was said that the difficulties of gaining a foothold were mainly overcome, the prospective expense comparatively small, and the hope of success good.

The subject of creating a General Assembly was resumed from last year, discussed, advanced, and laid over.

This Canadian Presbyterian Church numbers in its statistics 329 ministers, and 305 churches, with 33,563 communicants.

OBEEDIENCE TO CHURCH CONSTITUTIONS.

The last number of the Banner of the Covenant contains an editorial reply, we presume from the pen of Dr. Wylie of this city, to a correspondent, which, in the compass of a few clear and many sentences, covers the whole principle over which our church was once agitated, and finally rent in twain. The Reformed Presbyterian Church, of which the Banner is the organ, has, like its sister church of the same Scotch ancestry, the United Presbyterian, a church-law requiring that only a strict translation of the Hebrew book of Psalms, shall be used in the singing of the sanctuary. But called, as its ministers and members frequently are, to worship with congregations which practice what they term "hymn singing," the custom of accommodating themselves, for the time being, to the modes of the place, and uniting in that part of the service, has been growing by little and little. It has, however, been stoutly opposed, and, we believe, by some of the lower judicatories, entertained as a case for discipline. A writer in the paper referred to, denounces it, not so much upon the merits of the case, as upon its violation of the law of the church, taking exactly the ground of the Old School in the controversy which culminated in 1837, that any relaxation of the ipsissima verba of a confession shall be treated as a heresy. The editorial to which we refer meets this monstrous assumption in precisely the spirit in which it was then met by the New School, and as the attempt to enforce slavish submission to the letter of a creed or rule will always be met, where Christian liberty has any name. Witness the following sentences which we quote from it:—

"We feel it to be but fair, however, to mention what we believe to be the view of the case taken by those whose course the writer of this article condemns. We are assured that they do not consider that an acceptance of the standards of a church implies an assent to every thing these may contain, but an agreement to their great principles, with due subordination to the authority of the ecclesiastical courts by which the discipline of the church is administered; so that, if any person maintains opinions or practices which these courts condemn, he is bound to renounce them, or submit to the penalty they inflict, if he remain in the church. It must be obvious that the standards of a church could never be altered, if whenever any one dissents from them, he is bound to leave that church. Those who remain in the church, in that case, would not, and those who leave it could not, alter its standards, and hence there could be no change made in them; and this would imply that they must be perfect, and bring us to the position of infallibility assumed by the church of Rome. Hence it has never been considered as inconsistent with good faith to remain in a church while those who administer the discipline of that church allow it. That this is the true position of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, is manifest from the fact that the phraseology of the second of the terms of her ecclesiastical communion was altered, evidently that there might be no misconception on this point. Formerly this term required 'An acknowledgment of the whole doctrine of the Westminster Confession of Faith,' etc. Now it requires 'An acknowledgment of the doctrines of the Westminster Confession, &c., as embodying, according to the word of God, the great principles of the covenanted Presbyterian Reformation, &c.'"

REMINISCENCES OF MR. LINCOLN.

Fresh ones are constantly making their appearance. The Western Christian Advocate is responsible for the following:—"On the day of the receipt of the capitulation of Lee, the Cabinet meeting was held an hour earlier than usual. Neither the President nor any member was able, for a time, to give utterance to his feelings. At the suggestion of Mr. Lincoln all dropped on their knees, and offered in silence and in tears their humble and heartfelt acknowledgments to the Almighty for the triumph he had granted to the national cause. The same day, in the afternoon, the President was in a frame of mind peculiarly happy. To his wife he said: 'The war is now about over; we have had a long and wearisome four years' siege, and we must travel a little this summer and recruit. It must be without fuss or disturbance. You must write to Bob that he must come home and resign his captaincy and go to his books. Let him prepare to earn his living as I did, depending on his own hands and brains.' On the morning of the day of his death, kindred conversations were held as to the manner of spending the summer, and what dispositions should be made of Bob and Tad, as he used to call his two sons, Robert and Thaddeus."

The following is a gem. It was obtained from Gov. Hahn by Judge Kelly for publication. It is dated "Executive Mansion, Washington, March 13, 1864," and addressed to "Hon. Michael Hahn."

"MY DEAR SIR: I congratulate you on having fixed your name in history as the first free-State Governor of Louisiana. Now you are about to have a convention, which, among other things will probably define the elective franchise. I barely suggest, for your private consideration, whether some of the colored people may not be let in, as, for instance, the very intelligent, and especially those who have fought gallantly in our ranks. They would probably help, in some trying time to come, to keep the jewel of liberty in the family of freedom." But this is only a suggestion, not to the public, but to you alone.

"Truly yours, A. LINCOLN."

THE NEW IRISH CATHOLIC PLOT AGAINST THE PEACE OF OUR NATION.

The Very Rev. Dr. Moriarty is pushing his stupendous plan, ridiculous though it be, to unite the Irishmen of both sides of the Atlantic in an effort for the independence of Ireland, with a view to its annexation to our Republic. It is expected that, with sufficient agitation, and by holding the balance of political power, they will be able to sell themselves to whatever political party will make the purchase—the forcing of our Government into giving countenance, to be the price of the purchase. Of course the final end sought is the subjugation of this country to Romanism. Dr. Moriarty

has delivered another lecture on the subject in this city, which, like a former one, was heard and clamorously applauded by an immense throng. His organ, the Universe, says:—"We shall have a great deal to say on this lecture next week. The ball of Irish revolution is now in motion: let there be no stop to it until Ireland and America be united." Of course, we have no apprehension that the country will so take leave of its senses as to give any encouragement to this plot to embroil us in a foreign difficulty, but it does show what a dangerous element we are nourishing, and there may enough come from it to make for us a time of serious anxiety and vexation.

FIRST CHURCH, KENSINGTON.

REV. W. T. EVA, pastor.—Eight persons, six on profession, were received into this church on last Sabbath. At the preceding communion sixteen—twelve on profession—were received. This church now numbers more than a thousand communicants, and is over-crowded—so much so that new members and families coming in cannot be supplied with pews. We are told that there are now more than a dozen names of persons on the list, waiting their chances for seats. Beside this, there is too much pastoral work for any one man to attend to. We would suggest, therefore, to the brethren in this church, whether it would not be for the glory of God, and their own good, to colonize and start another church enterprise somewhere in the northeastern part of our city. We believe the Fourth Presbytery, at its last meeting, took action on this subject, recommending them so to do.

FREEDMEN.

"And ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free."

By President Lincoln's Proclamation of Emancipation, four millions of slaves have been set at liberty.

But are they free?

"If the Son, therefore, shall make you free, ye shall be free indeed."

They have availed themselves of Christ's permission. "If thou mayst be made free, use it rather." But now they need to be taught Christ's injunction: "Submit yourselves to every ordinance of man, for the Lord's sake, as unto governors," &c., "as free and not using your liberty as a cloak of maliciousness, but as servants of God." Do they need God's truth? Christ's grace—Christ's spirit?

Let the American Sunday-school Union seek to give these blessings. Who will help them?

REV. GEORGE DUFFIELD, JR., AND THE CHURCH IN ADRIAN, MICH.

—In our recent notice of the resignation, by Mr. Duffield, Jr., of his pastorate at Adrian, we stated the reasons therefor, as we found them in a Detroit paper, at the same time expressing our surprise that in the sterling State of Michigan, a pastor should be forced into a resignation for such a cause. We see in the last Evangelist a card, signed by five of the Elders of the church, in which they distinctly deny that the "patriotic sentiments" uttered by him in the pulpit, or political considerations of any kind, formed the occasion for his dismissal. They claim for their church a loyalty of sentiment unsurpassed by that of any church in the land. Their statement closes as follows:—"Mr. Duffield's resignation was tendered upon the advice of the Session, and that the Session consisted (besides the pastor) of six members, all of whom, with a single exception were of the same political party with the pastor; and that in the whole church (which represents a membership of about 2500,) there are not more than ten in all of any other party."

We deem it proper to add that we have no knowledge that Mr. Duffield gave publicity to that first account of the matter, which drew out the above statements.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE OLD DISTILLERY; or, Hope Archer, —16mo, 445 pages, Boston. Henry Hoyt. For sale by the Presbyterian Publication Committee.

CANADA; Its Defences, Condition, and Resources.—Being a 2nd and concluding volume of "My Diary, North and South," by W. Howard Russell, L.L.D. 12mo, 311 pages. Boston: T. O. H. P. Burnham.

HYPODERMIC INJECTIONS in the Treatment of Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, and other Diseases.—By Antoine Ruppner, M. D., Fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society. 16mo., 160 pages. Boston: T. O. H. P. Burnham.

ESSAYS IN CRITICISM.—By Matthew Arnold. Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford. 12mo., 506 pages. Boston: Ticknor and Fields.

SONGS FOR ALL SEASONS.—By Alfred Tennyson. 16mo. 84 pages. A choice table of contents, including some fifty pieces; with illustrations. Boston: Ticknor and Fields.

THE THRONE OF GRACE.—12mo, 296 pages. New York: R. Carter and Bros., for sale by the Presbyterian Bookstore, 1334 Chestnut Street, Phila.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, July 1865. L. A. Godey, Phila.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, No. 1099.—June 24, 1865. Contents: Sir Brooke Pophoore; Next Morning; Thoughts on Waking; Female Intellect; Wives and Daughters Part III; The United States and England. Poetry; Short Articles.

A CONTRACT FOR A CHAPEL in connection with the new enterprise of our church at the corner of Broad and Oxford street has been given out. The material is brown stone; style, Norman.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

BOUGHTEN SEMINARY.

It has been our pleasure this year to attend the anniversary exercises of this excellent institution for young ladies, at Chinton. We are inclined first to say a word for its location and surroundings. We hardly see how any thing could be more healthful and delightful. Situated in this beautiful town, nine miles from Utica; located at one edge of the village, upon a charming hillside, overlooking a lovely valley below and wooded hills beyond, the prospect is always charming and invigorating.

But better still, the religious influences of the school are of a high order. The Bible is one of the constant text books. In the last term especially, the Spirit has been breathed upon the word; a number of the scholars have been converted, others have been growing in grace, and hallowed influences, like dews of heaven, have been falling over the whole routine of daily study, sweetening toil, and rendering easy the matter of discipline and control. We have never seen so large a school so much like one loving, harmonious, delightful household.

After saying so much in a general way, our limited space forbids our speaking very particularly of the examination, which was highly satisfactory, or of the essays and recitations of the young ladies which were creditable alike to the industry and capacity of the scholars, and the faithfulness and competency of the instructors.

As a delightful part of the anniversary exercises, an address was delivered before the Barrett-Browning Society, an association among the young ladies for literary culture, by Rev. Prof. Hopkins, of Auburn Theological Seminary. Rev. Dr. Hawley, of Auburn, was expected to perform this service, but was prevented from appearing by indisposition. His place was ably filled, and for a theme, Dr. Hopkins gave us, by special invitation, his admirable address on Dante.

INSTALLATION AT AUGUSTA.

On Wednesday afternoon of this week, Rev. B. F. Willoughby, late of Verona, was installed pastor of the Independent Congregational Church at Augusta. The sermon was preached by Rev. President Fisher, of Hamilton College; charge to the pastor was given by Rev. Dr. Campbell, of Utica; and address to the people—keen, suggestive, and practical—by Rev. W. E. Knox, of Rome. It was, as we understand, a very interesting occasion, a real, hearty, country installation. The people turned out en masse, and received their pastor as though they did not mean to dismiss him again in six months. And this is not their habit, as will appear from another service which occurred in the forenoon of the same day.

BARTHOLOMEW MONUMENT.

It will be remembered that after twenty-eight years of faithful and indefatigable service, as pastor of the church in Augusta, Rev. Orlo Bartholomew was called from this place last year to his rest and his reward. He was beloved and respected by all. Even Roman Catholics and irreligious persons gave him credit for great excellence, and have now participated in the effort and expense of rearing a suitable monument to his memory. It has cost some five hundred dollars, and consists of a plain marble shaft, simple but substantial, upon which, without further ornament, is engraved the name, age, and decease of the venerated dead.

The dedication of this monument took place in the presence of a great concourse of people, gathered in the church yard. A few remarks were made by Pres. Fisher, prayer was offered, hymns were sung, and an address of real beauty and great excellence was delivered by Rev. Mr. Willoughby, of whose installation we have just spoken. It was an occasion long to be remembered by those present, and showed that a good people can really appreciate and remember the faithful labors of an excellent pastor. It is an encouragement to him who comes after to try at least to deserve the same sort of remembrance.

NOYES LIBRARY.

This valuable gift to Hamilton College is now on its way from New York, and will in a few days be set up on shelves temporarily arranged for it, in one of the college buildings. And this reminds us that a fire-proof building is greatly needed right away for the permanent keeping of this and the other libraries of the college. It is a pity to have this valuable gift, of fifty thousand dollars, one of the finest law libraries in the country, in daily danger of being consumed by the flames. It is hoped that the friends of the institution will soon furnish fifteen thousand dollars to erect such a building as would secure it against such danger. Who is ready to name the hall that shall contain the Noyes Library?

PERSONAL.

Rev. T. S. Hastings, of New York, an honored son of Hamilton, is expected to deliver the annual address before the society of Christian Research, on Sabbath evening preceding commencement. Of course, it will be something worth hearing.

Rev. Dr. Heacock, of Buffalo, has gone on the sad errand of trying to recover the remains of his lamented brother, Captain Heacock, who fell in battle near Spouty-

vania about a year ago. As he was killed by a shell, and blown all to pieces, as it was supposed at the time, there is but little chance that his remains may be found; and yet many sympathizing friends will hope for the good doctor's success if such a thing be possible. C. P. B.

ROCHESTER, June 24, 1865.

LETTER FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, June 20, 1865.

The population of this city has been greatly diminished during the past few months. The crowd of visitors is much less. Two boats arrive daily from Baltimore. Four weeks ago, both were crowded beyond their capacity; now one could with without difficulty carry all that come. Curiosity, has in a manner, been satisfied. Excessive heat, enormous hotel charges, and the want of facilities for reaching the interior of the State, have doubtless induced many to defer this visit for a season. Others are kept away by the unexpected difficulties in the revival of trade. These hindrances are enormous rents, or prices asked in sales, the scarcity of the "legal tender," and the impoverishment of the whole people. Another cause of the diminution is the return of the army to northern homes, taking with it the thousands of employes and the visiting friends of the soldiers.

Formerly, too, the city was filled with refugees from every portion of the Confederacy. These have all been distributed to their former residences. With these, moreover, have gone the paroled prisoners of General Lee's army, many of whom remained here weeks after the capitulation. From all these causes we probably number less, by fifteen thousand, than we did on the 15th April last.

The reorganization of the State Government is the all-absorbing topic in political circles. The negro is still the vexed question. His status is undefined. Governor Pierpont is known to be the firm friend of these freed people, but he is by no means radical in his views and actions. It is, however understood, that General Turner, the successor of General Patrick, is ready at all times to afford the necessary protection to those who, though free, are still made the victims of injustice and oppression. The want of such a military power was clearly evident a few days ago. General Patrick reinstated Mayor Mayo and the former city police, some of whom had long been accustomed to punish the colored people under the old laws. These took advantage of an order directing the apprehension of vagrants, so that under pretence of restoring order, they arrested many unoffending free negroes. Of these, some had maintained an honest livelihood for years, and had a visible means of support. Others had an endorsement from the district provost marshals, which were disregarded. Men were thrown into jail, carried thence to a rendezvous in the suburbs of the city, and there hired for a pittance by the month to planters. The Federal soldiers were detailed to assist in the arrests and to guard those thus put into confinement. The few days of this administration were a reign of terror to the blacks. Even the schools for freedmen were threatened with violence. The secessionists were in high glee, and taunted the blacks with the treatment they were receiving while Yankees were in power. The whole affair was speedily ended. General Patrick resigned and General Turner, his successor, immediately disposed Mayor Mayo and the Richmond police.

Another fact reveals the disposition of the people toward the negro. The planters of Amherst County met in Convention, and resolved that the negroes ought to remain with their former owners or employers; that none be hired without the written recommendation of such owner or employer; that \$5 per month be fixed as the authorized wages, except in a few special cases, when for unusual excellence more may be given; that any planter violating this rule be considered an enemy to the community. The whole action has a tendency to perpetuate slavery in another form.

Politically the breach is surely wide enough. There is much secret alienation, but in the churches it is open and undisguised. The General Baptist Association of the State of Virginia at a recent meeting, refused co-operation with American Baptist Home Missionary Society. The discussion was very warm. Some speeches were fierce and denunciatory. Bitter animosities were there awakened, and hopes of a speedy conciliation were grievously disappointed.

The churches seem to abandon the cause of the Confederacy with the greatest regret. This is not surprising. "During the six months preceding the evacuation of Richmond," says a clergyman, "I prayed for the success of the Confederacy as for my own soul." An intelligent layman says, "The Confederacy was made the whole burden of our prayers in the sanctuary; it engrossed as much attention as all other objects combined." These were doubtless unusual cases, but they show the disposition of organizations which gave their bells to furnish cannon, their pew cushions for hospital beds, and their Sabbath-school books for camp libraries. Even the cherished pocket Bible was taken from the table of the chamber, and put into the hands of the soldier. With such a devotion founded upon what they believed to be right, it is not surprising that the disappointment should be unusually severe. They, in many cases, look upon the event with a gloomy sullenness instead of submissively saying, "Thy will be done, O Lord."

To meet this disposition and heal these alienations nothing is so efficient as the gospel. With this conception for our country, and a holier one for Christ, the American Bible and Tract Societies, have established depots for their publications in this city, and the latter is sending its colporteurs from house to house, in such districts as are accessible, distributing the gospel, awakening an interest in behalf of the Sabbath-school children, and also in the Christian elevation and instruction of the Freedmen.

To give to these minds and hearts the necessary intellectual and spiritual nourishment, to bring about a union founded upon oneness of mind and heart, to make the church and state homogeneous respectively throughout our whole land, are objects which in their conception and execution claim the attention of our strongest intellects, and call for the most extended benevolence. They are fitting topics for your Northern readers, for by them in a great measure the work must be done. Yours, &c., G. L. S.

News of our Churches.

THIRD CHURCH IN PITTSBURGH AND ITS PASTOR.—We regret to learn that Rev. Herrick Johnson has finally been compelled so far to submit to the prostration following an attack of diphtheria some time ago, as to abandon labor probably for some months. We hear however, with great satisfaction, of the generous spirit in which his people succor their beloved pastor in this time of trial. They promptly placed in his hands nearly \$3,000 to meet the expenses of a foreign travel for himself and wife—a kindness the more observable when it is remembered that only three months ago, when he changed boarding for housekeeping, they contributed about the same sum to relieve him of the expense of the change. In other respects, as well as this, they are a noble church. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson sailed for Europe last week.

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY ENZOWMENT.—In our last issue, we noticed three contributions of \$10,000 each, to the funds of this institution for the purposes named. We now learn that these complete a sum of \$150,000, raised since the 8th of last December, as an addition to its endowment. This has been accomplished through the untiring energy of Rev. Dr. Hatfield, made more successful by his high personal influence. Of this sum, \$25,000—not alone the \$10,000 mentioned last week as having been given by them for the Hebrew Professorship—was from the firm of Brown Brothers, now consisting of Messrs John A. Brown of this city and James Brown of New York. Other princely contributors are Mr. John C. Baldwin, Wm. E. Dodge, Esq., L. S. Eby, and Prof. S. F. B. Morse, of New York, and Mr. Joseph Howland, of Matteawan, N. Y.

CALLS TO THE NORTHWEST.—The First Presbyterian Church of Cedar Falls, Iowa, has invited Rev. Henry True, a recent graduate of Auburn Seminary, to become its Pastor. Rev. J. W. Hough, of Willistown, Vt., has been called to the pastorate at Saginaw city, Michigan. We see that the salary proposed in the last case is \$2,000—a pleasing indication of the growing up of a juster appreciation of what is due to the comfort of pastors.

PRESBYTERY OF CORTLAND.—This Presbytery met at Summer Hill on the 13th, inst., and was opened with a sermon by Rev. E. B. Fancher, Moderator, from Rom. xiii. 10. "Love worketh no ill to his neighbor; therefore love is the fulfilling of the law." Rev. P. R. Kinne was chosen moderator, and J. L. Beman, Temporary Clerk.

The effort to re-furnish the rooms in the Auburn Theological Seminary was heartily commended to the churches, and each one was enjoined to contribute its full share of the amount required for this object. Elder D. E. Whitmore, of Marathon, was chosen Commissioner to this Institution for three years.

An interesting discourse, giving a condensed view of the history of the Presbyterian Church in the United States was preached by the Rev. H. Lyman.

From the free conversation on the state of religion in the churches, it appeared that in two or three places revivals of religion had been enjoyed, but generally the minds of the people had been very much occupied with the great interests of the country. Intemperance is generally sadly on the increase; though the fact was stated that in one town, for the first time in sixty years, no license for the sale of intoxicating liquors had been granted.

An overture was reported, asking what should be done with church members who have changed their place of residence, and remained a number of years without removing their church relations; to which the answer was given, that it is the duty of the pastor or session of the church from which they have removed to ask the reasons for such a course, and if in their judgment it is continued without sufficient reason, such persons are to be kindly but firmly dealt with as offenders.

The usual committees were appointed to promote the benevolent objects of the Church. In relation to Home Missions the following resolution was adopted, viz:—That the vastly increased need of evangelical effort within our own land, as precipitated by the recent providences of God, calls upon the churches of this Presbytery to greatly enlarge their home missionary contributions, and we accord-

ingly to be done, O Lord."