American Presbykerian.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1865.

BIBLE WORK IN NEW JERSEY .-- Cumberland County, N. J., has, for long years, maintained a vigorous auxiliary of the American Bible Society. It has secured the generous service of leading civilians in the county-not alone the chear patronage of their names, with an occasional money contribution, but their personal efforts to give life and interest preme Court of N. J., and Hon. John T. Nixon, well known in the State and National Legislature, are of this class. The former is, we believe, President of the Society. There lies before us a handbill, notifying us that the Semi Gentennial Anniversary of the Society "will be held in the grove of the Old Stone Church in Fairfield, on Tuesday, August 1st." Judge Elmer, and the National Society's Secretary Taylor, are pen to know the material of Cumberland, and so are sure that Tuesday was a day of rare interest at the Old Stone Church. We could not close such a notice as this, without mentioning the years past, when this Society was so deeply indebted to the services of that most amiable Christian and faithful worker for Christ, the late Francis G. Brewster, of Bridge-

BAPTIST PRINCIPLES .- When we talk about the principles of a denomination. giving to them a denominational name, we always suppose ourselves speaking of those which are distinctive of such a denomination, or lying at the base of its denominational existence. We notice that Rev. Alvah Hovey. D.D. is running through the National Baptist a series of articles, headed "First Baptist Principle," "Second Baptist Principle." &c. Going on as they have begun they are pretty likely to take the circle of a Christian theology, inclusive of the points which are the common ground of evangelical Christians. Take for example the one reached last week. the "Third Baptist Principle." "Every man has a right to obey the will of God as revealed to his own mind and conscience by the Scriptures." The writer of course, has no thought of claiming, for his denomination the monopoly of such an article of faith, but when he announces it as a Baptist Principle, any ordinary reader understands him as about to discuss a point, the affirmative of which constitutes a Baptist, and which non-Baptists of course ignore. We suggest to our really worthy cotemporary, that so infelicitous a heading ought at least to be To charge them at this day, we doubt not so explained as to relieve the denomina. Would be doing injustice to both churches. so explained as to relieve the denomination of the savor of the wholesale exclusiveness which it would seem to im-

ington, that they must come with constitutions which forever forbid slavery. It will not be many months before the assent of the requisite number of States to the Constitutional Emancipation it. Amendment will be obtained; but in the In Kentucky, according to the report of the State Auditor, the case stands thus: bered 203,907 who were valued in the tax books at \$34,179,246, an average value of about \$170 each. Returns received for 1865 from seventy-nine counties report 125,860 slaves, valued at \$5,-726,209, an average value per head of \$45 50. In Delaware no sane man would now give the former price of one able-bodied slave, for all that can be are, there is probably not a man who would care a nickle for retaining the in-Government.

PRESBYTERIAN PAPERS IN RICHMOND. -In the days of yore, the Central Presbyterian was the principal Southern organ of the Old School Presbyterians. When, at the outbreak of the rebellion, the pressure of the Northern loyal sentiment drove Dr. Converse, with his Christian Observer, "to his own place," his paper became avowedly, what it before substantially was, the organ of the United Synod, the Southern secession from our New School General Assembly. During the progress of the rebellion the Northern loyal sentiment drove Dr. Converse, with his converge, and "pitched into," the writer, we have mistaken them. The Presbyter admits that a few may have held the doctrine, and so long as, few or many, there were enough of them to rendethe Church, we see no way to meet the request kindly made, that his dear the west him described by the went home, because, which evention has been taken. We had killed, and threatening what he would do, but he bowed down in honest contrition, and asked all sorts of pardon. He didn't return saying. "I have fought you four years, and until T was overpowered," but he went back crying "Father, I have inned against heaven, and in thy sight, and am no more worthy to be called thy son," and imploringly said. "Make me as one of thy hired servants." He went home, because, the old and New School Scatter. Which evention has been taken. lion, the Old and New School Southern Presbyterians found their treasonable adhesions stronger than their theological repulsions, and so became fused into the C. S. A. General Assembly. This left for the fusion two papers in Richmond. where but one was needed, and where, for the time being, even one could only live a starving life. The preemptory right to existence belonged to the " Central," but Dr. Converse was a Yankee, with even more than the ordinary shiftiness and tenacity for a living which charact erisethe New Hampshire character, and hence was not likely to give up. The great fire finally came to his aid. The Central was burned out, while the Chris tian Observer was "providentially preserved." It resumed publication, issuing done that, then, but not till then, they glory shineth forth; if we cast them down temporarily a bi-weekly yellow sheet, by would retire from business and devote all upon the earth, it is full of His goodness.

he seemed to step into the field as the sole organ of Southern Presbyterianism in Richmond—perhaps in the South.

But there was grit in the Central, after all. Three weeks since it reappeared -size and price same as the Observer -and, like the latter, lifting the Southtern ecclesiastical flag in opposition to the alleged purpose of the old General Assembly to extend itself over the South. It claims the field of Southern see him. to it. Hon. Judge Elmer, of the Su- Presbyterianism, and heralds that claim over such endorsing names as Rev. Drs. B. M. Smith, M. D. Hoge, T. V. Moore, and-shade of the United Synod!-Charles H. Read, and P. B. Price.

We refer to these matters simply as a phase in the condition of affairs which now, the pressure of thinking and speakmay, in the end, have some bearing upon | ing is over for a season, and I am dis- of sixty-two, of whom ten we reported as ecclesiastical construction. Simply because we like to see the world goodnatured, we might hope that the Observer and Central will work in the same among the speakers named. We hap- field without friction, but if so, the ex-Northerner will belie his antecedents.

A WORD TO THE PRESBYTER.

We owe an apology to our worthy Cincinnati cotemporary of this name. As long ago as June we made a remark to which the Presbyter took exception, and courteously, but explicitly insisted upon something further from us. We laid aside the paper intending to attend to it when making up our next issue. It got mislaid, and being out of the way was, amid an unusual pressure of cares, forgotten. The mislaid paper has, at the moment of this writing, accidentally turned up, reminding us of a neglect for which we are truly sorry, as we had no intention of treating so really good a Christian co-worker with rude silence.

The subject of complaint is this:-Speaking of a communication in the Banner of the Covenant, relating to certain matters in the R. P. Church, upon which the editor of that paper animadverted, we said that it took "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. Of this the Presbyter says:-

We are surprised at such a charge as this against the Old School. They never took the ground "that any relaxation of the ipsissima verba shall be treated as a heresy." It is an injurious as well as an unfounded accusation We call for proof. A few may have held the doctrine, but we never knew one who did. New School were charged by the Old School, or by some of them, with holding to the confession "for substance of doctrine," and some may have so held at the time of the We presume that few held these views, which are at the opposite extremes In 1858 Dr. Hoge wrote in the Princeton Review in reference to the ipsissima verba theory: "It is a perfectly notorious fact that there are hundreds of ministers in our church,

"SLAVERY.—In this Union slavery has now no legal existence, except in Kentucky and Delaware. Whatever the terms of the re-admission of the revolted of the revolted of the re-admission of the revolted of the States may be, it seems to be a foregone action can be found that no ecclesiastical conclusion, both with them and at Wash- charged against us. The discussions in the time of the controversy and division do not indicate that the Old School are liable to such a charge. We call upon the AMERICAN PRES-BYTERIAN to prove or retract what it has published, or at least to publish this denial of To take up the above article for com-

slavery itself and that amendment, whe- a discussion with which we suppose that ther the former shall run itself to no- neither the Presbyter nor ourselves wish, thing, or whether the latter shall kill it. in the present state of things, to encumber our papers. The term ipsissima verba, as applied to a subscription to In 1864, the slaves in that State num- a creed, as generally used, has rather a technical than literal meaning, and represents so close an adherence to the details of doctrine expressed, as leaves no margin for dissent. It is used in distinction from the form of subscription agreed upon and laid down in minor matters, in the Adopting Act of 1729, viz: "Agreement in, and approbation of the demand his greenbacks or watch. He received Confession of Faith," etc., etc., "as mustered in the State, and, as things being, in all the essential and necessary articles, good forms of sound words and his fortune." He did not retire to the south articles, good forms of sound words and systems of Christian doctrine." If the distinction here made was not the animus of the prosecutions for heresy during the stormy periods of our Church, we are entirely at sea respecting our acclesiastical history and if the stitution, except for his spite against the distinction here made was not the animen who, in their way, piloted the Old himself" and saw that he had wasted his sub-School through that storm, would not stance in riotous living. He went back home, not with murder in his heart, boasting how then have denounced the above quotation | many he had killed, and threatening what he which exception has been taken. We very cheerfully comply with the last almending his "rights," his property and his back rents. He did not ask instant parternative proposed, and publish above the Presbyter's denial of it.

GIVING AND GETTING.

A man who gives in proportion to his means is more likely to succeed in business than a niggard or a miser; he takes a larger and more comprehensive view of men and things than such persons, and is more likely to weigh rightly the probabilities of success in this or that undertaking. But there is another class of objectors who say that they prefer doing one thing at a time. They had set their mind, they said, upon accumulating a certain sum, and they wished the dust. to be let alone until they had succeeded in accomplishing their object; when they had

currency having come into use, reduced he begins to get, or thereabouts, he will the price from \$18 to \$4 a year, pro- never begin to give at all. The two things mising a weekly issue as soon as means must go side by side; they must be comfor its circulation could be raised. So panions in the way through life. -Dr. Francis Crossley.

A PHILADELPHIAN IN VACATION.

The following was not written for publication, but that makes it all the better for the many friends of Brother Adams, who would like just such a talk with him in the hours of the unbent bow. Hence we take our liberties with it, and will settle the matter with him when we

East Concord, N. H., July 25th, 1865.

UNDER THE APPLE TREE. DEAR FRIEND MEARS:-There are times when one must think, and times when he must speak. With me, just posed to pour out ink and words in the joy- absent. The attendance upon the Sabousness of my rebound from that pres- bath-school was less than one hundred. sure. Now for the trees, the chickens, This last, teachers included, is now more and the hay-making. I don't care a than two hundred. During the year, rusty cent for all the theology of the the additions to the church have beenschools. I wouldn't have a logical pro- by letter, eleven, and by profession, six-

his barn, and alone, turn summersaults me: I prefer to be stretched at length on | ter with good results. the grass or carpet, and let the world bluster. We had a delightful Commencement at Hanover. The popularity of Dr. Smith is evinced by the increase of funds and pupils. The salaries of the Faculty are increased each two hundred dollars this year. About forty young men have been admitted to the Freshman class, and others are coming. Prize speaking and orations by the graduating class were good. Much attention is now given to rhetoric and oratory under the instruction of Professor Sanborn. The orations before the different spcieties were highly praised. Hon. Chief Justice Chase was present, and gave zest to the occasion. He is a noble man Dr. Massey, from London, was my companion at the President's board. He is a genial, intelligent, good man. He has a clear and just appreciation of our national life and destiny. He deserves our attentions and love. The poet Saxe was in his most humorous vein. Never before did the Alumni revisit in such numbers their Alma Mater.

I find that three of my classmates departed this life during the past year. They, with others, who died in the service of their country and of God were worthily commemorated. The Alumni voted to raise \$50,000 for the purpose of erecting at Hanover a Memorial Hall to the honor of the beloved men of the institution who had fallen in the war. Gen. Sheply, Governor of New Orleans, was present, and spoke eloquently therefor. Chase subscribed \$500. Long may old Dartmouth live. Give our love to all friends.

> Yours affectionately, E. E. ADAMS.

The Tennessee Parson, Governor submitting their repentance to the estabmeantime it seems to be a race between ment would probably be the beginning of lished ordeals of sincerity. They quoted to him the Scripture parable of the prodigal son, especially that part of it in which the father puts upon him the best robe, etc. Whereupon the Governor puts on the parson's coat, and gives them the following exegesis and application of the parable:-

First—The Prodigal Son did not secede; he went with his father's consent, and, as the Scriptures indicate, with his blessing. Next, he went; he did not stay and villify the old man in his own house. He asked for something to start him in the world; he did not and present a pistol to the old man's breast and the portion his father gave him; he did not press it—a modern Southern name for stealdon upon the faith of an oath of amnesty, but proposed to prove his repentance genuine

by his works.

The story of the Prodigal Son is one of sincere, deep, heartfelt and voluntary repentance for a great wrong. Do our returning rebels come repenting of their unparalleled crimes? As long as rebellion showed any signs of success did they show any signs of repentance? Are they coming back because they love the Union, or were about to "perish with hunger?" All who return peaceably to their homes, cultivate friendly relations, and abstain from hostile acts, discountenancing every attempt at disorder, should be met with the same spirit, and treated with leniency. When they manifest a hostile spirit, make them bite

measurement exactly half the size of the their energies to giving. Well, I believe The hills and the valleys rejoice and sing; AMERICAN PRESENTERIAN, and, Federal that if a man does not begin to give when fields, rivers and woods resound His praise.

Aews of our Churches.

SABBATH EVENING UUION PRAYER MEET-T. J. Shepherd's Church, Buttonwood keeping us from spiritual stagnation during the "vacation" dearth. A friend who was present at the meeting above named last Sabbath evening, informs us that the attendance was good, and the services animated.

MINERAL POINT, WIS .- We learn, through some scraps of information coming along with a business letter, that our church in this place, the pastorate of Rev. E. B. Miner, is enjoying thrift, spiritual and temporal. At the commencement of Mr. Miner's labors there, one year ago, there was a membership cess in my brain on any consideration; teen. The whole membership, not includand I would as soon have the cholera as | ing those reported absent, is now seventynine. The church is liberal to its minis-It is reported of one of our old Ando- ter, the value of donations of one kind ver Professors that he used to repair to and another, during the year, being not less than two hundred dollars. There on the hay. That were too violent for was a protracted meeting held last win-

CINCINNATI.—We learn that the Second Presbyterian Church in this city, (late Dr. Thompson's,) has failed in the after a long and exciting contest between Drs. effort to secure Mr. Ganse, of New York, as a pastor. Mr. Ganse feels himself too deeply rooted in his present pastorate, and too much needed in his ecclesiastical connection, (Reformed Dutch,) to be at liberty to obey the call.

INTERESTING SERVICES.—The Presbytery of Detroit held a special meeting in Pontiac, on the afternoon of the 29th ultimo, and by a unanimous vote received the Presbyterian Church of that place under their care. This church has been ever since its organization, a period of more than twenty years, connected with the Old School, but had recently resolved, with only one dissenting vote, to change its connection, believing that a month past, having been regularly received from the Presbytery of Albany, tions by the Moderator, Rev. Mr. Hill, of Birmingham; sermon by Rev. Dr. Hogarth, of Detroit, from 1 Cor. xiii. 13; the installing prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Goven, of Brandon; charge to the newly-constituted bishop by his brother, Rev. J. N. McGiffert, of Sau-A GOVERNOR EXPOUNDING SCRIP- crowded to its utmost capacity, and many were unable to obtain admission. -Evangelist.

ORDINATION IN CALIFORNIA. --- We learn Brownlow, has his own times with the repentant rebels, who claim a full resto-ander, a licentiate of Mani, Sandwich have stood in the foremost rank, even if he had compiled the position of a private citizen. Islands, was ordained by San Jose Presbytery to the gospel ministry, at San Leandro, on Sabbath, the 11th June. Sermon by Rev. E. G. Beckwith. Mr. Alexander is laboring at San Leandro with a property of the service of the se with encouraging prospects.

election of Rev. Wm. M. Martin to the pastorship of our church in San Jose, and the favorable prospect of a pleasant and useful service there. Sickness interfered with his installation at the appointed time, and we now read with pain, in *The Pacific* of June 27, that he remains in San Francisco "with little who came within the circle of his influence. prospect of a recovery."

HOME MISSIONS.

On applications received from the Churches they serve, the following ministers were commissioned by the Presbyterian Committee of Home Missions at their last regular meeting, June 10, 1865. Twenty-eight of whom were under commission last year:-

Rev. J. R. Minters, Presbyterial Mission-

J. R. Amnters, Presbyterial Missionnary, Missouri.
C. Hudson, Ellsworth, N. Y.
J. E. Long, Hublersburgh and Scott's
Mills, Pa.
George M. Life, Nichols, N. Y.
O. W. Norton, Somerset, Mich.
W. M. Kain, Weston, Mo.
B. Russell, Tyrone and Sugar Hill,
New York.
A. D. Jack, Shilon, Gilead, and Franklin, Ind.

L. J. Jack, Shilon, Chead, and Franklin, Ind.
W. S. Taylor, Petersburgh and Deerfield, Mich.
J. G. Kanouse, Cottage Grove, Wis.
J. L. French, Batavia and Bantam,

H. O. Howland, Girard, Pa. A. Cone, Braceville, Ohio.

Joseph Wilson, Pleasant Prairie, Ills.
G. G. Smith, Montana Exploring Mis-

sionary.
A. Herrick, Mundy, Mich.
P. R. Knine, Virgil, N. Y.
G. M. Smith, Texas Valley, N. Y.
W. M. Martin, Virginia City, Nevada.
H. Ward, Minneapolis, Minn. J. W. Elliott, East Tennessee. P. S. Davies, Birmingham, Pa. Isaiah Reed, Nevada, Iowa. O. M. Legate, Carthage, N. Y. E. P. Parsons, Constableville, N. Y. Jas. Knox, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. J. A. Prime, Troy, N. Y. W. Jones, Rolla, Mo. P. Griffes, Carlton, N. Y. X. Betts, Vienna, Ohio.

Marcus Smith, Collamer, N. Y. Allied Powers to extend their political Rev. J. W. Bonham, formerly a minister of PRESENTERIAN ROOMS, 150 Nassau Street

THE LATE BISHOP POTTER.

The estimation in which this deceased divine was held by the Christian public at large, justifies our laying before our ING.—We hear that a meeting of this kind is readers a notice of his services and chaexample of the strength with which he with great satisfaction any arrangements for of the whole community around him. We copy the following from the Evening Bulletin, of this city:-

Bishop Potter was originally engaged in mercantile pursuits in this city, as salesman in the book store of his brothers, Sheldon and Paraclete Potter, whose establishment, under the firm of Sheldon Potter & Co., in Chestnut street, below Third, is well remembered by many of our citizens. He was a native of New York State, having been born at Beekman, now Lagrange, Duchess County, July 10, 1800. After a short residence in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in that Geneva, now Hobart College, New York, in 1825, but did not accept the appointment. In 1826 he was called to the rectorship of St.

Presbyterian Standard. Paul's Church, Boston, where he remained for five years. He was then elected Vice-President and Professor of Moral Philosophy in Union College, New York. In that institution he remained for fourteen years. During that time he recieved the degree of Doctor of Disinity from Harvard University and Gambier College.

Upon the suspension of Bishop H. U. Onderdonk from the Episcopate of Pennsylvania in 1845, he was elected by a large majority of the Convention to fill the vacancy, the laity voting unanimously in his favor He was nominated by Rev. Dr. Suddards, Tyng and Bowman, on the 23d of May, 1845, and was elected on the first ballot. His con-secration took place on the 23d of September of the same year, and he at once entered on the arduous duties of his office. After twelve years of incessant labor his vigorous constitution succumbed, and in the spring of 1858 he went abroad and spent a year principally in the south of France and Italy, returning greatly improved, though not thoroughly re stored to health. Since that time he has taxed his strength to the utmost to keep pace with his constantly increasing duties, but al though ably assisted, first by Bishop Bow man and afterwards by Bishop Stevens, he has at last sunk under the burden of care and responsibility which for twenty years he has

so nobly borne. The tokens of his work are everywhere around us. In the most immediate field of his official labors there are many monuments of his great and rare abilities. The Episcosuch a step would add much to its pal Church in Pennsylvania has trebled itself strength and prosperity. The occasion was one of deep interest to all concerned. In the evening, Rev. W. H. McGiffert, tions have grown up under his fostering care, formerly of North Adams, Mass., who and many others have been transformed into has been laboring with the Church for a condition of vigorous usefulness that they never knew until his master-hand was laid upon them. The Church Hospital, the Divinity School, and the Protestant Episco N. Y., was installed pastor. Introduc-pal Academy, are three institutions of great importance to which owe their existence mainly to his influence

But Bishop Potter was too large-hearted a man to confine himself within the pale of his own denomination. The Colonization Society. the Pennsylvania Bible Society, the Asylum for Imbecile Children, the Deaf and Dumb Institution, the Magdalen Asylum were all objects of his deepest interest, and his benebrother, Rev. J. N. McGiffert, of Saudicity, N. Y.; charge to the congregation, by Rev. W. A. McCorkle, of Detion, by Rev. W. A. McCorkle, of De-the city of Philadelphia has also lost a cititroit; benediction by the pastor. The zen whos broad philanthropy has been felt services throughout were most solemn and recognized, to an extent which has rarely and impressive, and the house was if ever been exercised by any one who has one before him. His spirit made its mark upon our community very soon after he came among us, and men of all creeds and professions united to bear testimony to the worth of this truly great day of the opening of Synod, be observed as man. As a patriot, a philanthropist and a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, and Christian gentleman, Bishop Potter would that the following day be appointed for readhad occupied the position of a private citizen

twined himself about the very heart-strings. with encouraging prospects.

SAD NEWS OF A CALIFORNIA PASTOR.

We mentioned some months since the election of Rev. Wm. M. Martin to the pastorship of our church in San Jose.

Winned minisen about the very neart-strings of those who have been privileged to know him well. His character was all cast upon a grand scale. There was a simple, indescribable dignity in thim, both in person and manner, which always reminded us, as no pastorship of our church in San Jose. other man ever did, of Washington. The He was gifted with a rare degree of sisdom, a quality which never fails to command respect, and which in him was perhaps the secret of his greatest power. The manage-ment of his vast Diocese called for a constant exercise of this striking trait of his character. and his wonderful success in adjusting deli cate and difficult questions, in reconciling discordant elements and in promoting spirit of harmonious co-operation between men, once widely separated by conflicting opinions, attest how admirably he was adapted for his post. His administrative

There is no official vacancy caused by his death, as Bishop Stevens becomes the presiding Bishop without further legislation. at the time of his death, except his wife. His youngest son, who accompanied him on his voyage, as far as Parama, returned to New York from that place. His remains will be brought home for interment.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

We have been frequently asked to give succinct statement of what the " Monroe Doctrine," so often spoke of, really is. The occasion of the declaration on the part of Mr. Monroe, at that time President of the United States, was the correspondence beween Mr. Canning, English Minister of all the churches of the denomination. Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Rush, American

Minister to the Court of St. James, in 1823, in reference to the interference of the French Government in the affairs of the bishop, who has been at Faribault for Minister to the Court of St. James, in the Spanish American Colonies. In his Annual Message to Congress, in December, 1823, Mr. Monroe gave utterance to the two following sentiments, which have ever

system to any part of America without endangering our peace and happiness; and equally impossible, therefore, that we should behold such interposition with indifference."

"2. That the American Continent, by maintained through the summer in Rev. Dr. racter from the secular press. It is an the free and independent condition which it had assumed and maintained, was hencestreet above Fifth, in this city. We record had intrenched himself in the affection forth not to be considered as subject for future colonization by any European Power."-Pres. Banner.

Religious Entelligence.

PRESBYTEBIAN.

THE HUNTINGDON VALLEY CHURCH.—Our friends in that most delightful spot, Hunting-don Valley, about ten miles from Philadeldon Valley, about ten miles from FindaceBeekman, now Lagrange, Duchess County,
July 10, 1800. After a short residence in
Philadelphia, as we have stated, he entered
Union College, New York; he graduated in
the year 1818, became a tutor in the same
College in 1819, and was elected Professor of
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in that Commission, the Rev. Jas. B. Kennedy was institution in 1821. He studied for the ministry, and was elected deacon in 1821; and priest in 1824. He was elected President of well filled, and generally in prosperous con-

> PROSPERITY. -They have in Illinois a town of about 1000 inhabitants, in which the United Presbyterians have a church, of which the pastor, through the Pittsburgh organ of that church, gives the following refreshing report:— During our last communion season we had an addition of twenty-seven to our membership. During the last fifteen months we have received eighty-five members. A goodly number of these were received on profession of their faith, and some of them had not in early life enjoyed the advantages of a religious edu-cation. We have in regular attendance upon the ordinances of God's house a large number of those who until recently seldom entered a house of worship. We have a good Sabbath-school, and a Bible class of more than forty young men and women, many of whom are in families of no ecclesiastical connection. We have during the winter an average atten-dance of about fifty at our weekly p-ayer-meeting. At this season of the year the attendance is not so large. The Board of Home Missions aided us last year to the amount of \$150, but we are now self-sustaining.

Well Represented in the Army.—The Rev. I. N. Candee, D.D., in the course of his recent address to the Cumburland Presbyterian Assembly, as the delegate of the General Assembly, said:—"Four sons and a sonin-law have been in the Government service, and one has returned home sick. Thave now three sons and a son-in-law in the service of my country. Some of them have been in a core or more of battles, one in two or three battles where every soul around and behind him was shot down, and he left standing alone,

A NEW ORLEANS SECESSIONIST PASTOR BACK AGAIN.—The New Orleans newspapers announce the return of the Rev. Dr. B. M. Palmer, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of New Orleans, to that city. He has been temporarily filling the place of the late Mr. Thornwell, in Columbia Seminary, and also acting as pastor of the Presbyterian church in Columbia, South Carolina.

PROPOSED RENEWAL OF A GREAT SOLEM ITY. -A Committee of the Ceneral Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, in the United States, consisting of Rev. Drs. Wilson, T. W. J. Wylie, and other, have, in obedience to the order of the Smod, overtured to the lower judicatories the following interesting proposition:—That the Cyvenant which was adopted as the oath of God in the city of Philadelphia, in the year 1833, be taken at the next annual meeting of the Sygol that in the interim, the people be prepar by the ministrations of the pulpits through out the whole church, and by the prayers both ministers and elders, and all the people for a copious outpouring of the Holy Ghost, so that the hearts of all may so as that "they shall come and do work in the house of the Lord of hosts their God;" that the Thursday immediately following the ing and subscribing to the Covenant. It is fur-ther proposed "that the Covenant when taken by us, shall be presented to our ecclisiastical connections in the British Isles, and to the evangelical churches in this land, and tiroughout the world; and that all who duly take it shall be entitled to communion and fellowship the one with the other in sealing ordinances,

as well as in acts of official ministration." We are unable to state what is the sub-stance of this Covenant, not having, or a long time past, had our attention turnedo it. We see, however, appended to this propsal, a resolution that it be printed with the hinutes, which we suppose will soon appear. We are sorry to infer, from the resolution quted above, that the taking of it is to be madehe condition of inter-communion and particiation in ministerial services with oter churches. We should be glad to learn tat we have misinterpreted it. In other respect, we should look upon the scene which the should will present, if the proposal is carried out, as one of high Christian sublimity.

REFORMED DUTCH.

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.—The fol owing is an extract from the Report of the Committee on Foreign Missions, submitted to and adopted by General Synod at its recent

The sum total of receipts during the past men, once widely separated by conflicting opinions, attest how admirably he was adapted for his post. His administrative ability in organizing and stimulating all manner of charitable and religious work was, of ner of charitable and religious work was, of the very highest order, and the impress of his power in this particular department will long be felt throughout the State. "He rests from his labors and his works do follow him."

tributed by our people to the advancement of this cause. At the close of the last fiscal year a debt of \$10,000 weighed heavily upon the Board: but in response to special effort, it was swept off, and the hope was that the Board should this year be able to come before Synod without a similar feature in the front death, as Bishop Stevens becomes the presiding Bishop without further legislation.

There were none of his large family with him to the time of his death event his rife.

The Board closes the year in debt to a serious amount. The amount borrowed upon securities of the Board, added to other obligations, makes the present indebtedness some \$12,000 or thereabouts.

Moreover, the Board, at this moment, are

in pressing need of funds to pay their missionaries. The liabilities for the next thirty days will be about \$7,000. There is not the half of the sum named in the hands of the Treasurer, and there is no way of borrowing it. The only course, therefore, left—to which

EPISCOPAL.

two following sentiments, which have ever since been known as the "Monroe Docof his friends.