American Presbyterian.

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THE FALL ELECTIONS

Last week closed a series of elections remarkable in the political history of the nation. Not a solitary State of those ~~nation. Not a solitary State of those~~ Democratic party. Not only the New England States; not only the great States of New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio; not only the radical commonwealths of the Northwest and the growing empires of the Pacific coast have manfully maintained their position of loyalty, now become second nature, but even New Jersey has been wrested from the tyranny of her railroad corporations and brought from her shameful atitude of antagonism to emancipation and of subserviency to the slave power. The liberation of New Jersey! It is as cheering as the news of a great victory on the field, and it took men like the chivalrous and bold Kilpatrick, who had received his training in actual conflict with armed rebellion, to sweep away the last miserable remnants of its allies at home into a darkness which we may hope will be that of endless oblivion. We cannot forbear quoting the pleasantry of our contemporary of the *Evening Bulletin* on this auspicious result:—

READMISSION OF NEW JERSEY INTO THE UNION.

New Jersey has been for a long time in a state of secession from the Union, and the Government has been sorely troubled by its failure to restore her "practical relations." After using various amicable means without effect, it became necessary to send a force into that benighted region to subdue the rebellion. Accordingly a strong army, under the gallant General Kilpatrick, has been raiding through the State for several weeks past, and a decisive battle was fought yesterday, resulting in a glorious victory to the Union arms. The stipulations of the President in reference to the restoration of conquered States are to be at once complied with. The Constitutional amendment is to be ratified, the rebel debt of disloyalty, a large portion of which is held in New Jersey, is to be at once repudiated, and ample guarantees are to be given that the freedmen, who have just been emancipated from Copperhead bondage, shall be protected in their rights of freedom and independence.

Thus the last stronghold of the rebellion has fallen. Justice Thompson may now comfort himself with the thought that the war is about over. New Jersey, the last of the seceding States, is restored by the invading armies of patriotism and truth, to her "practical relations to the Union," and we shall now be able to go, without passports, to Atlantic City and Cape May, and feel that we have not passed over one foot of foreign soil. New Jersey, readmitted to the Union, has a glorious career before her, and under the fostering care of Governor Ward she will enter upon it, rejoicing to feel that she is once more safe under the old flag.

What this unanimous decision of the majority in every State means, is so plain that he who runs may read. It means that the attachment of the mass of our people to the principles involved in our struggle is stronger and more wide-spread, now that the war is over, than it was during the actual prevalence of the conflict. Though the pressure of immediate and awful peril in past, and though the cause becomes a moral one and its bearings respect the future rather than the present, no disposition is shown to abandon it or treat it with indifference. The nation re-endorses it, recognizes it as part of its unalterable policy, crystallizes its new political life around it. In short, the questions of a firm and solid nationality, a constitutional, utter, and immediate abolition of slavery without compensation, an adequate provision for the industrial and educational wants and for the rights of the freedmen, and a genuine, hearty submission to the national authority and a dismission of sectional pretensions and usurpations from every quarter of the land now and forever, are removed from the sphere of partisan politics, just as much as are the simplest questions lying at the foundation of republican government. The lections during the war intimated it, the first election in time of peace definitely settles it.

The elections mean plainly that the people are in no haste to be put into relations of political equality with the lately rebellious South. Such haste was almost the only distinctive feature in the Democratic Policy.* They insisted, in accordance with the demands of their former political masters in the South, upon the immediate and unquestioned admission of the Southern delegations into Congress, even though composed of men notorious for the virulence of their conduct during the rebellion. With this issue prominently before them, the people indignantly rebuked, spurned, and we may say CRUSHED, the party that offered it. Their NO, echoed from Massachusetts to Minnesota, is one of astonishment that men laying claim to common shrewdness should expect them to submit to the annulling of the advantages gained by four years of terrible war, of incalculable expense of treasure and blood, and should quietly allow the surviving authors and abettors of this enormous and inexcusable mischief, defiant, impenitent, with the very crack of the plantation whip in their tones, to seat themselves again in the places of power and trust in the land, as if nothing had happened! The Democratic party came before the people with this issue, and the Democratic party is as effectually overwhelmed as were the scoffing antediluvians after the forty days and forty nights of rain. New Jersey was their last refuge, but the ~~party, to be constructed, as of old,~~ by the union of the restored rebel leaders at the South with the conservatives, the Irish Catholics, the lottery-dealers, the rum-interest and the fawning place-hunters of the North is at an end. Certain organs of opinion which have been trimming their sails for a "Conservative" reaction among the people, as the *National Intelligencer*, of Washington; the *Public Ledger*, of this city (almost out and out Democratic); the *Louisville Journal*, the *New York Times*, and the *New York Observer*; certain religious bodies, as that represented in the late Triennal Convention held in this city, and that misrepresented in recent Synodical assemblies in Kentucky, Missouri, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, will doubtless take notice and gather wisdom from these facts. And we think Congress and the Administration will understand them as a popular demonstration too vast and too solemn to be trifled with by weak, slip-shod, compromising methods of dealing with a conquered but impenitent rebellion.

* The Copperhead N. Y. *World* said that in the defeat of the Democratic party, President Johnson's plan for the immediate restoration of the Union is defeated also.

RECONSTRUCTION AT A STAND-STILL.

Those who have felt that the process of reorganization has been pushed too rapidly, and that the national safety demanded greater caution in dealing with the unrepentant rebels of the South, will rejoice to observe that the Executive has brought the movement to a full pause. The Provisional Governors appointed by the President in North and South Carolina, are ordered to continue in the exercise of their official functions, thus virtually annulling for the time being the elections for Governor, just held in those States; and very specific explanations of what will be expected of those and other States lately in rebellion before they can regain their *status* in the Union, have been issued from the State Department at Washington. Mr. Seward writes Provisional Governor Perry, of South Carolina, that the President

"Observes with regret that neither the Convention nor the State Legislature has pronounced debts and obligations contracted in the name of the State for unconstitutional, and even rebellious purposes, to be void. He equally regrets that the State seems to decline the Congressional amendment of the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery.

"I telegraphed to you yesterday as follows: The President directs me to write to you that an early adoption of the Constitutional Amendment of the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery, by the South Carolina Legislature, is deemed peculiarly important and especially desirable with reference to the general situation of the Union. I have now only to say, that the President's opinions, heretofore expressed, remain unchanged."

In reply to a delegation of North Carolinians, members of the late Convention, and others, who visited the President, November 10, to solicit his aid in securing the admission of the Congressional delegates from that State who cannot take the oath, the President replied, acknowledging that much had been done to restore the State "to her proper natural relations, but," he added, "something yet remains to be done to render that restoration immediately practicable. An acceptance of the Congressional Amendment abolishing slavery throughout the United States by the Legislature of the State of North Carolina, is in my judgment practically important to the successful restoration which is so much desired by all."

In regard to the admission of the Congressional delegation, he gave them no light or comfort whatever, simply saying: "without answering specifically the questions you have proposed to me, it will be sufficient to say that my action must depend upon events, and that Mr. Holden will again be instructed to continue the exercise of his functions as Provisional Governor until he shall have been expressly relieved by orders to that effect."

These are important steps in the right direction and are fitted to inspire hope that the large and permanent interests of the country are not to be sacrificed in a hasty zeal to restore the external relations of the States.

Now, let the Government go earnestly to work with investigations into the real responsibility for the starving of our prisoners, hold every rebel military and civil official of any standing liable for a share of the guilt until the truth is disclosed, and set the solemn seal of judicial condemnation, broad and deep upon rebellion itself, and the country will be prepared to yield large and generous confidence to its chosen rulers and their associates in office.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGAN.—Sixteen new premiums have been awarded to this instrument in the last six weeks. (*See advertisements.*)

REV. MR. BARNES resumed service in the First Presbyterian Church last Sabbath after a considerable interruption from sickness. A large congregation was in attendance. Mr. Barnes' theme was the adding of fifteen years to the life of Hezekiah. May the prophetic intimations of the passage be more than realized in the life of the honored pastor of the First Church.

THE SABBATH SCHOOLS of Old Pine St. Church had one of their grand anniversary occasions last Sabbath. The building was crowded in every part. The three schools: Pine St., Brainerd Mission, and Robert Raikes, are in a highly prosperous condition. Addresses were delivered by the pastor, Dr. Brainerd and by Rev. J. H. Suydam. A new school-house is being erected for the Brainerd school, which will be ready in three weeks, and will accommodate 500 scholars.

TABOR CHURCH.—Sixteen persons were received into this church at the communion service last Sabbath; thirteen on profession, three by letter. Of the former, the ages ranged from nearly threescore and ten down to a lozen ~~[illegible] the world.~~

A VETERAN.—There is probably no person who has any familiarity with Sabbath School affairs in this city, who does not know, or know of, A. Martin, Esq., generally called Father Martin. At a late Sabbath School anniversary in the Fifth Baptist church in this city, he was present by invitation, and stated that the 15th of last month was his fiftieth anniversary in this good cause, being one of the nine individuals who organized the first Sunday School in this city, in September, 1815. He stated that he had visited and addressed from four to six schools and congregations every Sunday, walking from six to eight miles, and aided in the organization of over a hundred mission schools, twenty-five of which have become places of worship.

LATE ITEMS.—The Roman Catholics, having recently purchased a building at 38th and Sycamore Sts., Mantua, formerly used by the Episcopalians, it was dedicated as St. Agatha's Church last Sabbath. Bishop Wood, in his discourse, said there were 125,000 Catholics in this city.

Rev. E. R. Beadle was installed Pastor of the 2nd. (O. S.) Presbyterian Church in this city last Sabbath evening.

Rev. S. T. Lowrie was ordained and installed pastor of the Bethany Mission, formerly of the Broad St. Independent Church, by the (O. S.) Presbytery of Philadelphia on Sabbath evening.

Colonization.—On Saturday, the 11th, the usual fall expedition of the American Colinization Society was despatched from Baltimore, comprising one hundred and seventy-four persons, men, women, and children. These were all of the class known as "Freedmen," and were from Lynchburg, Virginia, and its vicinity.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATIONS.—It is well that official proclamations should be short and terse. That of President Johnson, published in our last week's paper, recommending the observance of the first Thursday in December as a day of public National Thanksgiving, certainly possesses these qualities. We presume, however, that the people of the land, without meaning to be fastidiously critical, will very generally regret the absence of any word characterizing that "fearful scourge of civil war" mentioned, or any more distinct allusion to the overthrow of American slavery, than is contained in the vague phrase, "a great enlargement of civil liberty." We publish to-day the Thanksgiving proclamation of our Pennsylvania Executive, Gov. Curtin. It is, in these particulars, refreshingly unambiguous. We are, however, sorry to add that, like the President's, it fails to make any mention of the blessings of redemption, or to contain any distinctly *Christian* sentiment.

Bishop Stevens, of the Pennsylvania Diocese, has issued his Episcopal recommendation for the observance of the day. In naming the causes for Thanksgiving, he simply repeats, in quotation marks, those named by the President, and goes no farther. He also appoints a prayer, 'to be used immediately after the prayer, in the Thanksgiving Service." The form thus appointed has, in its Thanksgiving sentences, only the following:

"We bless and praise, we laud and magnify Thy glorious name, for all Thy goodness to the people of this land, and especially for that it hath pleased Thee to relieve our beloved country from the fearful scourge of civil war, and to permit us to secure the blessings of peace, unity, and liberty. And further, we bless and thank Thee that Thou has kept us from the calamities of foreign war, pestilence, and famine, and given to us the fruits of an abundant harvest."

A fine opportunity was here presented to the Bishop, in part at least, to remove from that portion of the Church which is under his administration the odium brought upon it by the absolute refusal of the Triennial Convention to thank God for the destruction of slavery in the land. He has deliberately allowed it to pass.

THE *Mining Press* says, that, during the present season there will be 500 stamps added to the present mill capacities in Nevada, and mostly in the Reese River and Humbolt regions. This shows a decided increase in the mining business of the State, and affords most indubitable evidence that mining, as a pursuit, is generally found profitable to those engaged in it throughout the State of Nevada.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

In 1830, there was a farmer, whom, for convenience, we will call Mr. W., living about sixty miles from this city. He was then forty-five years of age, and was "without God, and without hope in the world." It was the time of the great revivals in this region, while Mr. Finney was preaching with such extraordinary power in this place. Two elders of the church in the town where Mr. W. resided, came down to Rochester to see for themselves what great things the Lord was doing.

They passed a few days, and caught something of the fire of the occasion, and went home to work for Christ. They began visiting from house to house, for conversation and prayer among their neighbors. They wanted also to hold a prayer-meeting in a certain locality, but there was no convenient place, except at the house of Mr. W., and as he was not a Christian, they felt considerable hesitation about asking such a favor of him. Finally, however, they ventured to propose having the meeting at his house. He assented very readily, "on account," he said, "of his invalid wife—she would enjoy it, as she could not get out to ~~[illegible]~~ the Sabbath." In this statespoke one word for his wife, and two for himself."

With an interest even deeper than he at first thought possible, this man prepared his large kitchen with temporary seats for the contemplated meeting. The hour arrived, the room was thronged. The meeting was opened with a hymn, and already the place seemed, even to this unconverted man, to be "full of the Holy Ghost." After the singing, all were requested to *kneel* while prayer should be offered. All prostrated themselves before God; many, beside Mr. W., for the first time in all their lives, bowing the knee to the Lord their Maker.

After the lapse of thirty-five years, Mr. W. still speaks of that moment as one of awful solemnity. A sense of the Divine presence and love was overpowering. As the meeting proceeded, Mr. W. hoped there would be some opportunity for him, at least, to ask the prayers of God's children. An opportunity was offered, and he expressed his earnest desire in this respect. He was determined to be a Christian; and immediately his soul was filled with unexpected peace, and love, and joy.

He did not then know that he had passed from death unto life; but he afterward learned and believed that then and there the Lord met him, and sealed him for his own. He soon after made public profession of his faith in Christ; was, in a few years, made an elder in the church; and was a member of the General Assembly of 1838, at Philadelphia, when Dr. Samuel Fisher was Moderator; also, a delegate to the Assembly in Cleveland, in 1857, when Dr. Samuel W. Fisher was Moderator; and has been an honored and consistent member of the church to this time; an intelligent, earnest, able man.

Several others were supposed to be converted on that same evening, in his kitchen, where he found the Lord; and they, too, have run well; and that was the way the revivals of those days spread from place to place; and this was a part of that "fanaticism," which spread, at that time, over Western New York. But it would be wrong to suppose that Mr. W. had not before thought of the subject of religion. He had thought much. The Spirit had been striving with many in all the region. They were ready to hear the church say "Come," just as much as the three thousand were in the day of Pentecost. And may we not hope for such times again? And is it fanaticism to have sinners converted, and hold on their way, in honor and usefulness to a good old age?

OUR TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

The friends of Temperance in Rochester, have been holding occasional meetings for a few weeks past, trying to awaken a new interest in this great and blessed reform. Gen. Riley, the long-tried and able friend of the cause, is, perhaps, the principal instigator of the movement. The meetings have not been very largely attended as yet, and have not excited the interest which the cause should command; but a new Society has been formed, with D. D. T. Moore, Esq., our esteemed Mayor, for President, and it is intended by this that something shall be done to stay the ravages of intemperance around us. And if they would thus organize anew in every city, and all go to work, it would seem as though something might be done.

SUCCESSFUL AT LAST.

Rev. Dr. Heacock, of Buffalo, has been down for the third time to try to recover the remains of his lamented brother, Capt. R. B. Heacock, who fell in battle near Spottsylvania, in May, 1864, and his numerous and sympathizing friends will greatly rejoice to learn that his search this time has been rewarded with success.

In June last, he went to the spot, and had, perhaps, a dozen bodies exhumed, but could not find the right one. This time he was accompanied by an officer of the same regiment with his brother, who was near him when he fell, and also by the widow of the deceased, and the identification seems complete.

It will be remembered that Captain Heacock was killed with a shell. His skull was crushed, and ribs were broken, but he was recognized by his clothing. The remains were to be brought to Buffalo for burial.

A CHURCH ON GRAND ISLAND.

This island, it is known, is in Niagara river, between Buffalo and the Falls, about nine miles long, and in some places six miles wide. It was this island which Mordecai M. Noah, in 1825, proposed to purchase for the interests of Israel. Here the Jews were to be gathered from all parts of the earth, to build a great city of their own, and here to maintain their ancient rites. Mr. Noah went so far as to erect a monument in advance, to commemorate the gathering of the tribes, which is still standing, is fifteen feet high and covered with suitable inscriptions.

But the tribes were never gathered here, and instead of it, there now stands upon the island, for the accommodation of the surrounding population, a small Christian church of the New England faith and order. Rev. J. L. Burnett, of Lockport, was Moderator of the Council, by which the church was duly constituted and the house of worship dedicated, on the 1st instant. Rev. J. S. Barris, recently of North Evans, is pastor of the new flock thus gathered.

PERSONAL.

Rev. Dr. Todd, of Pittsfield, Mass., ~~gave last week, the first lecture of the~~ course before the Young Men's Christian Union, of Buffalo, in the Lafayette Street Church. His subject was "The Visions of Youth and of Age Contrasted," and the lecture is spoken of as one of great interest and real value.

The Doctor also lectured in Ann Arbor, Michigan, and passed through our city on Tuesday last, returning to his home, looking well and apparently much pleased with his trip.

Prof. Hopkins, of Auburn, is to lecture in Buffalo, in the same course, on the 13th, on "Dante."

C. P. B.

ROCHESTER, November 11, 1865.

FROM OUR EAST TENNESSEE CORRESPONDENT.

Farmers emigrating to E. Tennessee.—A Virginia Bankrupt.—A Surgeon under a Cloud.—Thomas Jefferson.—Rebel feeling in S. W. Virginia.—Cotton planting under difficulties.—Freedmen in Annapolis.—Supererogation, etc.

KNOXVILLE, E. TENN., Nov. 6, 1865.

MR. EDITOR:—Let your farmers emigrating to this region come prepared to lead the way in all the improvements in agriculture. The blight of slavery has affected our harvests for half a century. Land that will produce sixty bushels of corn to the acre for a series of years, has not averaged over from seven to ten bushels of wheat per acre. Improper tillage, doubtless, has had much to do with this scanty result. Shallow plowing has been the almost universal custom; so that after a hard rain the soil is like a mortar bed, and in time of drouth, it becomes hard almost as a brick. As an instance of unsuccessful farming in a slave State, I may mention the case of a man in Smith County, Virginia, who owned ninety thousand acres of land—most of it good land—and a large interest in the Washington County salt works, and yet his expenses ran so ahead of his income that in one year he felt constrained to sell one hundred and five negroes—forty of them good field hands—to keep his head above water. At length matters came to a crisis. He found himself involved to the extent of $387,000, and he was sold out of house and home, and changed his residence to a different part of the State. His home at Abingdon, valued at $30,000, was purchased by the friends of Martha Washington College, and is now used as a seminary of learning.

A few days since I was summoned as a witness in a Court Martial case, examined at Annapolis, Maryland. A hospital chaplain by *ex parte* pressure was dismissed from the service. He called for investigation, and during the trial, a surgeon from Pennington, New Jersey, who had been very officious in working against the chaplain, was shown up in a very unenviable light. One witness testified that he was a Copperhead or Northern traitor, and others, that his general reputation was that of a want of sympathy with the Government. It appeared in evidence that the chaplain was untiring in the performance of his duties, and his commission may be restored to him.

As I was passing by Monticello, Virginia, a planter pointed out the place to me, and remarked that his father owned one of the mulatto children of Thomas Jefferson, from which it appeared that the great statesman had some sectional views of negro equality.

In this connection I am reminded of a conversation which Captain Haven, of Ohio, had with a Kentucky lady a few months since, in a stage—

"O, Captain," said the lady, "I was at Cynthiana the other day, and I saw a negro man who had married a white woman, and had a lot of children. What do you think of that?"

"While you were in Ohio," replied the captain, "I was down among your folks in Kentucky, making observations, and let me tell you what I saw. I saw a rich Kentucky planter who had a lot of children by a negro woman, and they were never married. What do you think of that case?"

"Well," said she, "if it has to be done, it ought to be done legally."

The rebel feeling in Southwestern Virginia is of the *Christian Observer* type. Traitor ministers are at a premium. At Wytheville and Marion they are making some arrangements to employ Dr. Mitchell, of Lynchburg. The Doctor has intimated if they will give him a thousand dollars a year, that he will give up his present charge and preach to them. Rev. Mr. Hickman, Old School minister at Wytheville, shouldered his musket to oppose the advance of General Averill, and was killed, six miles from Dublin—"fighting gallantly," in rebel phrase, to uphold the cause of treason.

I traveled with a Maryland planter who had been in Georgia raising cotton, and came away in utter disgust. A negro man did not work exactly to please him, and he thrashed him. The Provost Marshal arrested him and fined him fifteen dollars. A negro woman afterwards did not do exactly to suit him and he gave her a beating. He was again arrested and fined ten dollors. Like Dr. Jacks in the hospital at Helena, Ark., he could not get along with "niggers" without beating them, and so, instead of adapting himself to the situation, he came back to Maryland. He had been in the rebel army four years, and surrendered with General Johnson. He believed that if General Lee's plan of arming the negroes had been adopted two years ago, the independence of the Southern Confederacy would have been established.

At Annapolis, the colored people have many grievances. Last week the proprietor of the City Hotel had a mother arrested and thrown in jail, because she wished her children, he still kept under his control, to follow her direction. On Friday last a colored woman, whose head was badly cut by a brick thrown by a white man, went to a magistrate's office for justice. "Go out of my office," said the justice of the peace; "I have nothing to do with you. You know that a nigger can't give testimony against a white man." Her husband has been a soldier in the United States army for two years, and for eleven months of that time held as prisoner of war. I laid some of these facts before the Freedmen's Bureau at Washington.

In traveling, I fell in with a Virginian Union man, who had been driven from his house and plundered of about $25,000 worth of property by the rebels. He had gone armed to Abingdon for the purpose of killing Mr. Trigg, who had forced his crazy brother into the rebel army, and grossly insulted him on several occasions. Mr. Trigg owes his life to his being absent from home. The positive Union men of Virginia are beginning to organize, and to act with greater boldness, determined that the old pro-slavery aristocracy—the cause of all their woes—shall rule them no more. The colonel of a Georgia regiment remarked to me at Lynchburg, that he was an original secessionist; that he wept like a child when General Lee surrendered; that they had been whipped—terribly whipped—and as God had decided the matter against the South, he was willing to accept the result in good faith and to lay hold and help repair the wastes of war. To get rid of the Freedmen's Bureau, he was willing to legalize negro testimony. Such men, however, naturally rally around their old standard-bearers and will try to lift them to power. Those who regarded their struggle as a rich man's war and a poor man's fight, are more or less suspicious of the old aristocratic leaders, and in the reconstruction of both Church and State, many of them are beginning to watch matters much more carefully than in former years. There must be several canvasses, however, before the people will understand their strength and succeed in putting right men in the right places.

Henry Ward Beecher's humiliating eulogy of General Lee is set down as a proof that some Protestants believe in doing works of supererogation. The Lord had no prominent positions for Lucifer or any of his rebel clan, after the great war in heaven between Michael and his angels and the Dragon and his angels, when Michael prevailed, but their place was found no more in heaven. Nor have we any account of any loyal angel taking the rostrum in behalf of any of the wicked leaders in the grand rebellion against the starry banner of Jehovah.

Yours very truly,

SAMUEL SAWYER.

A REVIVAL IN THE RIGHT PLACE.—A correspondent writes to the *Evangelist* that the Ripley Female College is being blessed with a rich outpouring of the Holy Spirit. Large numbers are being brought to the foot of cross. Christians, too, are being awakened; they are being armed with fresh zeal to work in "the field which is ready to the harvest." In this College, numbering over one hundred students, a goodly number have yielded their all, and consecrated themselves to the Lord to work for him. All the school prayer-meetings are full to overflowing. On a late Sabbath evening about thirty of the young ladies rose and told of their desires, their hopes, and their love; after which a goodly number, too timid to speak, rose, and in this way expressed their desire to become children of God, and asking prayers in their behalf. Surely and steadily this happy work is progressing.

A PATTERN MOVEMENT.—We find in a report of the proceedings of the Synod of Wabash, the following:—"Rev. J. W. Dulles delivered a straight-forward and business-like address on the relation of the Press to the work of the Church. The Synod heartily endorsed the publication enterprise; *and, in addition, it resolved to employ a colporteur who shall distribute among our congregations the works issued by our Publication Committee.* It is hoped, that within a few weeks this colporteur will be engaged in his work." We have often thought of colportage as a very desirable agency for the wide diffusion of the issues of our Publication Committee, and we see not why a measure like the above, should not be co-extensive with our Church.

WHO ARE INVITED?—We clip the following from the *Presbyterian* of last week, for the purpose of inquiring, in view of the lines which we have *italicized*, how far it is really meant that the invitation shall extend. In the fair sense, it would be a new and promising feature in the spiritual interest of our city:

"MINISTERIAL MEETING.—A meeting of the *ministers of the Presbyterian Church in the City of Philadelphia* will be held in the rooms of the Board of Education on Monday next, 11th inst., at four o'clock. P. M. The meeting is entirely for devotional purposes, and it is intended to continue it from week to week. *All the ministers of our churches* are affectionately invited to attend."