THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN, THUBSDAY, JUNE 28, 1866

103.775

2.000

News of our Churches.

GREAT BRITAIN.

enabled to put forth.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIE-

TY, presided over by the Earl of Shaftesbury,

secured as usual the highest attention. This

is the natural result of the catholic character

every country except Spain, which is not yet

increase of the circulation of the Scriptures.

It also made a pleasant record of the inter-

Beyrout version of the Arabic Bible, begun

by Dr. Eli Smith, and completed under the

work of such value, applied to their brethren

in America for copies of the stereotyped

plates. In doing so, they wished to pay for

them, but they were furnished gratuitously,

accompanied with the remark that, the two

nations being engaged in diffusing the same

truth, all translations should be used inter-

changeably, and any advantage which had

been secured by either society should be re-

garded as a gain to the cause in which they

VANDALIA, ILL.-Laying a Cornerstone .- On Thusday, the 17th inst., the corner-stone of a new Presbyterian Church was laid with appropriate exercises. Rev. C. F. Beach, of Centralia. addressed the Throne of Grace in a celebration of the progress of religion and deeply impressive and eloquent invocaphilanthropy. Although the past year tion, after which Rev. Joseph Gordon brought forth nothing of startling interest gave a brief history of the church. It was organized in 1828, by Rev. Solowork which these various societies have in mon Hardy. There have been thirteen hand, still the usual interest and animation mininsters laboring statedly with the of the meetings was fully sustained. The church since its organization. The fiscal reports of some of the societies for church was under the care of the Old home evangelization, particularly that very School branch of the Presbyterian important charity, the London City Mission, Church until 1848—when it was orderly the antibit something of a decline. Those of the enterprises of wider scope have suffered transferred to the New School connecno diminution. In no case, however, does there seem to have been an enlargement tion.

This is one of the oldest church or. corresponding with the similar reports which we, on this side of the Atlantic, have been ganizations in the State. The bell that now hangs in the cupola, and to be transferred to the new church steeple. was the first bell that ever rung in this State to call together a Protestant congregation.

After the stone was laid under the open to Bible distribution, there had been an supervision of the pastor, Rev. Robert T.J. Matthews, an address was deliverchange of courtesies with the American Bible Society, stating that "one of the ed by Rev. Robert Stewart The new building, which will be pushed forward most important results of modern Bible study bearing on the translation of the to completion at the earliest practicable time, will be 75 feet long, and 46 feet Scriptures, had been the completion of the wide.-Christian Herald.

ACCESSIONS .- The first Sabbath of editorial superintendence of Dr. Vandyke. this month was a precions season to the within the reach of more than one hundred church in Lodi, Wis. Seventeen were and twenty millions of the human race. The received into communion on profession committee, anxious to avail themselves of a of their faith in Chrisht, and for the first timelsat down to the Lord's table. These are some of the fruits of the recent revival in this place.----Fifty persons were added to the membership of the church in Racine, Wis., at the communion season held on the last Sabbath of Mav.

were engaged.' PERSONAL.-Mr. A. O. Pollock, a The report in the Evangelical Christendon liecentiate under the care of Presbytery says that "Mr. G. H. Stuart, ot Philadeland supplying the church at Prairie phia, then addressed the meeting, in a speech which was frequently and loudly applauded, Bird, Ind., was duly ordained and inas he narrated the operations of the Ameri-can Bible Society and the Christian Commisstalled over that church on the first Sabbath in June.----Mr. Samuel Carsion during the late civil war. He stated that during the four years of the struglile, a licentiate of the Third Presbytery gle there were distributed among the army of New York, was ordained as an evanand navy alone, 2,000,000 copies of the Scrip-tures. All of these were furnished by the gelist by that body in the Spring Street Church, New York, on the 24th of May. American Bible Society, with the exception Rev. Howard Crosby, D.D., preached of 15,000 that were from the British Society, with an intimation that any drafts at sight, the sermon; Rev. James D. Wilson for more, on the society in London, would be presided and put the constitutional queshonored. They were exceedingly grateful for the Bibles, and also for the offer, though tions; and Rev. W. W. Newell, D.D., made the ordaining prayer and delivered the latter was not needed.' the charge. ____ Rev. Mr. Felch was in-Here, by the way, we may say that, acstalled pastor of the church in Danville, cording to the reports of the press, Mr. Ill., June 6th. ____ The Rev. E. B. Wals-Stuart s presence, with his characteristic vivacity and inspiring eloquence, contributed worth arrived at this port from California early in May, proposing to attend much to the enthusiasm of more than one of the sessions of the Assembly, but was, the anniversaries. we regret to state, prevented from doing The issues of the Society during the year, have been 2,296,130 copies, making a total, since the commencement of its work, of so by breaking his leg. This occurred at Poughkeepsie shortly after his ar-50,285,709. THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY celerival. Having arrested his frightened horses, he swung himself out by the brated its 67th anniversary. It now occupies 148 Foreign stations, and has for its dash-board of the carriage in order to working corps, 190 European and 88 native take them by the bits, but in doing so, born clergyman, and 2152 laborers of other although he is not aware that he struck he ground heavily, or otherwise than square upon his feet, one of his legs was the year, of fourteen devoted missionaries, badly fractured just below the knee, so is recorded, and an earnest call is made for that there is some danger of involving their places. There are, in connection with the joint itself. He came to this city its missions, 14,155 communicants. last week for treatment, and a wide circle of friends will hope for his speedy and entire recovery, though it will doubtless require four or five months time.---Evangelist, N. Y. Congregationalism in the South .-- Churches have been organized in Washington City, Memphis, New Orleans, Savannah, and recently in Newbern, N. C. 'Of the hurch in Memphis, our correspondent writes on an inside page. The congre-gation at Newbern, according to a corespondent of the Congregationalist, with carcely an exception, was made up of North-ern people, officers of the army and bureau, and traders in the city; some with their vives, but for the most part unmarried. he society at present has a very narrow peuniary basis, and if it is to live, must be upported largely by Northern funds. Of avannah, this correspondent says: ached Savannah just in time to see the pasor, Rev. Mr. Grant, son of the Nestorian ionary, starting Northward to accept a all which he had received to another field. he enterprise is not abandoned, but will robably be suspended until a more favorable pportunity offers for entering on the work gain. The congregation was small, made p, as at Newbern, of Northern people, less ness. number, and with less prospect of success. Congregational Church Extension in South, generally, he says: "There are ous reasons why it is not easy to carry our ity South. One is that Southern Chrisare suspicious of it, looking upon it as Pandora's box, out of which all their ctions and sorrows have sprung. A polity ours, unknown to the denominations of South, suspected of infidelity, and of the evils which have afflicted the land, expect to go Southward only by the dest. Northern men, originally Congreganalists, who go South, can not be relied on. do not go with any design of carrythe church and the institutions of their hers. They have gone South for any ler reason than a religious one. They gone to make money, not to bear the lens incident to the establishment of a church. I could point to men all along Atlantic border, reared in our Congreganal churches, who attend the Episcopal ptist, Methodist, or Presbyterian Church. as will serve best the purposes of gain. possibility that, in some cases at least, they estly prefer a different Church polity, s not seem to enter the mind of this zeal New Englander. We sincerely hope that ad Congregational churches-not the misaneous material that a blind proselytism gathered from every quarter and baptized the good old name-will be multiplied in ry part of the South. The work is vast, o one and no three denominations can tend to monopolize it. Yet we are much ined to the view that the Congregational ty will he found less suited to the great than the other forms, more familiar to people in the past. Still, they have a

in the work, and we wish them God

space for more specific notice of them. We add the sum total of the incomes of British LONDON ANNIVERSARIES.—The religious benevolence, as here represented, for the periodicals of the last month are loaded with year, as follows: accounts of the May anniversaries, which £171.375

£914,977 Total. In American money, gold value, this exceeds four millions of dollars.

FRANCE.

A CRISIS REACHED.—Our readers have frequently been informed of the great internal struggle through which the National Reformed Church is passing-the insuppressible conflict between an evangelical orthodoxy on one hand, and the loosest type of rationalism on the other. We have before stated that an appeal was taken to the Government, from the act of the Consistory of the National Reformed Church of Paris, which "retired" of its organization. The report stated that in | on a competent stipend, the semi-infidel pastor, M. Paschoud. Since then, the Consistory have pronounced his ejection from the pas toral relation entirely. To this act the Min-ister of Worship has not yet made reply, though he is well understood to be deeply embarrassed by his partiality for the view and course of Faschoud, on the one hand, and by the difficulty of ignoring the authority of the Consistory on the other.

Meantime an important event has occurred -the separation of the rationalistic members from the National Conference of Pastors This Conference was instituted thirty-three years ago, when orthodox views of the inspiration of the Holy Scriptures, and of the person and work of Christ, were the unques-tioned principles of the Church; and no necessity was felt for embodying the fundamental points of Christianity in a creed. The Conference meets annually in the spring, and for some years past its meetings, though under the control of an orthodox majority, have been disturbed by proposed acts and testimonies of the most skeptical character, discussions correspondent therewith. and Only last year, fifty-two members signed and threw in a paper declaring the resurrection of our Lord a doubtful event and one of sec ondary importance in religion.

This year, Pastor Coquerel, Jr.,-the same whom Pastor Paschoud so persistently tried to force into the pastorate in Paris, but who was repelled by the orthodox Consistory-laid down a proposition signed by forty-three members, in which the holy life of Jesus is stated "to constitute all that is most grand, most precious, and most perfect in the moral and religious patrimony of mankind, which He has regenerated;" and leaving out all He has regenerated;" and leaving out all mostly from ten to sixteen years of age. The reference to his deity, to his atonement, to prelude to every outpouring of the Holy his resurrection; it ends with the words, we consecrate ourselves at the same time to God as our Creator and Father; to Jesus as our beloved Saviour, our Master, our Legis-Immediately a totally lator, and our King.' different proposition was presented by Pastor Abelous touching the meeting itself, viz., That to the second article of its rules the Conference should add the following words: The general Conferences 'acknowledge as the basis of their deliberations, the sovereign authority of the Scriptures in matters of faith, and the Apostles' Creed as the summary of the miraculous facts therein contained."" Three days were employed in an intensly exciting discussion, the radicals furious against any doctrinal basis for either the Conference or the Church, but the orthodox holding, by a large majority, the power to adopt and carry the proposed amendment. Instead, however, of bringing it to a vote, they choose

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD ABROAD. RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY, for example- kingdom has now bound itself too closely to The massacre at Barletta has already been the fortunes of Prussia, not to feel almost chronicled. It has called out barre do the fortunes of Prussia, not to feel almost chronicled. It has called out barre do the fortunes of Prussia and to feel almost chronicled. ment nothing could be more opportune for the trembling sovereignty of the Pope than a great military disaster to Victor Emmanuel. It is not to be disguised that, so far as the casus belli is concerned, and especially so far as it is viewed as growing out of a deep wrong to Denmark, Prussia does not enjoy much of the sympathy of the civilized world, and it is all 497,993 39,414 the more unhappy that religious interests of such vastness seem, by a mysterious provi-68,611 dence, to be involved in a success for which 31,809 few hearty prayers are offered. But while, on the one hand, small success seems to be deserved by Prussia, on the other hand, Austria was a sharer in the outrage upon Denmark, and her triumph would probably, through the interference of others, become the harbinger of a system of wrongs which it would be the work of a generation to undo. The inevitable bearing of the war upon the religious state of Germany has already mani fested itself. In Prussia, all the great reli gious meetings of the year are adjourned. The meeting of the Kirchentag, which was to

have been held at Kiel, has been countermanded, because-so says the order-"it would be impossible to avoid political discussions in a place like Kiel, and the least allusion to politics would sow discord in the assembly." The annual assembly of the Protestantverein, which was to have been held in Hanover, on the fourth week in May, was put off for a similar reason. The King of Prussia, who is regarded as a Christian man, sincere in his purposes, but the slave of corrupt politicians, on a recent occasion called into his presence the presiden s of Consistories and superintending clergy assembled in Berlin, on business relating to the Provincial Synods, and said to them that it was with a

trust in God, that he had given orders to prepare for war, and besought their prayers for his Divine guidance and for victory. The speech, which is an earnest vindication of his course, is given at length in the Berlin religious journals.

us many seals to our ministry, especially amongst our children and young people, Spirit is earnest and continued prayer for his influence. So it has been at Hamburg. Since the beginning of January an unusual solicitude has been manifested by parents for the salvation of their children, and many earnest prayers have ascended on their behalf, both in public and in private. Early in the year, brother Windolf (the missionary to seamen in the port of Hamburg, who is supported by the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon's church in London) began to gather the children to

gether to pray with them twice a week. The Spirit of God has been poured out on these young ones, and the result has been the conversion of twenty dear children. On Lord's day, March 18th, seventeen converts, fifteen of whom were under sixteen years of age, rendered a cheerful obedience to the command of our risen Lord, and were baptized in his name. The glorious revival is still extending, and last evening several dear a more decisive measure, which children were with me, rejoicing in Christ as should eliminate from the Conference the their Saviour. Several adults have also ap-entire rationalistic element. By a vote of plied for membership. During the past year 162 to 50, it was resolved to dissolve the 130 pastors, evangelists, and colporteurs, have been engaged in setting forth Christ, in the greatness of his person as the self-existent Jehovah-in the completeness of his media torial work, having by one offering perfected all them that are sanctified-in the fullness of his mercy, as able and willing to save all who come unto him. Millions have heard this glorious Gospel of Christ, not only in Germany, but in Denmark, Russia, Poland The radicals formed a separate Conterence, Hungary, Austria, the Danubian Principali-opening the door wide to about every shade ties, Turkey, Switzerland, France, and Hol-of religious belief. Each of the bodies voted land. Our circulation of tracts and books an address to be sent round to all the Ma amounted to 1,000,000 copies; of Bibles and Testaments, to 15,000. May the Spirit of the Lord water the seeds of eternal truth sown, to the glory of Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

the fortunes of Prussis, not to feel almost chronicled. It has called out large contribu-vitally a defeat of the latter, and at this motions for the sufferers, and the orphans have been provided with good homes. But we learn with surprise that the trial of the large number of priests and their abettors who have been arrested, is likely, through the clerical leanings of the magistrates, to be a mere farce—a paltry mockery of justice. Since the massacre, all the evangelists and teachers have been warned by the civil authority to leave the place, "because the authorities cannot insure their safety, it being well known that the parties opposed to the Government, and especially the clergy, availing themselves of the present grievous condition of Italy, try every means to agitate the country and create new difficulties." Thus for a season public evangelical labor is there suspended; but believers are generally faithful, and Popery is more execrated than before. At other points where the priestly power is still strong, and in fact wherever they have not before them the wholesome fear of civil penalties, or better still, royal bayonets, the priests are carrying it with the same audacity.

SPIRITUAL AID FOR THE ARMY.-The exmple of our Christian Commission has inspired a similar enterprise, so far as the purely religious effort is concerned, in the Walden sian Synods. Arrangements have been made for supplying the evangelical portion of the soldiers with religious ordinances. This will be a work of great difficulty, as they are not found in groups, but are scattered over all parts of the army. Still experience will lead to system, and system, enforced by strong religious fervor, will accomplish wonders. A thoroughly worked enterprise of this kind, sustained by religious principle, would afford one of the highest promises of triumph.

SOUTH AFRICA.

PROBABLE BREAKING UP OF A MISSION.-The mission of a French Protestant Society to the territory of the Basutos, after thirty vears of labor, and amid the highest prospects of usefulness, is now imperilled and likely to be driven from the ground, in consequence of the war between the Boers and Basutos. On the breaking out of hostilities, M. Brand, the President of the Volksraad, (Free State) guaranteed to the missionaries, by proclamation, the safety of their persons and the inviolability of their property. Notwithstanding this promise, several among them suffered outrageous indignities and considerable losses. Nevertheless, their constancy did not fail. They remained at their posts endeavoring to lessen the calamities they witnessed, by affording protection to the aged and infirm, caring for the wounded, and diffusing around them the consolations of the Gospel. In the course of the month of February, they were threatened with a measure, which, if put into execution, will be the ruin of their work. The Chamber of Representa-tives of the Free State (*Volksraad*) decreed that the French missionaries should be summoned, under pain of being treated as enemies, to evacuate the country of the Basutos by March 1. The President, M. Brand; opposed, with all his power, the adoption of this measure, but all his efforts have been useless. To say nothing of the loss which the cause of Christianity and of civilization will sustain, the departure of the missionaries will entail the ruin of their establishments. Their parsonages, their churches, their schools, their farms and plantations of every kind, being no longer protected by their presence, will be entirely aid waste. The charges upon which this summary

order is founded, have not yet transpired, but there is little doubt that the secret springs have been moved by that power which has for ages made fraudulent use of the holy name of Christianity, to thwart the best schemes for lifting the dark nations of the earth into the light. We do not yet learn whether the order has been finally carried out, and the mission dispersed.

MARRIAGES

302 205

MOREY-LEURMEX.-In Windsor, Vermont, on the 21st of June, by Rev. F. Butler, Rev. HENRY M. MORKY, of Pittsford, N. H., and Miss ELLEN M. LEURMEX, daughter of Wm. Leurmez, Esq. PARSONS-DAY.-On the 19th instant, at the re-sidence of the bride's father, by Rev. A. L. Benton, Major THERON E. PARSONS, of Rochester, N. Y., to SARAH M., daughter of Levi C. Day, Esq., of Lima, N. Y.

DEATHS.

OBITUABY.

OBITUARY. Died, March 23d, at the Mahabuleshwur Hills, In-dia, Mrs GRAVES, wife of the late Allan Graves, in the 79th year of her age. Mrs. Graves prepared herself for her Missionary labors under Rev. Dr. Proudfoot, of Salem. New York, previous to the year 1816, when the was married to Rev. Allan Graves. Sconafter she and Mr. Graves set sail for their work in India, under the Ameri-can Board of Foreign Missions. Havipg lost her hus-band and all her dpildren by death, in India, Mrs. Graves still labored on faithfully and with great zeal in her Saviour's cause for fifty years, devoting herselt soleiy in bringing the heathen to a knowledge of the way of salvation through Jesus Christ our Lord. Worn out in har Master's service, she now sleeps her last sleep.

Special Aotices.

AF The Presbytery of St. Lawrence will hold their Semi-annual Meeting at Brasher Falls, on Tuesday, July 10th, at 2 o'clock P. M. B. B. BECK WITH, Stated Clerk. GOUVERNEUE, June 16, 1866.

To Philadelphia Tract and Mission So-ciety.—Office, 115 South Seventh Street, The one hundred and thirty-eighth meeting in behalf of this Society will be held in the Presbyte-rian Church, Walnut, above William street, (West Philadelphia;) on Sabbath evening, July 1st, at eight o'clock.

'clock. Several addresses will be made. Public invited. JOSEPH. H. SCHREINER, Agent.

PERBY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.

Travelers are always liable to sudden attacks of Dysentery and Cholera Morbus, and these occuring absent from home, are very unpleasant, PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER may always be relied upon in such eases As soon as you feel the symptoms, take one teaspoonful in a gill of new milk and molasses and a gill of hot water, stir well together, and drink hot. Repeat the dose every hour until relieved. If the pains be severe, bathe the bowels and back with the medicine, clear.

In cases of Asthma and Phthisic, take a teaspoonful in a gill of hot water, sweetened well with molasage : also bathe the throat and stomach faithfully with the medicine, clear.

Dr. Sweet says it takes out the soreness in cases of oone-setting faster than anything he ever applied.

Fishermen, so often exposed to hurts by having their skins pierced with hooks and fins of fish, can be much relieved by bathing with a little of the Pain Killer as soon as the accident occurs; in this way the anguish is soon abated; bathe as often as once in five minutes, as three or four times, and you will seldon have any trouble.

The bite and scratches of dogs or cats are soon cured by bathing with the Pain Killer, clear. (Freat success has been realized by applying this medicine as soon as the accident occurs.

Wants.

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mployment, will find this a rare opportunity. The price of the work in one volume is so low, (com

pared with other Histories) as to bring it within the each of all classes.

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heavy heart, but with a good conscience and

LIGHT IN DARKNESS.-Under this gloomy state of things, it is cheering to meet with an account like the following, which we condense from the Quarterly Reporter of the German Baptist Mission, found in the Christian Work :-- Since the publication of the January Reporter, the full enjoyment of religious liberty in Hamburg has been sealed by

the votes of the Senate and Burgherschaft. On the 1st of January, 1866, it became law that all religious sects should be placed on an equality; that the registration of births, deaths, and marriages should be in the hands of the civil authorities; and that all marria-ges so registered should be valid, without the necessity of a certificate from a Lutheran clergyman. Hamburg is the first city in Ger-many which has thus obtained perfect reli-gious liberty. Still higher cause for rejoicing we now have in the fact that God is giving

grades. Its receipts from ordinary contribu-tious have increased. The decease, during young men, of the apostolic spirit, to fill THE LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY re-

ports 110 stations, 185 missionaries, 750 native agents, 227 churches, 28,914 communi cants, and 41,000 day scholars. Satisfactory, and in some cases unusually cheering accounts, were given of the missions in Polyne-s.a, the West Indies, South Africa, China, India and Madagascar. The presence on the platform of Rev. Dr. Ellis, the veteran missionary lately returned from the latter field, excited a particular interest. He ex-hibited the manacles and instruments of tor-

ture which were used for the suppression of Christianity, until the ascent of Radama to the throne in 1861, and stirred the loyal enthusiasm of the Assembly by reciting the auto-graph letter of the Queen Victoria, accompanying the draft of a proposed treaty of amity and commerce between Great Britain and Madagascar— 'Queen Victoria asks, as, a matter of personal favor to herself, that the Queen of Madagascar will allow no persecu-tion of the Christians." Accordingly, the treaty recently perfected, has the following sentence :--- " In accordance with the wish of Queen Victoria, the Queen of Madagascar engages that there shall be no persecution of Christians in Madagascar.

THE LONDON CITY MISSION presented record of work done, which imparts special sadness to the statement above made, respecting the decrease of its means of useful-

The number of visits paid by the officers of the society during the past year to the sick and dying, was 276,830. The visitation of factories by the missionaries was now very extensive. Upwards of 2,000,000 of visits had been paid, and that indicated a daily visitation of 5000 and 6000 persons. The distribution of religious tracts by the society was nearly 9000 daily; and the readings of the Scriptures by the missionaries in the course of their visitations amounted to nearly 600,000, which gave a daily average of 1640. During the year there had been an increased. average of five persons at each in door meeting, and the gross total of attendances at these meetings considerably exceeded 1,500,000, which was considerably more than that in all the churches and chapels of the This party just now says but little in resent-metropolis. To that had to be added the ment of the abuse of the Ultramontanes, but gross attendance at the out door services of the missionaries, and with that addition the calm and resolved demand upon the Holy total number of attendances of every kind See for important concessions, backed by amounted during the year to more than some of the strongest influences of the em-2,000,000, which was exclusive of children. I'he missionaries had paid particular attention to the visitation of ragged schools. forty metropolitan union workhouses had been extensively visited. Children had been sent to school at a rate daily of 23; 1102 drunkards had been reclaimed, or three daily; 173 shops had been closed on the Lord's-day through the efforts of the society; 576 families induced to commence family prayer; the average attendance at the out door services had been scarcely less than out door services had been scarcely less than 100; nearly 300 unmarried couples had been induced to marry; and 368 fallen females had been admitted to asylums, restored to

their homes, or otherwise rescued. About a dozen other societies, religious in their sealous and enterprising

Conference at once, on the ground of the impossibility of obtaining any good result from irritating discussions and debates on points which, to Christians, are matters of fact; and immediately to reconstitute it upon a religious basis. The next day the reconstruction took place, and the above proposition of Pastor Abelous was, by a large majority, made the basis.

The radicals formed a separate Conference an address to be sent round to all the National Churches, and the latter are sending in their adhession to one or the öther. Thus far the orthodox form the great majority. There is now an anxious waiting for the, answer of the Government for permission for

the organizing of a National Synod. If this be granted, the work done in the Conference may be repeated in the Church, and an end be made of the scandal of each party having a preacher of its own in the same pulpit, and believer and undisguised disbeliever standing together as administrators at the same sacramental table.

JUDICIAL INTOLEBANCE - A French Pro testant has been fined for pursuing his seclular avocation on All Saints' Day, and the sentence has been confirmed by the highest judicial tribunal of France. The penalty is not heavy, but the principal at stake is as great as though it had been martyrdom. He might have worked on the open street fiftytwo Sabbaths in the year, and no civil tribunal would have noticed it. God's eternal institution may be violated with impunity, but there is no forgiveness for trifling with an ordinance of Rome.

DISSENSIONS OF THE ROMAN CATHOLICS. -The breach between the Ultramontanes. and the less bigoted Romanists, who favor some measure of toleration, and some progress of religious thought, widens. The journal Le Monde, the organ of the former, bestows on the Liberal Catholics the epithets of traitors, heretics in disguise, rebels, enemies of the Holy See, and other like invectives. It demands from them an open assent to the late Encyclical, including an endorsement of its assertions that religious liberty, and. in general, all modern liberties, are the work of Satan. Eminent in the Gallican or Liberal party, as our readers are aware, stands the Archbishop of Paris and Bishop of Orleans. it is believed that their quiet forebodes a pire, and which may not be denied without peril.

GERMANY.

The dark war cloud overshadows all, and from its deep shadow, all the religious intelligence takes its tone. To human view, the interests of Protestantism are deeply involved, notwithstanding the absence of any distinctly. religious question in the dispute. Still it is deeply apprehended that the supremacy of Austria in Germany will pave the way for

a fresh series of Romish intolerances, and remove one principal obstacle to State domi-nation over worship and the conscience. This riew is all the conscience of the second

ITALŸ. THE PONTIFICAL LOAN.-Just now there is no more ominous aspect to the impending them come occasionally to the mission bungadownfall of the temporal sovereignty of the lows to inquire into the Christian faith. Pope, than the fact that no religious inspiration and no diligence of the proverbially in domitable faculty for begging on the part of

the priests, can keep the new loan in any decent financial condition. It was shaped to These premiums are designed for the put it in the power of the members of the persons procuring new subscribers; the subchurch at large to become, in small amounts, according to the ability of each, the creditors scribers must be such in the strictest sense, and of the Holy Father. For the small sum of must pay regular rates, as named, strictly in sixty six francs, a yearly interest of five francs is offered, and for three hundred and thirty frances lent, five hundred are to be repaid. But with all the faith of good Catholics in His Holiness' power of absolution, they are not For one subscriber, 75 cents; for four or at all clear as to the value of his promise to pay. On the continent especially, where the more, at one time, \$1, 25 each; for a club of

largest results were expected from the zeal of the clergy, the succes continues discouragingly low, and at the boards of Paris any amount of the sixty six franc notes can be obtained for fifty-five france.

THE SYNOD OF THE WALDENSIAN CHURCH was held last month at La Tour. The ac count of its proceedings has nothing of special interest. The labors of this ancient Church during the year have been steady, faithful and efficient. There were two ordinatious, one, that of Signor Devita, formerly a monk at Salerno, but for the last three years an evangelical and hopefully pious member of the Theological Seminary in Florence. The votes of the parishes, by a large majority, perpetuate the rule, for the annulling of which a proposition was laid before the last Synod, viz: that the youngest and most active ministers shall be sent to the highest Alpine parishes. The object sought in the proposal to abolish it, was to afford to the churches in the valleys the range of the entire ministry in the selection of pastors.

THE WAR.-In Italy, as in Germany, all the religious movements are becoming ab-sorbed in that of war. The feeling differs from that in Prussia in this respect, that in Italy the war is popular, and all classes, except the priestly party, are enthusiastic over the prospect of wiping out Austrian rule n Venetia, and incorporating the States of the Church into the Kingdom, thus completing the magnificent proportions of an Italian empire with its throne in the Eternal City, and making religion free.

On the other hand, the hope of an Aus-trian triumph which shall cripple the Govern's ment and restore the power of Rome, has in and Tune Book, morocco. Postage \$1 extraand philanthropic, filled up the residue of view is all the more grave, when the case of ment and restore the power of Rome, has in Or the Di the anniversary week. Some of them-the Italy is brought into the account. That eited the priesthood to all manner of outrages. \$1 extra.

INDIA. BAZAAB PREACHING .--- Just now, in the British province of Ajmere and Mairwara, the missionaries of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland are practicing, with great usefulness, the system of holding forth the Word of Life in the public bazaars. In several cities, on two or more evenings in a week. the whole available missionary force is em-ployed in this form of labor. The audiences have been well sustained, and have often been swelled by merchants and wayfarers from the distant towns, who, led to the city for purposes of commerce, hear the message of salvation, and return to tell the good news to their kindred at home. In this way echoes of the Saviour's name and work have been reflected back from distant towns where the standard of the Cross has never yet been planted. The city Brahmins and Bunias keep aloof from these meetings ; but some of

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