Religious Intelligence.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Free Church of Scotland.—The question of Hymnology occupied the attention of this body after that of union had been disposed of. Dr. Candlish moved the appointment of a committee to prepare a selection of hymns and report next year, his motion leaning to the approval of the use of hymns in the church. Dr. Begg moved for a committee to report to next General Assembly with regard to the following points:—First, Whether any principle is involved in the singing of inspired or uninspired compositions in the public worship of God: second, whether, apart from this question, any other practical suggestions embodied in the overtures upon the table, or any other suggestions that may be made, are worthy of the consideration of this Church."

The mover opposed the introduction of "uninspired hymns;" to sanction them would, in his opinion, be virtually making a new creed in the Church and a dangerous one. Dr. Gibson, of Glasgow, ridiculed a book of hymns "compiled by several ministers of the Free Church of Glasgow." The following passage occurs in the report of his speech.

"He would give two specimens of these improved hymns. One of them was—

'To me the tomb
Is but a room
Where I lie down on roses."

(Roars of laughter.)

"Mr. Nixon: I think the specimen should do for the whole. (Cries of 'Go, on.')

"Professor Gibson proceeded to read the following Stanza—

'No men from Death could victory win;
O'er all mankind he reigned.
Alas! that cometh of our sin,
There was not one unstained,
Wherefore death in triumph came,
And over us a right did claim;
He held us all in thraldom
Hallelujah.'

(Loud cheers and laughter, again and again renewed.)"

Mr. Adam, of Aberdeen, moved "That the Assembly, having taken into consideration the overtures relating to paraphrases and hymns, and having respect to the importance of the subject, and especially the diversity of opinion which prevails regarding it, resolve to appoint a committee to report to next General Assembly; and whether, in their opinion, any such changes as those now craved could be made; and if so, in what way this may be best done, so as to preserve the peace and promote the edification of the Church."

Dr. Candlish withdrew his motion in favor of Mr. Adam, which was carried at midnight by a vote of 236 to 163.

The deputation from the Synod of the English Presbyterian Church, with Rev. T. Alexander, the moderator, at their head, was received June 7. Mr. Alexander advocated a United British Presbyterian Church as the best means of spreading their doctrine and polity, now so much needed in England. Dr. Candlish, in reply, regretted that the effort, in respect of which the deputation came to Scotland a few months ago—namely, to raise a fund to enable the Presbyterian Church in England to set congregations on foot in large towns in England, and to support those congregations until they could stand upon their own footing—had not been so successful as might have been desired. But he did not despair of that object being accomplished. It was in the hands of energetic promoters, and he was hopeful that the movement would yet be accomplished.

Dr. Duff reported the total raised for Foreign Missions the past year as £32,839, 7s. 11d. In an impassioned appeal for men for the service, which so overcame his feelings that the venerable secretary was obliged to sit down and recover himself before concluding, Dr. Duff proposed the establishment of a missionary professorship and agency for the instruction of students in Hindoo and African tongues, etc. He said he was now able to make the announcement to the Assembly, in the name of fourteen or fifteen gentlemen, the major part of whom were not members of the Free Church of Scotland at all, but who had been in India, and knew the spiritual destitution existing there, that if the General Assembly should see its way to the institution of the Chair of Evangelistic Theology, they were willing at once to come down with £10,000 for its permanent endowment.

The Assembly immediately took the necessary steps to carry out the wishes of the secretary and his friends.

DEPUTATIONS FROM AMERICA.

Addresses were then delivered by the Rev. Dr. Patton, of Chicago, and the Rev. Sella Martin, on the subject of the Freedmen in the United States of America; by the Rev. Richard Lea and Alexander Cameron, Esq., as a deputation from the Old School Presbyterian Assembly, United States; and by George H. Stuart, Esq, of Philadelphia, and Rev. Mr. Smith.

Mr. Stuart, in his eloquent speech, gave details of the operations of the Christian Commission during the recent war, and concluded by earnestly entreating a deputation from the Free Church to visit the American Churches, promising them a most cordial reception.

Dr. Candlish moved that the thanks of the Assembly should be given to the deputations; that the cause of the Freedmen's Commission should be earnestly recommended to the liberality of the Church; and that the Assembly Arrangements Committee should be empowered and authorized to name a deputation, if they should find it practicable—to attend the Assembly of the Old School Presbyterian Church in America in 1867, and to visit all the Evangelical Churches in America. He spoke in the warmest terms of praise of the operations of the Christian Commission described by Mr. Stuart, which, he said, was a movement unprecedented and unparalleled in the history of the world, and had produced results which had converted the soldiers of a disbanded army from being, as a disbanded soldiery generally were, agents of spreading the seeds of immorality, to be the means, in God's hand, of instituting a revival of religion in the States in which they were distributed.

The motion was adopted.

The Colonial and Continental Committee reported sad destitutions in the colonies. There were between forty and fifty vacant congregations, besides between sixty and seventy mission stations, that may soon require settled ministers.

The Committee on Sabbath Observance report that the subject had acquired new seriousness during the year. It appears that the one railway in Scotland which hitherto had not run Sunday trains, (the Glasgow and South-Western,) had now ceased to be in that position. And it was urged that, as the effectual means of stopping this sort of Sabbath desecration, the Post-office authorities should be prevailed on to suspend proceedings on Sunday.

The Assembly adjourned on Tuesday, June 5.

Revivals.—In Edmonton, Ky., forty persons have been hopefully converted; in Lebanon, Ky., thirty have been added to the Church; in the Second Church, Troy, N. Y., June 3, one hundred and twenty-seven stood up and entered into covenant with the church. They were the first fruits of a revival which had been going forward for twelve weeks. It was a solemn and imposing spectacle. Over thirty years ago the same church saw such a day, but few who were present on that occasion witnessed the recent ingathering. A very large ingathering is still expected as a result of the revival, as many more are indulging hope in Christ, and others are inquiring the way to Zion. More than two hundred and fifty have, it is supposed, found Christ. At Lewes, Del., twenty four were admitted; on Sunday, June 17th, twenty-four persons were added to the communion of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, (Rev. Mr. Rice's,)—fourteen on profession of faith, and ten on certificate. On the same day fifteen persons were added to the Second Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Beadle's.) On the previous Sabbath, thirteen persons were added to the Tenth Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Boardman's.)

The General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church derived this year a special importance from the fact that it was the first since 1860 at which the Southern Presbyteries were generally represented. The majority of the Presbyteries are in the late slave States, and were, therefore, cut off by the war from sending their delegates to the subsequent General Assemblies. Several attempts were made, during the war, to organize a Southern Cumberland Presbyterian Church, but they all failed. The majority remained disposed in favor of reunion, but strongly objected to the deliverances of the Assemblies of 1864 and 1865 on war and slavery. Strong discussions were therefore anticipated at this year's Assembly, and many feared that the rupture which had been avoided would now take place. It seems, however, that the danger has been averted, and that a spirit of mutual forbearance has secured the pepetuation of the unity of the Church.—*The Methodist.*

Personal.—Emanuel N. Pires, a member of the last graduating class at Princeton Theological Seminary, was ordained at Jacksonville, Ill., on the 4th of May, by the Presbytery of Sangamon, as a missionary to Brazil.——Rev. D. A. Cunningham was installed pastor of the Spring Garden Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, on the evening of Wednesday, 13th inst., by the Central Presbytery of Philadelphia.

Congregational.—*Revival in Jackson, Mich.*—One hundred and twenty-three were admitted to membership last communion, and the work is still deep and growing. Among the incidents attending this great work as given in the *Congregationalist*, we condense the following: "A praying wife, who has been three years holding on to God's arm for her husband, has prevailed. Her husband was a rumseller. He came to the meetings and became anxious for life eternal. He asked for prayers. Brother Moody said, 'It is no use to pray for you, brother, unless you are ready to quit sin. Can you give up rumselling?'

"It was his business—he had his family to support, and so on, just as convicted rumsellers always talk, and he went away from the meeting as he came, wanting Christ and unwilling to turn out the devil. The next day Brother Moody and the pastor went to see him at his saloon, got him into the back room with his wife, and told him now was the time to settle the question. He hesitated—wanted time to turn his business. 'Turn your business into the street,—quit Satan altogether, and not go hunting a substitute.' Still he hesitated; when Brother M. says, 'Let us discuss this question on our knees, whether whiskey or the Lord Jehovah shall be king in this house,' and down they went, wife, rumseller, pastor, and the Chicago layman, to ask God what to do. Before the prayer was over the rumseller cried out, 'I surrender! I surrender!! whiskey and all! Yes, whiskey and all!' They rose from their knees; the rumseller led the way into the saloon, and they there proceeded to take Satan by the neck in every one of the bottles on the shelves, till cider, champaigne, rum, gin and whiskey, of every mixture and name, mingled their powers and charms in one red, fiery stream along the gutter. It was the Maine law voluntarily enforced by the higher law. Zaccheus's fellow-collectors were not more surprised at his sudden generosity to the poor, than were the dry customers of this saloon, when they were referred for their dram to the broken bottles by the curb stones.'" In the State's Prison, on a recent Sabbath, one hundred men, most of them young men, stood up in that chapel for the prayers of Christians. Mr. M., the Sunday-school superintendent, several weeks since thought that from forty to fifty gave evidence of the new birth.

Rev. C. C. Carpenter, late missionary to Labrador, has so far regained his health as to locate at Lookout Mountain, Tenn., where he proposes to found a school, with Mt. Holyoke Seminary as a model.——A church under the name of the "Fifth Avenue Congregational Church" in Brooklyn, N. Y., was organized in that city June 12th.——June 13th, 1866, Mr. Robert G. Hutchins was ordained and installed pastor of the Bedford Congregational Church in Brooklyn.

News of the Week.

CONGRESS.

Senate.—June 19.—The Army Appropriation bill was considered and passed with some amendments.

June 20.—The League Island bill was reported as it passed the House. The Tax bill was considered, and the cotton tax fixed at two cents.

June 21.—The Tax bill was taken up, and more than one half of it was disposed of.

June 22.—A bill to establish a railroad between Washington and the Northwest, and one to authorize the construction of a railroad from Pittsburgh to Cleveland, were reported upon adversely from the Committee on Commerce. The bill to grant lands to aid in the construction of the Kansas and Neosho Valley railroad was passed. The Tax bill was then taken up. Two messages from the President, one in relation to the withdrawal of Austrian troops from Mexico, and another in relation to the recent Constitutional amendment, were received. The minority report of the Committee of Fifteen was also presented.

June 23.—The Tax bill was acted upon in part. The death of Hon. J. N. Humphrey of New York, was announced.

June 25.—The Tax bill was passed finally.

House.—June 19.—The conference report on the River and Harbor Improvement bill was agreed to. The Education Bureau bill was reconsidered and passed by a vote of 80 to 44. The Army bill was considered, and twenty-six sections were disposed of.

June 20.—A bill extending pensions to Provost Marshals and their officers, and increasing the pensions of soldiers' widows, was reported and passed.

June 21.—A resolution was adopted looking to a Revision of the Mileage law. The Northern Railroad and Telegraph bill was passed, with an amendment reducing the land grant one-half. The Army bill was considered and passed, with some amendments. A bill was introduced and referred authorizing the refunding of commutation money to citizens of the Twenty-first Congressional District of Pennsylvania.

June 22.—The bill granting pensions to the soldiers of 1812, was reported back adversely from the Committee on invalid Pensions, and the bill went over until Friday next. A resolution was adopted instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill directing judges and attorneys of Districts of the United States in the lately rebellious States, to charge grand jurors to inquire as to any violation of the test oath by parties appointed to office. The Senate bill to provide for the revision and consolidation of the statutes of the United States was reported back from the Judiciary Committee and passed.

June 23.—Resolutions of respect to Mr. Humphrey were passed.

June 25.—The Tariff bill was reported and made the special order for Thursday. A resolution was adopted directing the Military Committee to inquire into the proceedings of the Court Martial on Dorrance Atwater, late prisoner at Andersonville. A message was received from the President in relation to the arrests of American citizens in Ireland. The Army Appropriation bill, with the Senate amendments, was considered. Some of the amendments were rejected, and a conference requested.

THE STATES.

Connecticut.—The Legislature has refused to bridge the Connecticut river at Lyme by the Shore-line road.

Illinois.—Colored witnesses have been allowed to testify in a civil suit in the U. S. Court, at Springfield.

Virginia.—Some time ago Judge H. W. Thomas, of the State Court, refused to admit the testimony of colored persons, on the ground that he must be governed by the laws of the State of Virginia, which excluded such testimony in cases between whites. Judge Thomas was indicted for this offence by Judge Underwood's Grand Jury at Richmond at the time that Court was in session for the proceedings preliminary to the trial of Jefferson Davis. No steps have been taken to arrest Judge Thomas to answer the indictment.——Nothern capitalists are to erect five hundred dwelling houses at Newport News.

Tennessee.—The Legislature has been called to meet on the 4th of July, for the purpose of ratifying the constitutional amendment.

Alabama.—Judge G. W. Jones, Alfred H. Moses, Col. Coltart and A. H. Roquier, who were officers of the U. S. District Court in Alabama at the beginning of the rebellion, and accepted similar offices under the Confederacy, have been indicted for treason.——An Austrian officer has arrived at Mobile, empowered to offer positions in the Austrian army to ex-Confederates. It is thought that quite a number will avail themselves of the opportunity to plunge again into the exciting scenes of war.

THE CITY.

Chestnut Street Bridge was formally opened last Saturday. It was commenced in September, 1861. It is reported capable of bearing thirty-five tons pressure to the square inch.

Financial.—Internal Revenue receipts last week $3,124,923 65.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Disloyalty on Tombstones.—The late J. F. Bollmeyer, editor of the Dayton *Empire*, a rank copperhead while living, met with his death in a street fight. His wife procured a monument to be erected over his grave in Woodland Cemetery, the inscription on which contained the words: "He fell by the hands of an assassin—a martyr to the cause of liberty of speech and of the press." The trustees and lot-owners of the cemetery, asserting that this inscription was insulting and offensive to a majority of the people of Dayton, refused the monument admission to the cemetery. Afterwards, however, it was clandestinely, in the night, placed over the grave. The trustees then respectfully requested Mrs. Bollmeyer to have the offensive matter erased, which she positively declined to do. The monument was therefore removed by the trustees, and held subject to her order. So the matter stands at present.

FOREIGN.

Austria, Prussia, Italy.—The Austrian minister at Berlin demanded his passports June 12. He protested against the Prussian occupation of Holstein. The Prussian minister at Vienna had received his passport. The German Diet, representing the German States generally, resolved to prepare for war, according to the wish of Austria and against the protest of Prussia. Austria has left Prussia in full possession of Holstein. War was not yet declared.——Garibaldi was at Como, near the Venetian frontier.

U. S. 5-20's, June 5, 64½@65.

Commencement of Courtland Saunders' Institute.—Rev. Dr. J. Wheaton Smith delivered an address Friday morning to Dr. Saunders' pupils, on the order, aspirations, industry, accuracy, good-fellowship, and other high qualities which should characterize every great institution of learning—qualities which, in his opinion, so mark this institution, that he has himself become one of its most interested patrons.

The institution has a war record which endears it to every patriot. The lamented and accomplished Courtland Saunders, its junior Principal, subsequently of the Corn Exchange Regiment, had converted it into a military school, which furnished the army with more than forty thoroughly drilled cadets of different grades. Three of these, including himself, were of the rank of captain. He found this institution, upon coming to this city thirteen years ago, under its present Principal, in a flourishing condition, owing its constant prosperity—never greater than at present—to striking and peculiar excellencies.

In addition to the facts mentioned, it may be recorded that Professor Saunders was President of the Veteran Bounty Fund Commission during the war. Through active exertions 93,000 men were put into the field, being 841 more than the quota demanded of the city. One fact most worthy to be remembered is that only 15 conscripts were sent into service, and every one of these was speedily redeemed and restored to home. For this glorious page in her annals Philadelphia's citizens are indebted more to the self-sacrificing labors of Professor Saunders than to any other man.—*Philadelphia Inquirer, June 26th.*

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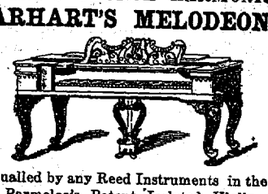

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