meet many of the parents of these children who are waiting for you on the shining shore. Our prayer is that the evening of your useful hie may be serene and peaceful.

Dr. Anderson here rose and grasped the hand of Mr. Hall, saying, I recognize in you the son of one of the first missionaries of the Board, whose ordination I attended in Salem in 1812. From his writings I first imbibed my views of the missionary work. The subject of my earliest correspondence with the missionaries in the field was their returned children; and during my connection with the Beard, over 400 of them have come to this country, most of whom we have had to stay tora longer or shorter period at our own home. We love you; we love all of the missionaries' children. We look upon them as the hope of the Church in sustaining missionary work in years to come. We hope to have missionaries' children consecrating themselves to the work from generation to generation, until the world is conquered to Christ. Carry my love and that of my partner, to these dear children, whom we shall continue to love till death

shall lay us in the grave.

A son of the late Dr. Eli Smith, of Syria, then rose. He is a tall young man, of probably twenty years; his prompt manner, and ciear, quick enunciation took the hearts of the audience at once. He presented the album—a large and splendid volume—saying: I assure you once more how deep, how heartfelt is the love that we missionary children bear to you. Your devotion to us as a class, has drawn us all to you. You will find inscribed on the back of this volume: "To Rev. Rufus Anderson, from his missionary child-May many of those whose faces are in this book, shine in the last day as stars in your crown of rejoicing.

Dr. Anderson rose again, and with much feeling, grasped the hand of Mr, Smith, say-The only fault our departed brother ing: The only fault our departed brother Smith, father of this young brother, had, was his overestimating the moral worth of his friend—though the love I bore him he could never overestimate. May his son have grace to walk in the steps of his father. This book will recall to my mind the sweetest thoughts I ever have enjoyed, love to our missionaries' children.

Dr. Thompson, of Boston, on behalf of the Prudential Committee, now made touching allusions to the album, and to the children of the missionaries whose faces are not in it, but whose record is found upon little white tombstones scattered on the islands of the l'acific, under the palm trees of Ceylon, by the hoarse surf of Madras, or on the burning plains of the Deccan. Some of the mission aries' sons, it must not be forgotten, have offered up their lives on the altar of our country, and not one of them has ever shown any disloyal sympathies, [This brought an insunt round of applause.] not a soul of them has ever appologized for treason. [Applause.] We feel encouraged at the high position taken by the missionary children at home and abroad. We have hope for the world in them. Thirty-two years ago, what was wanted by our Board in finding 2 man to succeed such men as Jeremiah Evarts and Samuel Worcester in managing its work? A man with the missionary spirit—a man of calmness and penetration—not enthusiastic— not despondent. The firmness of the oak was wanted without its gnarls. The year that General Washington resigned from the public service of this nation, that man was born. With an ancestry from the high-lands of Scotland, and from the soul-trying siege of Londonderry; from such parentage came one who could make up his mind with deliberation, and carry out his purpose with tenacity, and withal, not too stern to change his plan when convinced it was impolitic, and not ashamed to confess his error in judg-

I have travelled with Dr. Anderson through succession of voyages and long journeys. These journeys were no pilgrimages of senti day's ride of our route, ever diverted Dr. A. paralyze the energies of God's people, in one from the one purpose of his business visit. denomination, than to have their work over-At home, he has scarcely ever taken such a vacation as we ministers generally have. This one thing I do," seems to have been written on his life.

Dr. Treat announced that several laymen had desired to take part in the meeting, and it would now be put into their hands. Dr. Hawes was called upon to thank God

for the long and useful life of Dr. A., and to commend him to God's care.

Hon. Linus Child, of Boston, then took the chair, making some explanatory remarks relative to the smallness of the salaries of the Board officers. Only recently Dr. A. has received \$2500, while most of the pastors in Boston, his own among them, receive con-

siderably more.
Alpheus Hardy, merchant, of Boston, said "I represent a number of business men who are no strangers to you, Mr. Chairman, nor to you, venerable Secretary. They are men in high places in Massachusetts and Connecticut. Some of them are members of the Prudential Committee, and they appreciate the generosity of giving a great life to the missionary work. In their name I now hand you, Dr. Anderson, the sum of ten thousand dollars. [Long applause.] It is a gift not in any way diverted from their usual donations to the Board, but it is given in the spirit that breathes in those precious verses, ' young, and now am old, yet have I not seen the righteous forsaken.' Hear the responses made by some of these donors when the matter was laid before them. 'That's right.' Better to give it so than to lay it up. Another, such a life shall not end in want. Another. 'I would like to give the whole of it myself.' 'I Long applause. [Long applause.]

We merchants feel that the A. B. C. F. M., has done much for commerce. Wherever, our flag goes, there goes our Boards Missionary. In part payment of what commerce swesthe Board, on behalf of a number of New York merchants, I announce that a like sum has been raised, viz: ten thousand dollars, for Dr. A. [Long and loud applause.]
Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, of New York, rose.
He is a slender, light-built man, but with a voice like a trumpet. He said we could not think of turning a beloved brother of 70 years of age, who has spent his life as Dr. A. has, upon the cold world. The secretaries stand in different relations to the Christian public from the missionaries. Missionaries, when worn out in their service, are provided for, not so the secretaries. The United States Government gives superannuated officers half pay for the balance of their lives. These twenty thosand dollars will yield Dr. A. about twelve hundred per annum, which we

Oliver E. Wood, merchant, of New York:

can consider his half-pay.

Dr. Treat said Dr. Anderson wished him to say that he would reply to-morrow in writing, his feelings would not allow him to

venture a word now.

Doxology and dismissal till evening. WEDNESDAY EVENING.

Dr. Condit presented the Report of the Committee on the Home Department. It sets forth the constant reduction which is taking place in the number of our mission-aries—an alarming fact. [We are compelled to defer a full report on this subject, which came to hand late, until our next number.

THURSDAY MORNING. The sun rose clear and bright over the Berkshire hills, and smiled benignly on our

all day on Wednesday—this, at least, pre-pared us keenly to relish the return of fair weather. The morning prayer-meetings were again thronged, and were full of interest; and before the hour of business arrived Dr. Todd's church was again filled. Indeed, so eager were the friends of missions even to be present at this business meeting, that all the aisles were crowded, and hundreds of men and women stood through the whole

The opening prayer was offered by Rev. J. H. Linsley, D.D., of Connecticut. One of the first matters of business was the report of the Committee on New Members and Officers. Several letters of resignation of cor-porate members had been referred to this Committee. None were accepted, but all referred to another committee to report next year. It was thought that some had resigned through misapprehension of the intent of certain rules, and it was not thought desirable thus to part with them.

A resolution, expressing the cordial and grateful respect of the Board to the memory of the late Samuel M. Worcester, D.D., for nineteen years the faithful and efficient Recording Secretary was passed.

Similar resolutions, full and cordial, in reference to the Rev. Dr. Anderson, were also

The morning was mostly spent in receiving reports of committees of the various missions The following special report, from the pen of Rev. President Stearns, of Amherst College, chairman of the committee to whom the paper of Dr. Wood on Interference in Misions was referred, is of so great interest that we copy it entire, and we are sure that our readers will be amply repaid for the careful

REPORT ON INTERFERENCE AT THE SAND WICH ISLANDS.

The Committee on the Report read by one of the secretaries, Rev. Dr. Wood, entitled "Interference in Foreign Missions," have considered the Report as fully as their limited time would allow. It is, in their judgment, a clear, eminently Christian and satisfactory exhibition of principles and expedience. factory exhibition of principles and consider ations on the subject to which it relates necessary to be put forth at this time, and adopted to meet the views, not only of this Board, but of all intelligent and unprejudiced Christians.

Protestant Christianity is sustained by numerous denominations. It is impossible to unite them at present, and equally impossible for any person or class to belong to them all. We must necessarily work, if we work at all, in the organizations with which we are specially connected.

If the several organizations which agree in most of the great principles of the Gospel, and have essentially the same spirit, will make common cause in the conversion of the world, we may, notwithstanding our diversities, expect rapid progress to be made in the destruction of heathenism, and in that renewal of the race which the Scriptures foretell. But if we spend our strength in contending with each other, in proselyting from each other, and in attempting to do over each other's work, even though we might think we may do it better, we shall both fail in our main object, and bring the cause of missions and the religion of Christ into contempt. It is as true of churches as of individuals, it is as true now as it was eighteen hundred years ago, that "if we bite and devour one another, we shall be consumed one of another."

Now, we have numerous missionary associations which desire to have an efficient part in the conversion of the world. The constituency which sustains them is loval to Christ and feels pressed by his last command and by the condition of perishing men, to preach His Gospel to every creature. Each organization prefers, of course, its own methods; but, can any one of them believe it a duty, or afford, to set others aside, or throw hinderances in their way? Interference of the ment or trips of curiosity. No wonderful sights, not the pyramids of Egypt nor the ceed on such a presumption. But if not, temples of India, though sometimes within a nothing could tend more to dishearten and large the energies of Grd's people in one

> thrown or liable to be overthrown by another. The friends of missions are deeply grieved, not to say indignant, and we wonder not at the sensation which has been manifested in this Board, in view of the course taken by certain ecclesiastical officials in reference to the Sandwich Islands. Is all the rest of the world converted? Are there no dark spots on which even the highest of High Church missions can throw the first rays of light? Or must we understand that there are forms of Christianity which have no evangelizing power till other missionaries "have prepared the way, by familiarizing the people with these mighty truths?" Even on this supposition, would not Christian wisdom demand that such laborers should spend their strength against the old established churches, rather than to throw elements of contentions into Christ's feeble folds? "Take heed that ye offend not one of these little ones"—"Him that is weak in the faith receive ye, but not to doubtful disputations"-"Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them''—to say nothing of those old commandments, "Thou shalt not bear false witness," and "thou shalt not covet" -should not these and such like exhortations of Scripture assist us in settling questions

like that which is before us? We would not, however, even seem to answer without discriminations. We are happy to believe that courses of action such as we here condemn are not approved by English Christians generally, nor by most of those members of the Church of England who might most naturally be expected to sustain them. The noble sentiments expressed by Dr. Duff, Bishop Selwyn, the Bishop of London, and other devoted servants of Christ of different ecclesiastical connections, will doubtless be accepted by this Board with fraternal appreciation, and as worthy to be acted on by all bodies of evangelizing Christians. They are in accordance with the sentiments of the Board put forth more than thirty years ago, viz: 'that it is contrary to their general principles to interfere with other missionary societies"—a doctrine from which the Board has never knowingly departed.

While we believe that our American Missions have been successful almost beyond a parallel, we confess that no churches on earth, or measures to establish them, since the apostles, have ever risen above the possibilities of criticism. We invite observation; we accept free remark. From the enemies of missions we expect misapprehensions and false statements. But we cannot accept calumnies from the professed friends Christ without obeying his injunction, "thy brother sin against thee rebuke him."

These last remarks, Christian fairness requires us to say, have been called forth by unjust and injurious statements made by Bishop Staley and others associated with him respecting our missions at the Sandwich Islands. We are willing, however, to presume in charity that they were made under the influence of wrong information, or proceeded from a condition of mind not adapted to clear perceptions of the truth. Indeed, we have reason to believe that the Bishop himself has acknowledged in private circles, that the representations by which we are aggrieved, had not the foundation in fact this poor native pleads for help for his bewhich he had supposed when they were put forth. If this be so, Christian manliness requires that they should be as publicly retracted as they were publicly made, while the

In conclusion, the Committee offered reso lutions of solemn protest against the inter-terence at the Sandwich Islands, also recommending that the Report made by Dr. Wood should be printed in the minutes not only, but in separate form, "and that copies be

The reading of this report produced a pro found sensation on the assembly, and all felt that it was time that that strange and unseemly interference at the Sandwich Islands

should cease. The same subject, in fact, came up in another form, in a report of the Committee on the Sandwich Islands and Micronesian Missions, of which Judge Strong, of Philadelphia, was chairman; and his paper also con-demns that action of the "Reformed Catho-(who still need special reformation) in the strongest terms; and that paper, too, is well worth printing, but our want of room prohibits it here.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON. The Lord's Supper was administered in both the Congregational churches, and also in the Methodist church, kindly opened for the service. The first two houses were full to overflowing with communicants, and the Methodist church was two-thirds full; a vast oody of believers thus at the same time celebrating the dying love of their Lord. The President presided in the First Church, and Dr. Campbell, of Rochester, and Dr. Adams, of Boston, made addresses at the table. Dr. Daggett, of Canandaigua, presided at the South Church, with addresses by Rev. Dr. Canfield, of Syracuse, and Dr. Jonas King, of Greece. In the Methodist church, Rev. Dr. Sweetser, of Worcester, presided and Dr. Hawes, of Hartford, and Dr. Clarke, of Buffalo, officiated in the distribution of the elements. In all these churches the scene was one of touching interest.

THURSDAY EVENING.

Again two meetings were in operation; two large churches were filled. In the South Church, addresses were made by Gov. Buck-ingham, of Connecticut, Dr. Fisher, of Utica, and by Rev. S. H. Calhoun, of Syria—all good, very good. The house was also as full s it could be.

In the First Church Dr. Hopkins was in the chair, made the opening address, and said some telling things on the subject of Christian unity and true missionary courtesy, after which the subject of interference at the Sandwich Islands was again under discussion, upon the report of Judge Strong, pre sented in the morning; and admirable addresses were made by Rev. A. Strong, of the Methodist Church, a returned missionary from Turkey, and by Rev, Mr. Sherring, of the Lendon Missionary Society, from India. Both these gentlemen spoke in the highest terms of the American Board, and in strongest reprobation of the interference under consideration. Their remarks were well received by the audience. Both are young and earnest men.

Rev. Dr. Canfield, of Syracuse, followed giving some admirable testimony of Englishmen in favor of our missionaries and their work at the Sandwich Islands; also the statement of an intelligent gentleman of Boston, not connected with any church, who has travelled and resided at those Islands, and he too bore the most ample testimony to the blessed effect of the labors of the missiona ries in those islands.

Judge Taylor, of Canandaigua, and Dr Patton, of New Haven, also made addresses, and then the report of Dr. Stearns, above given, was unanimously passed.

After this, addresses were also made by Dr. Van Dyck, missionary from Syria, and Dr. Jonas King, of Greece. Dr. Van Dyck pleaded most earnestly for reinforcements for his field. The missionaries in that land must soon break down, and the mission must come And yet that field is specially ripe for the

harvest. A spirit of inquiry is there awakened. Fifty years ago there was not a newspaper in all Turkey; nowthere are thirty-six. There is a demand for books; and, sad to say, French infidel novels are getting in to supply that demand, Now is the time for pouring in a true religious literature to supplant that poisonous error.

The closing speech of the evening was made by Rev. R. R. Booth, D.D., of New York, a speech of great simplicity, directness, and earnestness. The time has now arrived to go forward to higher achievements in the missionary enterprise. We are able to do it. The true economy requires us to do it-humanity requires it-the Saviour requires it. As we arose but recently in our strength to save our land, so let us now arise to consecrate the same energies to the conversion of the world.

FRIDAY MORNING. -- CLOSING EXERCISES. The morning came, bright and clear, all that could be desired for the closing exer-cises of this grand gathering. Before eight o'clock, the place of meeting was again o clock, the place of meeting was again crowded, if possible, a little more than at any previous time. After singing, prayer, and the reading of the minutes, a vote of thanks was passed to the good people of Pittsfield, for their ample, kind, and generous hospitality; to the choir, for its services of song: to the Committee of Arrangements, for that which they had done in our behalf, and to Dr. Hickok, for his able and excellent sermon, also requesting a copy of the same for publication.

Dr. Woodward read a communication from Dr. Anderson in response to the touching testimonials in word and deed, rendered him two days before. It was a graceful and hearty response to the outburst of good feeling and great respect for the retiring secretary. A resolution was passed to put this letter upon the minutes, and publish it in the Annual report.

FAREWELL ADDRESSES.

The first was made by Rev. Hiram Bingham, Jr., of the Micronesian Mission. This devoted brother, and his equally earnest wife went out in the first "Morning Star," ten years ago. He is expecting, not only to sail in the new ship of that name, but to com-mand her, so that we may now call him, if we please, the Rev. Captain Bingham. His remarks were very tender, and tears flowed freely in the congregation.

Rev. Geo. F. Herrick, of Constantinople, who expecting to sail the 9th of October for his missionary home in that dislant land, had no regrets to express. He longed to be at his work, among his overtaxed brethren on missionary ground. It was the field of his choice some years ago, it is more so to-day. The field is great. It is ready for the sickle Encouragements offer on every hand. The Gospel is getting hold and doing its work.

Mr. Dodge read a letter from a native of India, expressing his sorrow at the death of Ballantine; also telling of the great need of missionaries in his dark land; kindly excusing us for sending so few missionaries because the war had so greatly reduced our population and made us so poor! And yet

present it to you shortly. May the sight of operations. Unfortunately for our comfort, ladvancement of Christ's kingdom demands more liberality in the missionary enterprise. We are sure that all who heard this stirring that all attempts at missionary interference which you will all day on Wednesday—this, at least, pre- should be abandoned. neavenly meeting, felt that we were peculiar-

ly called upon at this time to GO FORWARD. Rev. S. H. Calhoun, the veteran Mission ary, in Mount Lebanon, was the next to address us. No man is perfectly safe until he is dead. The first news he had of his father's but in separate form, and that copies be is dead. The first news ne nad of his lattner's sent, as far as possible, to all centres of missionary influence, and especially to all evangelical missionary societies in this country and in England."

Is dead. The first news ne nad of his lattner's death, was from a newspaper, which fell into his hands in Smyrna. I said he is safe; he will sin no more. Many say kind words, sometimes flattering, to missionaries. If you say these things you must also pray for missionaries, or you may only harm them. He had lived in Syria, through two terrible wars, and yet he had no trials until this year. Now he leaves two children in this land. He spoke a word for missionary children. He did not want them gathered together, or cared for as a caste by themselves. No Mis-sionary desired that. He wanted them to take their lot with the other children of the land. He would not say farewell. We shall meet again—he would only say, good byc. The assembly were deeply moved by Mr. Calhoun's remarks.

President Hopkins spoke of the kind hospitality manifested by the good people of Pittsfield, for the Board. The Committee had provided for two thousand guests. He also alluded to changes. While this meet-ing has been going on, the mortal remains of Dr. Porter, at Farmington, in whose parlor this Board held its first meeting, forty-six years ago, were committed to their last resting place. The time is short. We are fast

passing away.

Dr. Todd said that it was not often that a pastor and a people have the honor of enter-taining the American Board twice in seventeen years. If the Board is pleased with Pittsfield, we are sure Pittsfield is delighted with the Board. Dr. Todd alluded beautifully to those who were present at the former meeting in this place, but who have since passed into the heavens. He felt also that we had been lifted up, we had been nearer heaven than ever before. We shall be the So ented, we hesitate not to say, a grand

The officers elected were the same as last year, except Dr. Anderson is no longer Secretary, but is put upon the Prudential Committee, in place of Rev. Dr. Stone, 'now of

San Francisco; and Rev. John O. Means is nade a Corporate Member.

The next meeting is to be held in Buffalo, on the first Tuesday of October, (the usual time,) 1867, Rev. J. P. Thompson, D.D., of New York, preacher, and Rev. Henry A. Nelson, D.D., of St. Liouis, alternate.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD ABROAD

GREAT BRITAIN.

REVIVALS.—The evangelistic work, under the auspices of the London Union, is still going forward. We have the accounts of revivals at various points in the kingdom. We make mention of Kilsyth in Stirlingshire, Condortt, Barton and Great Grimsby. In the former place, crowded meetings are held nightly.\ After the regular services, large numbers remain for personal conversation, and man go away trusting that they have found peace in believing. The open air meetings in the North of Scotland are increasing in number and solemnity. There are constabt accessions of fresh speakers from among both the clergy and laity, and the newly converted are constantly coming forward to tel what great things God has done for them. "The Lord's hunters," says the correspondent of *The Revival*, "are upon every high hill."

THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CONFERENCE has recently held its one hundred and twenty-third annual session in the city of Leeds. Encouraging progress was reported in its A few years ago there were twelve men in that field, now but six, and three of these must soon give out unless they have relief.

And yet that field is a second. Home Missien work. Eighty-three were in the general points of prosperity. The number of new members received into full connection is 20,592. The number of "backsliders," which in Methodist interpretation, means those who have fallen from grace, is 16,947, and of deaths, 5850. A proposal from the Methodist New Connection, looking toward reunion, elicited a fraternal reply but not of such a character as to justify the hope of union at present. The Conference s about to establish a theological college at

Headingley, the building to cost £12,000. A DARK PICTURE. - In the course of the discussions of the Conference, the President, Rev. William Arthur, M.A., in reply to his own question, "Is there no reason for alarm?" said:—"In one sense, certainly not. But taking the word in its military sense, we have reason for alarm. Our great want is a thorough military alarm, for there has been no advance of our hosts. Our army and that of the enemy has been swaying to and fro, and we have not made a decided advance during the last two or three years. The morals of the country are deplorably low. Taking a walk through London, a toreigner from a Pagan or Mahomedan country, so far from having the Gospel preached to him by what he saw, would see sights which are a disgrace to Christianity.'

AID FOR CANDIDATES FOR THE MINISTRY IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—The subscriptions to the Keble Memorial, now £27, 000 or more, are to be appropriated to a new college in connection with the Oxford University, where young men can reside and study economically, i.e., at an expense not exceeding £50 a year, and where it will be understood at the beginning that hard study and economic but not parsimonious living are to be the leading characteristics. The measure is adopted as the remedy for the great falling off, during the late years, of University-trained men for ordination. At Oxford the annual number has run down from 242 in 1841 to 166 the last year. At Cambridge he ratio of decrease has been about the same. There is a falling off at Dublin, and no advance at Durham.

FRANCE.

WORK OF THE HOLY SPIRIT.—The Paris correspondent of Evangelical Christendom, gives an interesting account of some remarkable spiritual effusions in villages which are left unnamed:—"A simple soldier was called by a tamily bereavement a few months ago, to his village, where he was invited to meet a few friends for religious conversation. The soldier was one whom God arrested some years back in a career of folly, and brought powerfully to himself; he could, therefore, speak a word to others of his Saviour. He nodestly spoke to an assembled company of poor and rich; the next time the people overflowed the rooms and court; shortly after, the National pastor, who had been faithfully and patiently sowing and laboring for fourteen years, apparently in vain, threw open the doors of his church, and rejoiced to welcome there the reaper the Lord had sent.

pastors writes, the 29th of July: - 'We have | India, relates some gratifying facts, and indibeen obliged to open the church every night, notwithstanding the heat and the harvesttime. Every time the meetings become more numerously attended; our little edifice is literally packed with a crowd anxious to hear and to be fed with the bread of the Gospel. Without seeing it, one could not have an idea of the happy transformation of our valley. The sweet sounds of hymns are everywhere heard; the public-houses are literally deserted, and the Lord's day is a real day of rest and edification. Morning and evening the church is filled as on a festival and between the coverage the time. tival, and between the services the time is filled up in religious conversation and singing. The younger portion of the population is the peculiar subject of this transformation, and yet we can mention a certain number of older people who have become more serious by witnessing the conduct of their children!

. . It would be easier to count up those who remain unaffected than those who have shown earnestness about their souls. This awakening from slumber manifests itself first by a deep conviction of sin, which disturbs the conscience and agitates the heart for a shorter or longer period, and which ends in peace and complete consecration to God. The time of sorrow is, perhaps, longer in the case of persons who have led comparatively harmless lives than in that of scandalous sinners!""

EVANGELICAL PROGRESS. -The above ac count is an agreeable change from the general tenor of our monthly reports for some time past. So also is the following more general resume from the same pen:—"The steady progress of the work among the rag pickers on the north of Paris, where soul after soul is added to the Church, rescued from vice, misery, and sin, and the com-mencement of similar works in other parts of the capital; the circulation of hundreds of thousands of new Gospel tracts by private and individual agency, the known results of which are sufficient to fill the hearts of those stirred up to this work with overwhelming gratitude to the Lord; the work of evangeization in certain places in and around Paris, scarcely thought of before, and greatly blessed of God; the sounding forth of a clearer and more intelligent statement of the love of God to lost sinners through a crucified Savour by many who were formerly satisfied with a deplorable subjectivity and a sentimental preaching which has no power, these are some of the onward-flowing streams from that shower of blessings." We also notice, in a late number of the N. Y. Observer, that its "Irenæus," then on his second vist to Paris, takes, on the whole, a more cheerful view than visitors generally have done, of its religious prospects. "Is Paris," he inquires, "is France wholly given up to worldly pleasure? Far from it. In Paris and in the country there

ITALY.

Gospel."

one day to bring this foremost of the Euro-

pean nations under the dominion of the

THE FREE ITALIAN CHURCH.—It adapts itself to the liberated mind of Italy, and has a force beyond any other Protestant effort, and promises, under wise direction, to be a great instrument of good. Witness its churches, that in Milan counting 800 members and that in Florence some 400. Its general statistics we cannot give, as there is no central authority to receive and publish them. Its meetings are of the most informal character. It is not destitute of able exponents, such as Masorelli, an eloquent member of Parliament, Count Guicciardini and Prof. Oddo. They are aided by the funds of the American and Foreign Christian Union, and also by the Nice Committee. The latter are a private Society, composed principally of members of the Church of England. Its

leaders were at Nice when the revolution took place which opened the door for the Gospel, and they employ some fifteen agents. The Mission at Barletta, which was the scene of a late barbarous massacre, was under their direction, and thus they had the honor of presenting the first martyrs for Jesus in redeemed Italy. The Mission has been reopened under favorable auspices. The evangelist has been invited to return by the prefect, the same person who ordered him to leave; and the people received him joyfully. -Rev. A. Van Nest, in Christian World. THE EVANGELICALS LOYAL AND PATRI-

OTIC.—The Evangelicals of Italy have gladly borne their share of labor and responsibility in this last struggle of their country for freedom. They have contributed their proportion of men, and more, I believe, to the ranks. The loyal Waldensian valleys have above a thousand ment in active service. The Leghorn Church has sent twenty-five, Bologna four, Como nine, and so on. The letter of a Christian volunteer says:—"I can testify that all the Evangelical churches of Milan and of all Italy have supplied their contingent in men, as well as their gifts in money, to the country. I have gone along the line of volunteers, and visited all the regiments, and everywhere I find brethren in the faith, all of them full of patriotic feelings and confidence in God, ready to suffer hunger and fatigue, and even to lose their lives, for our holy cause."—Evangelical Christendom.

SWITZERLAND.

AGITATION.-Just now the people of Geneva are in the midst of an agitation growing out of what is sooner or later to become the question for the Protestant Christianity of the old world-voluntaryism. A Protestant church about to be built in a quarter of the city which is becoming populous, is deficient in means to the amount of 20,000 francs. It petitions the State for a grant of this amount, proposing as a condition to surrender the edifice to the civil authority for the same control as that now exercised over the other Protestant churches. In the meantime, the Roman Catholics present their petition for a grant of land, of the value of 120,000 francs, for the erection of two new churches in districts which are becoming thickly settled. Thereupon a large number of citizens, including those of both creeds, remonstrate against either grant, partly on the ground that party rivalry will multiply such applications; partly, also, from dread of reviving the old religious controversies, but chiefly on the ground of the injustice of taxing citizens for the support of creeds which they do not profess. The Grand Council is shortly to consider these applications, and its debates are anticipated with great eagerness, not to say public excitement. BASLE MISSIONARY SOCIETY. - This

though on Swiss ground, is properly a German Society, and, thanks to its tranquil lo-cation, has just been enabled to do what, this year, none of the Societies located in Germany could do—hold its anniversary as usual. The receipts of the year showed progress and spiritual life. The receipts were 832,551 francs, a considerable increase. The students in the mission house were some of them called home for service in the war, and some Every night the church was full, the soldier's dismissed as not giving sufficient promise of words and the pastor's words received power the from on high, and souls are saved. Villages been ordained and are leaving for their work, been ordained and are leaving for their work, around, under other faithful pastors, are and forty-seven new candidates have presentpartaking in the blessing; and the work is increasing, while the simple soldier has returned to his duties near Paris. One of the

cates a general state of progress. In India, in particular, where the greatest number of missionaries, whether European or aboriginal, are found, there is a marked development in the religious condition of the infant churches, in the progress of the schools, in the willingness of the natives to hear the preaching of the Gospel, in the increasing number of native teachers and catechists, in their courage in bearing testimony to their Christian faith, and lastly, in the lively, ever-growing hope cherished by the missionaries, that the final victory will soon be achieved by the Divine Master whom they serve in these widelyspreading countries.

THE EAST.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT AMONG ISRAEL-TES.—The Israelite Alliance is rising to a notable rank among the institutions of Continental Europe. Lately its president, M. Cremieux, went to Bucharest to defend, before a committee of the Parliament, the cause of the 400,000 Jews of Roumania. His noteworthy speech is somewhat like the words contained in the book of the prophet, and might be summed up: In those days they shall say no more, "The fathers have eaten sour grapes, and the children's teeth are set on edge;" and he seems to have gained his cause—equality for the Jew. The Alliance is bringing out its letter that the seems to have gained his cause—equality for the Jew. is bringing out its last report, translated into English. It is worth perusal as showing the genuine state of feeling of the more intelligent and aspiring of the race of Israel, the evident shaking of the silent occupants of Ezekiel's valley, as yet very unconscious and "very dry." But while they are occupied in counting themselves up and coming to-gether, slowly but surely, another is turning his eye toward them as an element in the advance of his reign, and a means of power and civilization in the East.

The project of the International Society for the Renovation of the East presents its plan as follows: To promote the development of agriculture, industry, commerce, and public works in the East, and especially in Pales-tine; to obtain from the Turkish Government special privileges and powers, - in particular, the concession and gradual relinquishing of the soil of Palestine; to distribute, by purchase, such portions of land which the company itself acquired or received as a concession, and to cause the most fertile valleys of the Holy Land to be colonized. Palestine, it is well known, needs but labor to produce abundantly. Private trade and industry coming in to complete the work of agriculture will attract thither, in great numbers, merchants, colonists, and capitalists, both Christian and Israelite. Such a resurrection of the East, seconded by the revival of religious feeling, will be aided by the united help of the Israelites, whose invaluable qualities and is a leaven of religious influence working its way steadily into the masses, and promising remarkable aptitudes cannot but be advantageous to Palestine. A good port constructed at Jaffa, and a good road, with rapid communication at Jerusalem, would be the first desiderata; then the purchase of land right and left of the road, to be sold again to Israelite families, would follow; and finally, Israelite colonies would settle there from Morocco, Poland, Moldavia, Africa, &c. Such is the aspiring conception, and men whose means are vast and who are not deficient in persistency, declare their purpose to put their shoulders to it.

DEATHS.

At Hartsville, on the 2d of October, ANN ELIZA LONG.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday morning, 4th of October, at 10 o'clock.

Special Aotices.

Synod of Pennsylvania.—The Synod of Pennsylvania will meet in the First Presbyterian Church, Carlisle, Pa., on Tuesday, the 16th of October, at 7% o'clock P. M. he train leaving Philadelphia at 12 M. connects at 15 with the train for Carlisla, arriving at 5.21 P. M. WM. E. MOORE, Stated Clerk.

As Synod of Missouri.—The Annual Meeting of the Synod of Missouri is to be held at Lawrence, Kansas, commencing on the second Thursday of October next, at 7 o'clock P. M.
HENRY A. NELSON, Stated Clerk.

Par The Synod of Onondaga will hold its next Annual Meeting at Auburn Second Church, on the second Tuesday of October (9th), at 7 o'clock P. M. Opening sermon by Rev. Edwin Hall, D.D.

LEWIS H. REID, Stated Clerk.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1866.

**F Third Presbytery of Philadelphia stands adjourned to meet in the Southwestern Presbyterian Church, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the second day (Tuesday) of October.

1061-2t J. G. BUTLER, Stated Clerk.

43. Philadelphia Fourth Presbytery stands adjourned to meet in Springfield First Church, Montgomery County, Pa., on Tuesday, the 2d of October next, at 7% o'clock P. M. Opening Sermon by Rev. Francis Hendricks, Moderator.

Members of Presbytery from the city will take the 3'45 P. M. Chestnut Hill train, Ninth and Green streets. Members travelling by North Pennsylvania Railroad will leave train at Fort Washington Station.

T. J. SHEPHERD. Stated Clerk.

bytery of Harrisburg was appointed to be in the First Presbyterian Church of Carlisle, on Monday evening, (October 15th.) preceding the meeting of Synod, at seven o'clock, and to be opened with a sermon by Rev. H. A. Niles.

1061-2t

C. P. WING, Stated Clerk.

The Presbytery of Genesee will meet at the Presbyterian Church in Johnsonburg, on Tuesday, September 25, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M.
Members desiring conveyance from Attica will please inform the Stated Clerk, one week previously, C. F. MUSSEY, Stated Clerk.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1866.

**The Presbytery of the District of Columbia will meet in the Fifteenth Street Church, Washington, D. C., on the first Tuesday in October, at 7% o'clock P. M. W. MCLAIN, Stated Clerk. WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 5, 1866. Philadelphia Tract and Mission So-

ctety.—Office, 1334 Chestnut Street.
The one hundred and forty-fifth meeting in behalf of this Society will be held in the Prespyterian Caurch,
Thirty ninth and Powelton Avenue, on Sabbath evenng, 7th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Rev. J. A. Henry, Rev. J. W. Dulles and others will address the meeting. Public invited. JOSEPH. H. SCHREINER, Agent.

The Half-century Anniversary of the Sunday-school of the First Presbyterian Church, Utica, N. Y., is to be celebrated with various appropriate exercises on Saturday and Sunday, the 20th and 21st days of October, 1866.

All former superintendents, teachers and scholars are earnestly invited to attend, and to give notice of their coming to R. S. WILLIAMS, that suitable arrangements may be made for their entertainment; and written reminiscences of the School and its officers and members, addressed to Mr. Williams, by any who have ever been connected with it, will be exceedingly acceptable favors.

SMITH & ASHTON. DEALERS IN

PURE LEHIGH AND LOCUST MOUNTAIN GOAL.

COMMUNITY'S COAL DEPOT. CORNER BROAD AND WOOD STREETS. 1052-1y

PARLOR ORGANS.

Our new Illustrated Catalogue is now ready, giving a full description of all the late important improvements and additions to our Church Organs, Harmoniums. Parlor Organs, and Melodeons. These improvements render our instruments the most desirable made, and thoy are pronounced unequaled by leading organists.

organists.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue and Price List. CARHART & NEEDHAM,
97 Eas: Twenty-third Street, New York.
H. M. MORKISS,
728 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.