Elder F Starr,-We have come to a point which

needs to be pressed a little. It seems that brothren do not understand that in enlisting on the side of Christ, they give away all, What Christianity is there in living so splendidly, and hearing these stories of need, and not handing over the means? He referred to the freedom with which the amounts came during the war. Is it not despicable to have to plead for such pitiful amounts as we get for our causes? Do we practice business for ourselves or is it for the interests of the Saviour's cause? What are the legitimate objects for which Christians should live? Did we encourage these men to go out and do the duty we are not fit to we should stay at home for the purpose of sustaining them? It is sad to think that so many of our churches contributed nothing to Home and Foreign Missions. The question is, How should we reach the people? There are five times,—ten times as much money as is necessary for the objects of this Assembly, which is an absolute curse to those who

The resolution of Mr. Johnson, and another on the general subject of liberality, by Mr. Barber were

adopted.

Rev. H. E. Niles referred to the well analyzed report of the Treasurer of the Home Missionary Committee. As Mr. L. does his work gratuitously, he would offer the following, which was unanimously

Resolved, That the thanks of this Assembly be presented to E. A. Lambert, Esq., for the able and acceptable manner in which he has gratuitously discharged the duties of Treasurer of the Committee on

The resolution was adopted. Rev. Mr. Aikman offered the following resolu-

Resolved, That the General Assembly recommend to its churches the observance of the week beginning with the first Sabbath in January, as a week of spe cial prayer for the conversion of the world.

Resolved, That the General Assembly recommend to its churches the observance of the day of special prayer for Colleges and Seminaries of learning, The resolutions were adopted.

### Freedmen's Mission.

The Special Committee to whom was referred that portion of the report of the Permanent Committee relating to the Freedmen then reported. Mr. McCorkle proposed to amend by striking out

the words fell among thieves. The amendment was adopted.

Dr. Terbell said he believed in the competency of our Home Missionary Committee. The church I represent is now paying for the support of a teacher at Petersburg. We would especially object to our Assembly taking up the education aspects of the

Dr. Kendall.—The Committee on Home Missions wanted light on this subject. Two or three years ago the work was laid upon that Committee. have not received much from the churches and have not done very much. Terms of co-operation have been proposed to us by the American Missionary Society, and also by the Freedmen's Aid, and by the different branches in New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and in Chicago. We have never secured unanimity in our Committee, in regard to working with either of these societies. I have more work than I can do with what I now have on hand. We want something distinct, so that the collection shall not seem to be Home Missionary. Our work with these people is various. We are to give them the gospel, to send Christian schools and teachers, and to furnish material relief. We have not, as now constituted, the force to organize the work. The Freedmen will feed and clothe themselves perhaps sooner than the whites. That part of the work will soom be over. But we should push, with all our power, the planting of com-mon schools, all over the South, and not only schools supported by voluntary or Church organizations. Besides preaching the gospel, we must provide for the education of the present generation, until the common school gets into operation.

But we have a difficulty about new centres of effort. It is useless to plant a church at Augusta, Atlanta or New Orleans, because we have no white people there, and no Presbyteries. But in Tennessee, Missouri, and along the border everywhere, we have such material. It is not best to go far out from our change is coming. There are some evidences that there is a call for our work among the whites of these interior sections.

In all this doubt as to either organization named, or even as to the proposal of your special Committee, I would say, that if the subject was committed to us again, I would confer at Pittsburgh with the O. S. Committee, and at other places with the bureaus of other denominations, and see what can be done. Dr. Kendall's preference would be that it be referred to the Permanent Committee, to report next year. Adjourned to the afternoon.

## TENTH DAY .-- MONDAY, AFTERNOON.

The debate on the report of the Special Commit tee on Freedmen, was resumed.

Dr. Sprague said he was opposed to reference. This year is critical; and it seems we cannot operate beyoud our existing lines of effort. He proposed the Freedmen's Union Commission, which he recommended. I would rather work through that than have the expense of a new agency.

Dr. Canfield. We owe it to ourselves as a branch of the Presbyterian Church to put something on record that shall be a proper expression and vindication of our anti-slavery position. I should be ashamed, after the high position we have taken, of having nothing on record in this work for the Freedmen. I am not persuaded of the economical workings of the Union Commission and would prefer the American Missionary Association. But I do not wish that. We could work for a year more efficiently through this Association, but I should prefer our own denominational channel.

Rev. Dr. Goodrich.—I am not prepared to go into any work of teaching; we prefer, so far as that is concerned, the American Missionary Association.

Dr. Hatfield, as Chairman of the Permanent Committee on Home Missions, said: We have given this matter a great deal of attention. At Dayton the American Missionary Association came before us, but the Assembly declined to adopt it and referred this subject to our Committee. Our Permanent Committee also declined to adopt it or to act through that channel. We endeavored to survey the ground. saw that without a base of operations in the South. our work will be wasted as to education. Our best work is, to plant churches; so far as we do this, we are prepared for education. As a committee, we feel embarrassed and prefer that you should refer this to us as a special Committee, or to a special committee

of your own to report next year. Rev. H. Johnson.-We are to gain nothing by this reference, but to continue that inactivity which has been characteristic of this body on the subject of the Freedmen. We have passed some brave resolves,we have been more radical on African Suffrage than any, yet we have done nothing. Two or three years ago, a reference of the subject was made to the Permanent Committee, and yet the Committee cannot agree. Shall this great Christian body, representing the moral convictions of the North better than any other, let it go by again and come up next year, as has been done year after year, and agree upon nothing and report nothing for this class who have indeed fallen among thieves? Even though we unite with the Old School body three years hence, it is our duty to take take this step for ourselves.

Dr. Hatfield said: it is a mistake to represent the Committee as divided; they are perfectly agreed.

Mr. Johnson.—Agreed to do nothing. [A laugh.]

Rev. E. N. White preferred a Special Committee. We can come to no unanimous conclusion at this

late date.

Dr. Kendall.—A Special Committee could only re-

port next year and nothing can be done.

Mr. Johnson.—I am more opposed to this motion for a Special Committee than to the other plan of leaving it with the Permanent Committee. We have had this fully and fairly before us long ago. We have heard these various voluntary organizations, and we have calls from the South, from East Tennessee, and overtures from the Northwat, urging us to some denominational action. By our own plan we shall develope our energies and secure economy in funds and obtain good Christian teacters, and we would help our churches already established in the

Mr. White's proposal was withdrawn, Judge Williams would rather refer to the Perma

nent Committee than to a Special Committee. Rev. J. F. Bingham.—Under our present want of arrangements we found \$25,000 given to irresponsible channels, and it might be doubled by denomina tional action. Our churches are ready to go into this denominational movement. For years there has

been nothing done.

Mr. Ward.—I wish to raise one voice in favor of the proposal. There is a waiting on the part of our churches for some movement of this kind. Voluntary organizations are trying to obstruct our action. The whole subject was referred to the Permanent Committee, to do as they deemed best in the case.

Mr. Trowbridge, from the Committee on Polity re-

ported adversely to the plan of Permanent Licentiates. Report adopted.

### A Dismissed Member.

The majority and minority reports on the status of dismissed member, before his papers are received by the church to which he is dismissed, were considered.

Mr. Schofield defended the minority report, that a member thus in transitu has a right to vote in the church from which he is dismissed

The majority report was that a church member loses his right to vote while in transitu, and can only exercise it, by handing back his certificate of dismis-

Judge Williams argued for the majority report. A dismissed member may indeed be dealt with by the dismissing church; but as to voting, he is dismissed prima facie, and has lost all such rights. The production of the letter and its surrender to the session are necessary before he can exercise them. He has declared his intention to dissolve that relation between him and the church. He supposed the case of two or three members with letters in their pockets, who, in a nearly divided church, could form a majority. -Rev. Mr. Schofield spoke of laymen as not having

the opportunities for superior knowledge on such a

Moderator.—There is no claim, as I understand it, of superior knowledge.

Mr. Schofield (quickly.)—Yes, sir, there is!

claim superior knowledge on such a subject [great aughter] as a minister. The letter does not alter the relation of a member, and the book says he is amenable in the way of discipline. Would you have a man amenable to a court, who had no rights in that court? This would be rank injustice. After further discussion the majority report was

The Committee's report adversely to the Overture n regard to distributing the Minutes direct by mail from New York, to each minister, was carried.

A report recommending the college at Maryville and the academy at Rogersville in Tennessee was adopted. Also a report on dancing, referring to previous acts of the Assembly. The Standing Committee's report on Education came

Rev. H. Johnson wished to acknowledge indebtedness to Seccretary Mills. He has done more than any other man to enlighten me on the subject of the ministry, and to bring the Church to its present compact, vigorous, working condition. The report was

Resolutions cordially recommending the American Bible Society were passed.

Resolved, That the General Assembly direct its Presbyteries to send to the churches under their care a pastoral letter of enquiry and suggestions with reerence to the provision of a manse and library for the use of the minister in charge of each congrega-

-That the stated clerk of each Presbytery is instructed to bring the foregoing resolutions to the notice of the Presbytery, and to forward to lady-an affliction of the heart, which for some years the next General Assembly any information that may has shut me out of the pulpit, and also withdrawn me be obtained in answer to the proposed inquiry.

be dismissed and the Synod sustained.

And the Assembly further ordered and directed that if the session of the church of Tuscola do not within six months from the date hereof refer the case to the Presbytery of Wabash for a new trial in accordance with the decision of the Synod of Illinois, then the decision of the said Synod sustaining the appeal shall become absolute and final; and the said Silas Miller shall be thereupon restored to all the rights and privileges which he had and enjoyed as a member of the church of Tuscola, and from which he was suspended by the judgment and sentence of the session of said church.

They also reported a negative answer to the petiion of Silas Miller to require the Synod of Illinois to try him, instead of the Presbytery of Wabash. The report was adopted. Also that certain exceptions be made to the minutes of the Synod of Illi-

The following gentlemen were elected Trustees of the Presbyterian House:
John C. Farr, Chas. S. Wurts, Rev. Daniel March,
D. D., Rev. W. T. Eva, Rev. Thomas J. Shepherd,

To Fill Vacancies—Rev. Albert Barnes, Alexander Whilldin.

The following were elected auditors of the Church Erection Fund: E. M. Kingsley, Esq., Joseph F. Joy, Esq., Hon. E. A. Lambert.

and ordered printed with the minutes: The following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That the Stated Clerk of each Presbytery is hereby requested to examine the Minutes of the As-

The Narrative, after two amendments, was adopted

embly, and bring to the notice of the Presbyteries any thing therein requiring their action. Minutes of the session read and approved and the roll called. It was ordered that the Minutes be printed under

the direction of the Stated Clerk, and that the Mileage Committee pay the expenses of delegates to correspond ing bodies. Closed with prayer. MONDAY EVENING—FAREWELL EXERCISES The farewell exercises were held on Monday eve-

ping. The Brick Church was crowded with a vast as

emblage, the aisles and area being filled. Letter from Dr. Guthrie. A letter from Rev. Thomas Guthrie, D. D, of Edin-

burgh, to Geo. H. Stuart, was read: EDINBURGH, May 7, 1867. MY DEAR MR. STUART:-I have received your very kind letter along with one to the same effect, and

equally dind, from my excellent friend Mr. Thomas Paton, of New York. I sent you a note by my son who proceeded on the Scotia, on my leaving her at Queenstown. Our sudden change of plans left me almost no time to say with what reluctance I abandoned the prospect of visiting

America. Let me now tell you that I had hoped to renew acquaintanceships which I had had the happiness of forming with many Americans on their visits to this city. None were more welcome to my home; and being as sured of a hearty welcome to theirs, I had been anti-cipating much pleasure from my visit to the States. life he had more sincere reason for thankfulness than at this moment. He had looked upon the duties to

Friends here had indeed sought to deter me from going. Some alleged I would be killed with work. In sense that was not to do; besides, I thought I had sufficient resolution amid the go-a-head system of your adopted country to prove myself a "Canny Scot," looking before I leapt. Others said I should be killed with kindness I believe there was more danger of that happening; but this threat was so complimentary to you and others as rather to draw me to America than deter me from it.

Nor was I insensible. I confess, to the attractions of its natural scenery. Two years ago, with the mountain trembling beneath my feet, I had stood by the crater of Vesuvius while it vomited from its fiery mouth sheets of flame and showers of burning stones; and I was eager to see the entaract of Ningara, what the American called "the bit of water that would put it out in five minutes." And among the brilliant flora of your Southern and the lovely valleys of your Northern States, or the boundless prairies of the West, affont on your majestic rivers and vast inland seas, I anticipated great enjoyment in gratifying my love of nature

and of novelty.

But it was not the physical features of the New World which formed its chief attraction. I was more drawn to it by the prospect of seeing a people whose progress in numbers, in arts, in commerce, in wealth; and in political influence is without a parallel in the history of the world; and who, notwithstanding the vast influx of Irish Popery and German Scepticism, are in point of moral and religious worth a pattern to

all other countries and on a par with my own. But it was as a Presbyterian, as well as a lover of liberty, both civil and religious, that I expected much

gratification in my visit to the States.

The Presbyterian Church there is dear to me from old associations. My first draughts of such knowledge of theology as I have, save what was acquired from the Bible and shorter catechism, were drawn from an American fountain. I refer to "Dwight's System of Divinity," and well remember the pleasure with which I turned from the brld and dry discussions of many other authors to his interesting and attractive pages. Since then I have ever felt a deep and grateful interest in the Presbyterian Church of America. I have been familiar with the names, and in some measure with the writings of its distinguished men, and I have ever listened with great delight to the testimony borne by such authorities as Dr. Duff to the success of its missions, ann the noble character of its hissionaries. To seerthe assemblies of churches which have been honored to do so much for the cause of Christ: to meet face to face with men whose praise, not confined to their own land, vast as it is, is in all the churches; to appear before such ecclesiastical bodies as yours, and represent such an one as my own, doing something perhaps, to draw us into closea fellowship, was a prosect as pleasant to entertain as it was prinful to aban

But I ventured to aim at a higher object than-any I have yet mentioned. I had grieved over those feelings of estrangement which had occasionally sprung up beween the two countries. I had regarded those who had created or exasperated these as the enemies of mankind. It might be that the blame was to be equally divided between parties on both sides of the Atlan-tic. But this I was certain of, that flagrant injustice had been done to the United States by certain writers here, who, for reasons best known to themselves, had ignored the many excellencies of your adopted country, and distorting facts had magnified its failings. Every country has its defects, but your shield, like our own, has its golden as well as its copper side. And I had hoped on my return to do something in the way of setting forth those grand features of your countrymen which have only to be known to be admired, those noble institutions of your country which mine would do well to copy; some, in short, of those aspects of the United States which ought to make us proud, if I may use such language—that, though separated by the breadth of the ocean, and living under different forms of constitutional government, we are not so much two nations as one people. With one tongue, one literature, one blood, one ancestry, and one faith, we ought to live like brethren, carefully avoiding whatever, either in speech or conduct, might breed a quarrel or produce feelings of alienation.
Since the United States and Greek Britain, if they

lived on those terms of "unity and concord," which ought to subsist between them, could rule the world for truth and righteousness, a man could hardly aim at a nobler object than to draw the two countries into closest and most Christian fellowship. And as every drop helps to swell the stream, I flattered myself that, with such an object in view, I might turn my visit to some good account.

These pleasures and honors God in his providence has reserved for others. A recurrence of my old mafrom the platform-compelled me, sore against my The Special Committee to prepare a minute on the appeal of Silas Miller reported that there was no valid ground for the appeal, and it was ordered that it semblies may be eminently blessed in their mission will, to abandon the enterprise; and all I now can do and that, while they warm your hearts toward us, and express our gratitude for services you rendered the Free Church of Scotland when her back was at the wall, they may return with such pictures of the goodness of your churches and the greatness of your country, as she bore to her distant land, who stood before lomon, to say: "It was a true report that I heard of thy acts and of thy wisdom-and, behold, the half was not told me—thy wisdom and prosperity exceeded the fame which I heard. Happy are thy men. Happy are these thy servants that stand continually before hee. Blessed be the Lord thy God, which delighteth

> In closing a letter which would have been written sooner, had I not been occupied in watching by the death-bed of a beloved sister, let me ask you to take some way of expressing the deep sentiments of regard I cherish towards the Presbyterian Churches of America, and my profound regret at being unable to do this in person.

Believe me, my dear Mr. Stuart, Yours with great esteem and affectionate regards, THOMAS GUTHRIE. The following resolutions were offered by Rev. Her-

rick Johnson, of Pittsburgh, and supported by a most felicitous speech, in which he gave a beautiful tribute to the hospitality of Rochester.

## Resolution of Thanks.

Resolved, That this General Assembly deem it both a duty and a privilege to make most dutiful mention of the bountiful hospitality of the citizens of Rochester in providing for the entertainment of those in atten-dance upon our sessions as commissioners and dele-We are under special obligations to the Committee of Arrangements, to the beloved Pastor of the Brick Church, to his people, and to all others who have entertained us, for their happy and most successful efforts to make us forget that we were strangers, by making us feel that we were at home.

Resolved, That we tender our cordial thanks to the Managers of the Mount Hope Nurseries, for their invitation to visit their grounds and green-house; to the Athenæum Association for the privileges of their reading room and library; to O. D. Grosvenor, for the facilities afforded at the rooms of the American Tract Society: to the several railroad companies which have granted the Commissioners a reduced fare over their roads; to the American express Company for their generous consideration: to the press of Rochester for faithful reports of our proceedings; and also to our beloved Moderator for the genial, impartial, and every way commendable manner in which he has justified our unanimous and viva voce choice of him to preside over our deliberations.

We deem worthy of special mention the beautiful

floral offerings which have greeted us every morning. Our recollections of the fair donors shall be as fra grant in memory as their flowers have been to the

And, in ending our brief but delightful association with those who have shown us such thoughtful regard, we would say: The Lord bless the dear people of Rochester: the Lord bless and keep them; the Lord make his face shine upon them and be gracious unto them; the Lord lift up his countenance upon them and give them peace'

The Moderator said he did not know when in all his

which the Assembly had called him with sincere misgivings, and that he had been able to give so much of satisfaction as was daily manifest, was an occasion of much gratification to him. He had written to his home that the Assembly was sitting on Mount Hermon, and the dew of heaven was descending upon it. Rev. Mr. Marshall, of Minnesota, said, though less than three years in the ministry, I am called to speak for the Great West. It may seem strange that I am thus called upon. Although less than eight years old, Minnesota stands in the front rank of Western States,

they pass to an Eastern market. In a few words, first to the children, next to the youth, and then to all in riper years, he said a very

and her products already make your land tremble as

ender farewell. Rev. Dr. Campbell spoke for Rochester. · He had been much gratified by that which had been done in respect to re-union. We have four Old School Churches in this city, and two New School, and we are all of one mind here. He does not know of any one in this

city who is opposed to re-union.

Rev. Dr. Shaw made the closing speech. He felt ike one standing by the death-bed of a dear friend. He could not bear to let the Assembly go, and yet i was not in his power to detain them. Nothing had occurred which he could regret, except that unfortunate expression of our worthy Moderator in the open ing sermon, which had given offence to our friends o another denomination. I honor and love our late Mo derator, and therefore I must say what I do. It was an expression for which the Moderator alone was responsible. It is the glory of the churches of Roches ter that they have always lived together in unity. He would greatly regret anything which by any possibility could mar that harmony.

Dissolution. By request of Dr. Nelson the vast asssembly arose and joined in singing the hymn commencing "My days are gliding swiftly by," when in the solemn form prescribed by the church, the Moderator, by virtue of the power vested in him, dissolved the Assembly of 1867, and called for another to meet at Harrisburg next

The following despatch was received on Tuesday forencon, too late, of course, to be read to the Assem

CHICAGO, Ills., May 28, 1867.

Rev. Dr. Nelson, Moderator General Assembly: By an enthusiastic vote, the representatives of the Baptist Churches in grand reunion assembled, send Christian salutation to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, now in session at Rochester,

H. THANE MILLER, CHAIRMAN.

## FRIDAY--SECOND DAY.

Through some negligence, the following report of part of the proceedings of Friday, May 17th, failed to appear in its proper place:

Dr. Darling, chairman of the Standing Committee on Home Missions, moved that so much of the report as related to the Freedmen, should be referred to a special committee, which was carried. The Moderator appointed as the committee Rev. Messrs. Herrick Johnson, George A. Little, Joel F. Bingham, and Elders Samuel Ward and George E. Warren. After the report on Publication, Rev. W. W. Taylor,

emporary clerk, presented a minute from the Trustees of the Presbyterian House, expressing their sadness at the deaths of Rev. Thos. Brainerd, D. D., and Matthew Baldwin, Esq., and giving their financial standing for the year, showing the receipts to have been \$32,482 49, expenditures \$30,937 73.

Ministerial Relief. Rev. Charles Brown, from the Committee on Minis-terial Relief, presented their report, which was refer-

red to the Standing Committee, and is as follows: Since the last Assembly met forty-six applicants have received aid to the amount of \$7800. Of these applicants nineteen are disabled ministers, twentyhree widows of deceased ministers, and four orphans of ministers, with neither parent to provide for them In nearly all the instances the widows have several children to support. The whole number of persons aided directly by the fund is 137. Within the last year the number of applicants for assistance was increased fifty-three per cent. Nearly all the ministers receiving tid were long engaged in the duties of the pulpit. ()f these six preached for upwards of thirty years; three preached upwards of fifty years; one has been in the ministry fifty-seven years, and another for fifty-nine years, who occasionally preaches yet. Nine of these

fathers in Christ are between seventy and eighty year of age, and five are upwards of eighty-one. The receipts for the past year, ending April 30th, 1867, were \$9647.72. This shows an increase in receipts of about 50 per cent. over those of 1866. Although this large increase is very encouraging, it is to be regretted that so few of our many churches have given assistance to this good cause. Out of 1,528 churches on the list of the Assembly's Minutes, only 230 contributed to the Ministerial Relief Fund during the last year.

The report proceeds to consider the following themes: 1. The necessity of providing mainly for denomina-

tional objects in the collections made for benevolent purposes.

2. The employment of ministers in the decline of life as assistants to pastors, especially in the larger churches. 3. The need of committees on ministerial relief in

## all the Presbyteries: otherwise serious delays will occur in the course of obtaining aid for applicants. BILLS AND OVERTURES.

The Committe on Bills and Overtures reported through their Chairman, Dr. Wm. Adams, of New York. The first item was from Watertown Presbytery in regard to Reunion, and favorable to the same, which was put on file as not requiring special action. The second item was a memorial from Crawfordsville Presbytery to the Synod of Wabash, and which that Synod sent up to the Assembly for action. It concerns he inauguration of a sustentation fund similar to that of the Free Church of Scotland, and the Committee recommended that nothing be done about it, as our circumstances and country were so entirely different. On this recommendation there was considerable discussion, and it was finally decided that it should be accepted and put upon the docket. Overture third was from Niagara Presbytery, on a change of the method of assessment for the expenses of the General Assembly. The Committee recommended that no change be made-which was carried.

THE MASON AND HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.-The highest musical authorities of the land have pronunced in their favor, as meeting a rant which has long been felt, and combining more reliable qualities than any other instrument of the character now before the public. Among other advantages in their favor, they occupy little space, are gotten up in highly ornamental style, are remarkable for their great volume of sound, the ease with which they are played, the simplicity of their construction, and their adaptation to all kinds of music .- Pittsburg Dispatch.

# Special Aotices.

Fair and Festival for E. Whiteland P. Church. rain and restrict for E. Whiteling F. Whiteling F. Chirch, and the lath, 13th, and 14th of June. Friends are invited to come out and see the now beautiful country in this them at beautiful portion of Pennsylvania, (Chester valley. Cars teave Pennsylvania depot, 31st and Market street, at 8 A. M., 2½ and 4 P. M., and return at 8 P. M. Take tickets for Garrett Siding. Excursion tickets will be given by the Railroad Company.

\*\*City Evangelization.—The One Hundred and Seventy-first Union Meetinz in behalf of the Phitadelphia Tract and Mission Society will be held at the Herman Presbyterian Church, Main and Harrison streets, on Subbath atternoon, 9th inst., at 4 o'clock, several addresses will be made.

Tract Visitors' Monthly Meetings for June. For the Southern District at Society Presbyterian Church, Spruce St., between 3 and 4 o'clock, on Wednesday evening, 12th inst., at 8 o'clock.

For the Western District at Fifteenth Presbyterian Church, on Wednesday evening 19th, at 8 o'clock.

For the North Eastern District, at Cohocksink Reformed Presbyterian Church, Franklin and Columbia avenue, on Wednesday evening, 26th, inst., at 8 o'clock.

Tract visitors and friends to the cause are cordially invited to attend.

attend.
Subject of Remarks—How can this Society through its Missionaries and Visitors promote City Svangelization.
JOSEPH H SCHRET ER, Agent.

The Presbytery of Niagara holds its next meeting at Lyndonville, on the 18th of June at 4 o'clock, P. M. Schoolcraft, Mich May 27, 1867

Dyspepsia. We know of no remedy equal to Coe's DYSPEP-SIA CURE for this trouble. It enables the patient to take any wholesome food, stops distress after eating as soon as taken, and is a perfect regulator of the Stomach.

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the struggles of a boy and girl with poverty and ignorance, crowned by God's blessing with success. GEORGE LEE; or, Making the Best of Trials. By Mrs. Mary J. Hildeburn, author of "Money," "Far Away," "Bessie Lane's Mistake," etc., etc.

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