pravity to become the miscrable dupes of the designing and the wicked, to learn as we did learn from reliable sources that almost every poor Irish woman and man in the land had been ready to give to the support of the Fenian enterprise their last farthing. We regretted this not for the sake of their mouey, for that in the slightest degree we would not, desire to take, but because we knew that our warm hearted countrymen, in their love for the country in which they were born, should give their money into the hands of the designing and intriguing, who we helieve had no other object in view than self-aggrandizement, and who put the money of these unfortunate people into their own pockets - There is one class of countrymen in which we take a deeper interest because they are of the same household of taill. You would not believe me if I said that I took a deeper interest in other men and women, than I feel for those who are members of the Presbyterian Church; for while we love all mankind, in our own Presbyterian people we take a deep and peculiar interest. Everywhere it was the subject of anxious inquiry with us, of the elders ministers, and merchants with whom we came in contactwhat have you to say regarding our Irish Presbyterians?" And everywhere, from every man whom we asked, whether it was here amidst the polished educated people of the Eastern city, or among the sturdy farmers of the Western prairie, whether along the Lakes of Canada or in the fertile valleys of the midland, we had the same unvarying testi-mony to the worth and excellence of the Irish Preshyterian people. (Great applause) They are not found wanting then, when compared with any other denomination; for with regard to the majority of our Presbyterian people, this was the testimony of all with whom we conversed that wherever they were found in large numbers they are the marrow, the pith, the bone and sinew of the congregations of which they were members. I will therefore carry home with me a glad heart and tell our Assembly that God has blessed our labors, and while we have sent out so many hundreds of thousands of our people, that we have sent them here to be a blessing it this land and to the great churches which occupy it. I be-lieve that the reason why our Ulster Irish Presbyterians have retained their native character whilst mixing here among other elements, the German, the American, the Papist and the Infidel, why they have so thoroughly held fast to their principles, and preserved their character for high morality, firm sta-bility and steady industry, is this that they were taught the truths of God in the churches of their wouth. I am proud to say that our ministers in Ulster preach the Gospel. Whilst in the other churches there are divisions and distractions, and we fear that the men who occupy these churches, though perhaps kindly-hearted and sincere, are tainted with some heresy, in our Ulster churches the ministers preach one gospel and one system of divine truth, that doctrine which you know, and which the world knows by the name of Calviniam. Then may be those who imagine something dreadful in the sound of it, but there is a manly grasp in the truth as taught in that system which when it once finds a longment in the mind and heart of a man makes him a man. It gives him energy of purpose, strength of character. It makes him firm and re-solute in his course of 'life, and so it is that our UIster Presbyterians taught the doctrines of pure Calvanism are enabled to maintain the high character which they possess in this their adopted country. In another source I believe this firmness of character is ascribed. I believe that it is due to that bless ed little book our "Shorter Catechism-litt I am not able to say exactly what is the estimate which the American churches have formed of the Shorter Catechism. I have read some of the noblest testimonials, written by Americans, to the worth of that Catechism, and going forth from their American churches, and I do tell you, you will show the worth that you attach to that Catechism by teaching it to

your children. In Ulster we deem it a principle of faith that our children shall be thoroughly indoctribated in the truths taught in that little document, a little tract, but containing as many truths as you will find in many a town and volumn. "Our children are taught it in infancy, and although they do not understand its logical declarations, nor grasp its immediate,

their minds, and in a fo

pating a glorious future. There was long on your | far as La Fayette, southward as far as Kentucky, banner a dark and deep stain. That stain has been washed out by a baptism of blood, and now I can see nothing for you but one of the most glorious careers that was ever given to any nation on this earth to enjoy.

Looking on the peculiar institutions of the land, I can see this, and I may express the strong, deep, earnest hope of my heart, that the land shall be for all coming ages one glorious in the virtues and excellencies of her daughters, glorious in the manhood and industry of her sons, glorious in the wisdom and foresight of her Senators, glorious in the judgment and ability of her rulers, glorious in the faith and zeal of her churches, glorious in the learning and lore of her schools, glorious in all those varied and different aspects, which make a country great. I trust that this country shall go on in all her institu-tions, religious and secular, in this career, prospe-rous, peaceful and pure. Standing with Great Britain, as I trust she ever shall stand, as the pioneers of civilization and the ambassadors of the Lord Jesus Christ, continuing their glorious work until the whole earth be gathered to Christ, and He reigns over an undivided, blessed empire [applaus1]. Mr. Pollock then said — I now have the honor of

introducing to the audience another of Ireland's noblest sons, one of the proud defenders of civil and religious liberty (applause), one who, while Ireland claims him as her own to honor, we, as Americans, claim him as ours, because he belongs to our King, who is King eternal, immortal, invisible. I now have the honor of introducing Rev. Dr. Hall, of Dublin,

As in the previous instance, the entire audience rose; and an applauding welcome echoed to the very roof-trees of the Academy. When quiet was re-stored, Dr. Hall spoke as follows: tome all

Address of Dr. Hall. A att fint

MY DEAR CHRISTIAN FRIENDS;-It is not without deep emotion, that I stand up to address this audience. On the 13th of May, in the bright sun-shine, a fitting omen of the happiness that was be-fore me, we sceamed rapidly into the midst of the beauty of the harbor of New York, and on the 13th of this month, on next Saturday, I have the prospect, if it pleases God, of sailing away from the same harbor and returning home, after these two months of most pleasant and salutary excitement. I have been told by several, that it is a shame to go away so soon, and I do think that in some measure, there is truth in that statement. But I hope that it will be borne in mind that I have, through God's blessing, accomplished that round of services which the Church prescribed for me, and for a few den that I have been feeling something like a vagrant, or like some of my countrymen, when they are wandering about without definite engagement, and with an honest desire for work, which I think is natural to me, I do begin to wish I was back again.

It has been generally from the lips of ladies, that I have heard that statement, "It is a shame for you to go away." There is no stronger argument that a lady can present than that word "shame," and I put in a plea of abatement. There is a lady in Dublin to whom I owe more than I can well express, who has very exalted ideas of woman's rights, and asserts these as the crowned queen in one of the hest of families. She has given expression to her regal will, not indeed in very imperative tones, but in that form in which woman's commands are surest to be obeyed-in the form of gentle entreaty-and I feel that I am bound to obey. Besides, there are olive plants around about my table, and I hope that the ladies will kindly take that circumstance into consideration, too. 'I'am sure that I will not be blamed for wishing to go back again to the home which to me is what a true home ought to be to every true man, the dwelling place of mutual love, a type of Heaven. You will not blame me, I hope, for wishing to go back again to that home, or for being in sympathy with the lines written by one of our Irish poets: 19.1.1.1 "Where're I roam, whatever lands I see,

My heart untrammelled. still returns to thee. Still to my home, returns with ceaseless pain, And drags at each removed its lengthened chain.

These two months have been to me each of singuous meetings of America Unurches. engaged in contests with the infidel, or with the We begun our work with the Reformed Presbyterian great enemy of their souls, when asked the meaning | Synod of New York, and we could not but feel that of faith, or what is repentance, they go back to the the zeal and quiet with which it was prosecuting its Catechism and find that the words which were fixed labors in the midst of the great turmoil of that city, in their memories were words of divine truth, which well represented the energy and perseverance with the mind will not readily let go. Do not give up the which the Church must continue to do her work, in Catechism. Rear your children upon it. If it the midst of the strife and turmoil of the world, and should be the last word I should utter to you, I its changes and revolutions. Then we passed on to Rochester, into the midst of the well cultivated and beautiful fields and blossoming orchards, and we could not help looking upon these as befitting surroundings, in some respects, -as types and symbols of the Christian beauty and the Christian fruitfulness with which we had the pleasure of sceing that the Assembly's congregations abounded. From the Assembly's congregations abounded. thence we moved to Cincinnati, and as I looked upon the vines which are cultivated upon the hills of that city, and I turned my course to the Old School General Assembly, I could but think of the words of Holy Scripture, how the Lord brought a vine and planted it, and made it to grow and in-crease until its shadow filled the whole land. Then away to Xeuia, Ohio, in the midst of homely cottages, reminding me of the homely but beautiful character of the simple in heart, and I confess that there I forgot myself altogether. I could not help feeling as if I had got among the people of Ulster, or found myself in the neighborhood of Londonderry. Iy colleague, on this expedition, more faithful to his luties than I, can ever claim to have resisted every blandishment, and made his way to the Church of he Reformed Dutch brethren in Geneva, N. V. Well, I can assure you while engaged in these dnties, I, have not merely had the highest degree of satisfaction, but I am persuaded that I have learned lessons which, under the blessing of God, will be useful to me as a minister as long as it pleases God to spare my life. I have the same complaint to make as Dr. Depham has already made; I have not had the advantage of hearing as much preaching as I had hoped. The truth is that I had found myself under the control of a bishop, and I am more and more of a Presbyterian than I have ever been before. Of all bishops, the Lay-Bishop is the most severe! Why, I had to preach in New York the very evening after I arrived. I preached last night, and, for all I know, I will have to preach to morrow night, for we often get short notice in this glorious country of yours. Dr. Denham has told you that he has done so much for us. Of what he has done for me, personally, I shall say nothing, but of what he has done for us as a deputation of this Church, I am not ashamed to say here, in the presence of his fellow-citizens, that he has done all for us that could have been done, and if he has worked us a little too hard, I can only say that I give him full and free absolution. It may possibly be of interest to some of those present, if I could mention a word or, two of some of the things which have very much imressed me, and have forced themselves upon my mind, as I have been passing from place to place over the country, because the places that I have enumerated do not, by any means, exhaust the list of the places where I have been. I have been carried westward as far as St. Louis, and seen the waters of the Mississippi. I have been to Washington, and have stood upon what used to be called "the sacred our Church will ever be able to repay. To him, soil " of Virginia. I have been in Chicago as well therefore, in the presence of this vast assemblage, I desire to tender my most heartfelt thanks, and the comparison between the three great Western cities, grateful thanks of the Church to which 1 have the but I can assure you that I was too wise to give uthonor to belong. In regard to your country, and terance to the conclusion to which I came respect-

but the other places where I have been, the cities between St. Louis and Boston, I need not enumerate. I have shared in the feeling which every man must have, a feeling of surprise at the magnitude of the country in which I have travelled, and, the thought has sometimes come into my mind, is it really possible that an empire covering such space as this, can continue in unity. I have thought of the manner in which the Roman Empire almost by reason of its own strength and extent, nath-rally fell to pieces. But then I thought, How different the conditions! There might have been a revolution in the Roman Empire, there might have been sedition in Rome itself, and England would not have known it for many weeks, but there is no part of these United States that is not brought into more immediate and intimate connection with the centre by steam and the electric telegraph, than even the portions of Italy were brought into contact with the capitol of that great empire. Still the thought will sometimes come up, Is it to be with America and Great Britain as it was with Rome? Ah, there is no true comparison between these two great empires and the great empire of the past ! We do not need to ask, as has been asked, "Assyria. Greece, Rome, Carthage, where are they?" It is not with us as it was with them. There is a conserving power of Christianity in Great Britain and in America to which Greece and Rome were strangers. They had not this preserving salt. God has given it to na-oh, that He may make us faithful, that the salt may never "lose its savor!" The learn-ing of these nations filled the the then known world, but science did not maintain their vitality." Philoso phy did not preserve them, and then the triumph of commissioners appointed by the State to distribute their armies, by the luxuries it enabled them to enjoy, hastened their downfall, until they perished in their own corruption. Oh, let us pray as the citi-zens of this great Republic, and as the subjects, of Queen Victoria, that there, will ever be, in depen-ing strength amongst us; the true conserving, preserving power which it has pleased God to connect with our blessed and holy religion 1. I have been very much struck with the amazing fertility of resources, by which the people of this Republic are characterized. You have got out of the old lashions. Xou are not concerned to ask, what father said on such a sui ject, or how grandfather did such a thing ; you seem to have the habit of going straight to the work and finishing it off square. Every where I have seen this amazing fertility of resources. I have not, indeed, seen any of the wooden nutmegs of which we used to hear in our own country (laughter). I suppose the cultivation of that par-ticular article has ceased in America (more laugh ter), but I have seen in many places an carnestness an audacity of ingenuity, which has inimeasurably surprised me, and I have not been able to restrain the feeling-what a wonderful adaptation of faculty God has placed among the people of this land, who shall not be only citizens of this great Repub lic, but, as we shall hope and pray, citizens hereafter of the New Jerusalem. I have been struck with the great readiness with

which your various Christian denominations have been wont to co-operate: the one with the other This is something for which to be unspeakably thankful, and I do trust that this feeling will even increase and deepen, that it may be of very great and faces we now are already familiar, men eminent use in the facilitating of that great. Christian, union which, we trust, will be largely and yet more large-ly exhibited among Christ's people. 'I' shall go back to my own country prepared, I think, to correct some errors; and prepared to convey better ideas of some traits of your national character, and to give uster conceptions of it, than have been presented hitherto, and as far as our limited influence extends. prepared to cement and strengthen the bonds of muual goodwill and fellowship which should always bind together the representatives of these two great nations (applause.) Among the duties incumbent ipon us on this occasion, it was not the least that nity the streams of our happiness must flow. If we we should endeavor to promote as far as our voice love much, if we live nearer to Christ, the deeper and influence extend continued international Christ tian intercourse. Whatever may be said by news-papers, whatever it may, be convenient for the politicians to announce from time to time, we believe There were many dear Christian people whom I re ve can say with truth and sincerity, that the heart of the religious people of Great Britain and Ireland clear, but somewhat abstract definitions, yet when they come to be men and women its teachings are excitement. I have had the privilege of being at States (great applause). We have too much in come Christian love as long as it pleases God to spare me mon, not to have very strong sympathies. As was | I know yo stated so distinctly by Dr. Adair in his address, we gone ... I believe many of you will follow us with have so much in common, that if, we should ever, unhappily for us and for the interests of the Repubic, come in collision, in the nature of the case that collision must be disastrous in the extreme. Just because we are so much alike, and just because bur interests are identical, strife and collision between the two nations must be something fearful to contemplate. We should feel like lovers who parted in hate, must live apart, between whom our glorious and eternal Home. We were sent to mountain depths so intervene that they shall meet no more though broken-hearted, the very love which once cemented their hearts wasting and blighting their life's bloom, and leaving them desolate and alone. Let us hope and pray that a calamity like this to us and to civilization, shall never be permitted to come upon us. We give the discredit to the politicians on both sides, for we distribute the blame qually, for a good deal of our misapprehensions and our misunderstandings; but, let it be understood, that there is something in us to which these politicians can appeal or they would not have succeeded. and would not have had the power to scatter around and about us these lucifer matches of distrust and suspicion. Let us give heed to this feeling, that if these lighted matches are again scattered around and between us, and spread abroad between the two how, good a thing it, would be if there were no secnations, their shall be, from continent to continent. such a flow of the waters of good feeling and Christian love, that the fires of discord shall be uenched between us (great applause). Dr. Hall hen referred to the men who incited the Fenian Rebellion, stating that they were neither Irishmen nor Americans, but people who, like the blank leaves between the Old and New Testament, belonged to neither. From them originated most of the statements that have worked such incalculable mischief. Said he, there is no man who can estimate the amount of public service that could be rendered by some one who could stand up and have force | balls, and they would glance harmlessly from its enough and character enough in the United States and Great Britain, to stamp out this sin, tramp, out hardened and compact mass, hurled from a monster the only barrier in our way, the only barrier beween us, so that we could be united for the support of truth the world over. I feel deeply. I have been heartily grieved on my own side of the Atlantic, by the idle, absurd, malicious, and many times terribly wicked statements that have been sometimes put forth by men who knew that they were false and wicked, and I cannot but express the wish that we | necessary to depreciate any kind of hostile criticism had upon both sides of the waters, a public sentiment so pure and so noble that men would be stigmatized with shame who would send forth such declarations as these, which can only work mischief between the two countries. Perhaps it will each other, and we are persuaded that the time is not be right for me to sit down upon this platform coming near and nearer, and that God has prepared without saying a word or two about home affairs; the hearts of Hispeople for the day when we shall for when we look at Ireland ecclesiastically, we work together; that we are more and more one, and find important questions agitated. There is the that the world may believe that He has sent His Son question of the dis-establishment of the Episcopal to become the Saviour of the world. I believe that Church and the removal of state grants from every I am lingering on these topics, because I do not other Church, and there is the alternative of that, know how to bring these remarks to a close, and how the endowment of all denominations. How it is to to say, as I ought to say, "Farewell." These five be settled I cannot say, but it is nothing about months have been a continuous pleasure, but as I which Christian people need feel any concern. It is | look upon this audience I cannot help feeling that the sometimes said on my side of the water that if the good time has been kept to the last. I have been aid given by the State to the Clurch be withdrawn, everywhere received with brotherly love, and I am we may, indeed, fear for our condition. I have no sure that the same love will be extended to those sympathy with the feeling. It is cowardly. It is who succeed us from year, and I am equally unworthy of Christian men. I can but teel that sure that for the churches on the other side of the when Christianity went forth represented by a dozen water I may say that when your deputations are humble men, with all the power of the world's empires | sent forth into their midst we will rejoice in your with regard to your, Church, I cannot help antici- ing them. I have been northward to Canada, as leagued against it, to set up a power of its own, that joy, and if you have any sorrow we will share it with

if Christianity should have been so weak, and have grown so strong, it is cowardice of the basest kind to imagine that Christian men in our own conntry, or in any other, will fail in their work unless supported by the State. [Applause.] If any man thinks that the domestic troubles of Ireland can be reached by any taken. Our real foes lie deeper than Parliament can reach. Only the Spirit of the Lord bringing the power of the Lord to operate upon the hearts of the people can save us, and extend the borders of the Church. We do not believe in a millennium of politics inaugurated by Parliament, the real millennial must be brought about by the word of the Lord, the Spirit of the Lord, when Jesus Christ shall rule. When we come to the Church with which we are immediately connected, we have much cause for which to give God thanks. It has pleased Him to give us a re-vival of religion through the whole of our land. Even the Roman Catholics have been influenced by that revival by the moral atmosphere with which they are surrounded. In a few years past an edition of the Roman Catholic; Scriptures, published under Episcopal authority, has found purchasers to the number of one hundred thousand copies, It has pleased God to give us a deeper earnest-ness in those things which are purely spiritual in those things connected with the Church." A spirit of liberality has been increasing among us and we are doing that which will tend to the raising up of a noble army of ministers. So every where in our own land is the work of salvation speeding on, and the people of the world, are being gathered unto Christ, Our "government" has exhibited in 'another 'respect what 'I can'but' call 'a noble' liberality. "I am one of means for the education of the poor, and we expend every year, about one and three-quarter millions of dollars for the education of the poorer classes of the Irish people. I am proud to say that whatever may have been the condition of those emigrants who have come from three of our provinces in times past, that those who come to you in this to come will have in them the foundation of that practical learning which is is essential in life. These are all circumstances over which we can but rejoice, and we do hope and trust that these elements of good amongst us will in crease, and that we shall have the sympathies of Christian people in this country while engaged in the struggle in our own, vitally of great importance to to all, for who can fail to see that if we succeed in educating the people of our land, that when they go forth upon the other nations of the world they must become less and less a burden to those lands, and more of a strength and support to the people among whom they become incorporated. Surround the emi-grant with Christian influence, ye people among whom his lot is cast." Pray that their infirmities may be removed. Dowhat you can to have them brought up under the power of the truth, so that they may be come good, citizens, of these, United States, and that finally they may be brought into the kingdom which is of God and of his Christ. And now it becomes my duty to recipyocate the

sentiments to which expression has already been eloquently given, when the brother on my right hand stood up to say farewell. We go away from this land with memories which I believe can never be effaced. I have seen so many men with whose names in the walks of science, and especially in that highest of sciences—Christian theology. I have seen your Churches; I have had the pleasure of enjoying and beholding the steadfastness of their mcrease I I have taken part in your prayer meetings. I have been received in your pulpits and in your families, and all these, are, privileges which I cannot over estimate. It is a good thing to have many Chris tian people together. The more we live as Christjans the more we love as Christians, and I cannot but think that we are now in this present life forming the channels in our souls through which in all eterthese channels shall be formed, and the deeper will be the streams of love and felicity which will flow through them in the eternity to which we are going. vered and respected before I came to this land, with whom I have now the pleasure of making personal will think k your prayers, and you will ask our Heavenly Father to make us more humble, more lowly, more patient, more diligent, more spiritual, that we may be more effective as ministers of Jesus Christ. You will not forget that we are your kinsmen after all. You inherit our name, you bear our traditions, you read our literature you trust our Saviour, you pray to our Father, and you confidently expect to be with us in this country, and to the members of the great Presbyterian family, but we were not instructed to confin our attention to the members of that family. We have seen at home what a blessed thing it is to have Christian union. We have seen that the divisions of Christianity are its weakness, and that they have diminished its power. We have seen that the divisions of the Presbyterian Church are its; weakness and that the divisions of the other denominations are their great weakness and hindrance. This should not be. There should be 'no separation, or division or weakness, or infirmity, or flindrance. All over this great land there are flowing great and glorious streams of Christian beneficence, and upon the bosom of these streams are sailing Christian schools, mission schools, educational efforts of various kinds, Oh tarian differences and lealousies marring the success of these great enterprises. No adverse waves, or opposing currents to impede their progress, as they sail forward, scattering blessings on the right hand and on the left. You know the force of union-the power of strength consolidated and bound into one. You saw, it exemplified in your late way, Suppose that to-morrow an iron-clad, a hostile Atlanta, were to sail up the channel of your broad Delaware, and cross the batteries of your Navy yard. Into her hull you could throw a hundred thousand 'rifle' and pistol side: but weld and consolidate them all into one Dahlgren gun, and strong indeed would be the bul wark through which it would not force its crashing way. So there are many great Christian enterprises which, single-handed and undivided, we are not capable of carrying into execution, but which united and in one great mass we would be able as Chris tians to carry into successful issue. I don't feel it upon these imperfect addresses of ours. Lhope you will believe that as we feel earnestly we speak ear nestly. We have spoken in the spirit in which Christian people may lawfully and properly speak to

And now, dear brethren, we pray that the VOII Lord may attend all you gatherings, that He will watch over and bless your out-goings and in-comings. that He will bind your hearts more and more closely together, that He may make you strong in the work He gives you to do, and that grace and power may rest upon your efforts until the whole land shall be brought into subjection to him.

Farewell. Be perfect before all men. Live in peace, and the Golf of Love and Peace be with you alway! (Applause.) The Resolutions.

Rev. M. W. Jacobus. D. D., LL. D., then read the following:

following: Resolved, 1st. That we bless God for the advent and sojourn among us of the Rev. Drs. Denham and Hall, as also of Dr. Fair-buirn and Mr. Wells, the noble' reprisentatives of the Trish and solutions of the Rev. Drs. Denham and Hall, as also of Dr. Fair-buirn and Mr. Wells, the noble' reprisentatives of the Trish and solutions of the Rev. Drs. Denham and Jfall, as also of Ar. Fair-buirn and Mr. Wells, the noble' reprisentatives of the Trish and solutions of the result of the trish and solutions of the result of the trish and solutions of the reprised as the triangle of the trish and solutions of the reprised as the triangle of the trish and solutions of the reprised as the triangle of the trish and solutions of the trishest and to their imfortant labors. 24. We buil in this visit the expression of a Christian frat-rnity, sanic nulon goes forth at home and abroad, on the basis of the grant distinctive doctrines of our Gresbyterian fait. 35. We rejoice in such interchanges of deputations. Cloried and hy, as tending to bind together churchs so closely allied in doc-fierd lands, and we pray that thoy may be continued year by year with enlarged interest and succeas. 45. We give thanks for every step towards a conselidation of the one true protestant Evangelical Church of Jesus Christ in all Lands, for the screat conflict with Ritualism and Rationalism, the double-head anti-Christ of these latter days. **Dr. Jacobus' remarks.** 

## » Dr. Jacobus' remarks.

Dr. Jacobus said that at that late hour he would not detain the audience with extended remarks. To the brethren about to leave the shores of the United States he would say that their visit seemed too brief. The Presbyterian Church would gladly prolong it. They had gone from city to city, State to State, from mountain to prairie, and river to lake, throughout the wide country everywhere, spreading the doctrines of our Calvinistic Christianity. Crowned with success in all they journeyings to the Church of Ameri-ca, all that remained was to bid them farewell and God speed for a safe passage to their homes and the churches that sent them forth. Within a couple of years, when the anguiry came across the ocean whether this interchange of deputations would be acceptable to our General Assembly, the answer was promptly given that it would. Men were sent at once with no official commission in their hands, and the cable flashed across their endorsement. The speaker remembered a different occasion, when in 1848 the General Assembly met in the city of Balti-more, when the Irish Presbyterian Church sent a similar message coupling it with a rebuke of the sin of slavery, the house resolved that if the church abroad could no nothing better than refer to the sore subject, of slavery, all correspondence had better cease. Yet to night we are embracing the represen-tatives of the same Irish Church, and rejoicing with then that slavery has been removed from before our eves

The speaker closed by affectionately bidding the delegates farewell;

Mr. Geo. H. Stuart seconded the resolutions; but at this advanced hour, eleven o'clock. Mr. Stuart said he would simply utter, the sentiment of the whole American Church, that the delegates, or any others representing the Irish Presbyterian Church, would be welcome linew to our hearts and homes.

y The benediction was prenounced by Rev. A. M. Stewart, of Frazer, Pa., upon the meeting, its pur-pose, and the defenders of the truth who had come across the sea with tidings of cheer, and with reciprocated encouragement were about to return. And the meeting was dismissed.

The Delegation sailed in the City of London from New York, Saturday, July 13th.

MASON & HAMAN have, through their great improvements, succheded in manufacturing the most perfect Cabinet Organs in the world. This result has only been attained by intense study, long experience, persevering experiments, and large pecuniary expendi-tures; but the successful result is a remunerating reward for all their patient efforts, and they now offer instruments that cannot be rivalled in excellence .- Boston Post.

MARRIED. ab Historia anda.

JORDAN-VAN DU-EN.-At Albion, N. Y., July Uth, at the 1st resbyterian chirch, by the Rev. H. E. Ni I. Jordan, of Chicago, to Miss Martha C.

should make the most affectionate entreaty that you should continue to inculcate the truths upon your children which you yourselves learned at your mother's knees, at the Sabbath-school, from your pastor's lips and at the Bible Class, and your children shall rise up and call you blessed after you have gone to rest.

I am glad to state that our last Assembly has been, all things considered, one of the best we have ever had. I have had private letters from home, telling me what is the estimate formed of that Assembly, and with the exception of one memorable event, the removal suddenly and unexpectedly of a beloved brother [Rev. Prof. Gibson] from labor to glory, its transactions have endeared it to the hearts of all our people. Our Church, for the past year, has been gloriously successful in all its enterprises, especially in our missions. We are now pressing onward, East and West, North and South.

Our labors with the Jews are advancing. In India we are gaining ground, and our Assembly has this year determined to send missionaries to China, and wherever our Church is sending forth her sons, God is crowning our efforts and blessing our labors, and I am sure that the Christian Church here will rejoice to know it. We had deputations from the Free Church Assembly of Scotland and of England, and, above all, from the American Presbyterian Church, and very many messages which I have received from Ireland since that deputation was welcouncd, have assured me that nothing could have exceeded the deep feeling of love and affection manifested by that Assembly for the American breth-

And now I must conclude by expressing to this large assembly of Christian people of Philadhlphia, the thanks which I feel, and which I am sure that the Church at home feels to you, to the dear brethren in the ministry, and to the people of this land, for all the kindness which you have expressed towards us. I have not words to describe the feeling which fills my heart, for all the greetings I have received, and all the kindness you have shown us in this American land.

Passing by the receptions we have received in your General Assemblies and Synols, from your railroad companies, who, every where gave us free passage -- in the homes of the poor and the marble palaces of the rich othere is one man, a princely merchant of Philadelphia, to whom we are under special obligations. I need not name him, but he was our Secretary. He carried on our correspondence. He opened all bur dispatches, and sent telegrams here, and there, and every where for us to accomplish our mission. The Christian Commission knows something about him (trendous applause), and I will say this, that he has laid us individually, and laid the Presbyterian Church in Ireland under a debt of obligation to him, which neither we nor

H. J. Van Dusen, Esq., of the former place.

DIED. OGDIN.-July 10th, at the residence of his uncle, Rev. Charler, P. Mallery, Wading River, Long Island, Gilbert Mallery Ogd n, only child of James and Eliza W. Ogdin, and grandchild ... Clara and the late Daniel Mallery.

Special Notices.

STAR AND STRUCT TIPS. Have you seen the new Silver Tipped Shoes for children ? They have all the utility ofcorper, and are highly or camental. Applied o the most gentrel shoes made. apr25-2m

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**HOUSEREEPER DESTRED.** The advertiser, a single gentleman, and keeping house, though with dit faintly, is desirate of securing a housekerper in place of the person now rendering service under his roof. To a single lady, such as the is seeking, without incumbrance, and whose age may not exceed thirty for years, be thinks that, in addition to a satisfactory compensation, he would be able to afford a pleasant, not exceed thirty from one who litk humself, has been be oaved—and particularly from one who litk humself, and be the addition of a new ender the willing to share part of a plan hubitation, on an equal footing with himself, heinvites a note, which should be addressed to all that A. Box. No. 1214, Public protection of proper, the apply fant, should either give the address, or satis where an interview can be had.

Dyspepsia.-The scourge of the race, the most aggravating of all discuses known, and bardest to cure, yields immediately to the influence of COE's DYSPEPTIC CURE. It is certainly the most wenderful remedy ever discovered for Indigestion, and any disor der of the Stomach or Bowels.

pr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

In the whole history of medical discoveries, NO LEMEDY has performed so many or such remarkable cures of the numerous affections of the THROAT, LUNGS and CHEST, as this long-tried and justly celebrated BALSAM. So generally acknowledged is the superior excellence of this remedy that but few of the many who have tested its virtues by experience fail to keep it at hand as a speedy and certain cure for sudden attacks of Cold-fully believing that its remedial powers are compr hensiv - enough to embrace every form of disease, from the slightest cold to the most dang-rous symptom of pulmonary complaint.

## UNSOLICITED TESTIMONY.

From REV. FRANCIS LOBDELL, Pustor of the South Congregational Church, Bridgeport, Connecticut.

"I consider it a duty witch I owe to suffering humanity to bear restinging to the virtues of DR. VISCAR'S BARSAN OF WILD CHERRY. I have used it-when I have had occasion for any remedy for Courles, Coldy or Sore Throat,-for many years, and never in a single instance has it fulled to relieve and cure me I have the single instance has not bearse on Saturday, and looked to ward to the singlo instance has it failed to relieve and cure me. I have im-quentity been very hoarse on Saturday, and looked to ward to the delivery of two sermons on the following day with, and missiving-, but by a liberal nase of the Balsam, my hoarseness has invariably been reimoved, and I have preached without difficulty. I commend it to my brethren in the ministry, and to public

speakers generally, as a certain remedy for the bronchial troubles to which we are publicly exposed."

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