

Correspondence.

PRESBYTERIAN CONVENTION, EASTON, PA.

In pursuance of an invitation to the Pastors and Churches belonging to the Presbyteries of Newton, Rockaway, Raritan, Second and Fourth Philadelphia, and the Classis of Raritan, to meet in convention, and discuss the Union of the various branches of the Presbyterian church in the First Presbyterian church of Easton, Pa., at half past 7 P. M., March 10, the Convention to continue during the 11th, at the time and place named—a considerable number having assembled, after singing and prayer under direction of the pastor of the Church, the Convention was organized by the election of Rev. B. S. Magie of the Presbytery of Rockaway, as President, and N. W. Voorhees of the Presbytery of Raritan as Secretary.

About fifty ministers from the ecclesiastical bodies named, and over twenty elders and leading laymen were recognized and enrolled as members of the Convention. Statements were made and letters read in behalf of others provisionally prevented from being present, expressive of their approval of the objects of the meeting.

The following Committee on Resolutions and order of business was appointed:—Rev. W. C. Cattell, D.D. Rev. J. W. Wood, Rev. A. H. Hand, D.D., and Elders J. M. Paul and Selden T. Scranton. The remainder of the evening was spent in devotional exercises, brief and appropriate addresses being made by different members.

The prevalent tendency to Christian Union not only in spirit but in organization—the duty to pray earnestly for the directing influence of the Spirit, and for a willingness to be led by the Spirit—the Holy Spirit moving to Union an indication of a great work for the Church in the immediate future—the tendency of the times to combination of effort and economy of forces, the duty of the Church to be ready for whatever she may be called upon to do or suffer, the duty of Christians to strive for a closer union with Christ, and as a consequence a closer union with each other, were some of the more prominent topics of remark.

After a delightful session characterized by great harmony and earnestness, the Convention adjourned to meet in the morning.

Convention met at 9 A. M., March 11. After some time spent in devotional exercises and the enrolling of new members, the Report of the Committee on Resolutions and order of business was made, which after remarks by the Chairman, President Cattell, was accepted. The resolutions submitted were the same as adopted at the Philadelphia Convention. By order of Convention they are embodied in this report of its proceedings.

I. An acknowledgment of the Old and New Testaments to be the inspired word of God and the only infallible rule of faith and practice.

II. That in the United Church the Westminster Confession of Faith shall be received and adopted as containing the system of doctrine taught in the Holy Scriptures, it being understood that the Confession is received in its proper historical, that is the Calvinistic or Reformed sense.

While the Committee recommend the foregoing basis of doctrine, they wish to be understood as recognizing the orthodoxy of the Larger and Shorter Catechisms; of the Heidelberg Catechism, and of the Canons of the Synod of Dort.

III. That the United Church shall receive and adopt the Presbyterian form of Church Government.

IV. The book of Psalms which is of divine inspiration, is well adapted to the state of the Church in all ages and circumstances, and should be used in the worship of God. Therefore, we recommend that a new and faithful version of the Psalms be provided as soon as practicable. But inasmuch as various collections of Psalmody are used in the different churches, a change in this respect shall not be required.

The Convention on motion proceeded to the consideration of the resolutions, seriatim.

The first resolution was without discussion unanimously adopted.

The second resolution led to an animated and prolonged, yet good tempered discussion, involving the peculiarities of doctrine and practice of the different branches of the Presbyterian church. An amendment contemplating the adoption of the Larger and Shorter Catechisms, in connection with the Confession of Faith as a "system of doctrine," was not merely recognizing their "orthodoxy," was rejected by a nearly unanimous vote. The resolution as reported, when a vote was reached, was unanimously adopted.

The third resolution was without discussion, unanimously adopted.

The fourth resolution was, after a free discussion, unanimously adopted.

The discussion throughout was interspersed with devotional exercises. After a session of three hours, Convention adjourned until 2 P. M.

Upon re-assembling, after devotional exercises, a motion was made that, the Convention adopt the resolutions as a whole. This opened for discussion, the whole subject of Church Union—the history of the present movement, the advantages of Church Union and the pressing necessity for it, the conditions on which it would be a blessing, the obstacles in the way of its immediate accomplishment, the spirit which should be cherished by all Christ's people, in view of the harmony and unity which should prevail among those who hold the same Head and profess to regard God's glory as the ultimate end of all effort. After ample opportunity for expression of views, which was freely embraced by the members, both lay and clerical, a vote was taken by rising, when every member of the Convention arose to his feet.

The action of the Convention was ordered, to be telegraphed to the Committee of the two Assemblies in session in Philadelphia.

The thanks of the Convention were returned to the people of Easton for their hospitality, and the Secretary was directed to prepare a report of the proceedings for publication in the following named papers: Presbyterian, American Presbyterian, Christian Intelligencer, Evangelist, and North-western Presbyterian.

During the sessions of the Convention a large audience was in attendance, manifesting a deep interest in the proceedings, and evidently imbued with its spirit. On parting for their various fields of labor, the members seemed impressed with the spirit of the Convention, grateful that it had been their privilege to attend it, rejoicing that the spirit of Christian Union had been strengthened by mutual intercourse, and the contemplation of the same truths, and earnestly desiring that the time might speedily come when brethren will see eye to eye, and dwell together in unity; and when the Church will be one, B. C. MAGIE, President, N. W. VOORHEES, Sec'y.

Scientific.

MODERN SCIENCE OF ACOUSTICS.

The first permanent and serious advance beyond the ancient limits was made by one in whom nobody would have expected to discover to the founder (and indeed, the namer) of the modern science Acoustics. Joseph Sauveur was born in 1658. For the first seven years of his life he was dumb, and he never could speak freely. He was also deaf; he had a false voice, and no appreciation of music. In order to verify his experiments, he was compelled to rely on the friendly help of musicians accustomed to estimate chords and intervals. His contemporary, the blind Professor Saunderson, taught Optics in the University of Cambridge a few years later; but he has won for himself no abiding place, except among the curiosities of science. It was otherwise with Sauveur. In all the discussions of the ancients, and up to his time, certain relations of the notes themselves (octaves, fifths, &c.) had been constantly investigated. All the notes struck at one time could be compared with each other by reference to these intervals. No accurate comparison was possible between two notes produced on different days. Sauveur first pointed out that the character of the note depends on the number of vibrations in a given period, made by the sounding body. The difficulty was to count them even in the grave notes where they are least rapid. If we take two organ-pipes which sound in perfect unison, and shorten one of them a little, it is well known to organ builders that a curious pulsing sound, swelling and falling alternately, at regular intervals, accompanies the notes when they are both sounded together. These pulses are called beats, and Sauveur explained them, substantially as we do, by the periodic coincidences and oppositions of the condensed parts of the two vibrating air-columns. When the pipes produce concurrent effects, the loud pulse is heard; when they oppose each other, the sound dies away. The times of these coincidences and oppositions can be calculated. If the ratio of the numbers of vibrations (which depend on the length of the air-columns) be, let us say, as eight to nine, there will be a beat at every interval of eight vibrations of the one, or nine of the other. If 16 be heard in a second, there must have been 128 vibrations of the one column, and 144 of the other in the same time. Sauveur found in this way that the grave do of an 8 feet-long organ-pipe makes 122 vibrations in a second. It is a curious illustration of the importance of his discovery and of the difficulty of comparisons between the musics of different periods which are founded on anything but the numbering of the vibrations, that the note which now goes by the same musical name (the grave do of the violoncello at 15°C) corresponds in Paris to 130 1/2 vibrations. Chladni proposed 128 as a number readily subdivisible. The suggestion has been generally followed in physical discussions. The French standard was fixed by Ministerial Decree in February 1859, and adopted at the Opera in Vienna, and officially in Russia three years later. The English standard is 133 and the German 132 vibrations; there had been a gradual rise at the Italian Opera in Paris, from the days of Sauveur, until the standard number came to be 134 1/2 before it was reduced by decree. Scheibler showed that one note had stood successively for 867, 872, 878, 880, and 889 vibrations in the course of thirty years of the present century.—Edinburg Review.

SUNSPOTS AND METEORIC SHOWERS.

Mr. Schwabe has noticed a connection between these two classes of phenomena. He finds that the minimum of spot-frequency coincides remarkably with the recurrence of meteoric showers, the period of rotation of which, viz., 33.2 years, agrees with a large period of the sun-spots. In 1833 there was an extreme scarcity of spots (only 33 very small groups being observed), and in 1866-7, 1st of January to June 8 he had observed only six small groups, and out of 133 days of observation there were 100 without spots. In the year 1848 which is the middle of the 33.2 years period, there was a maximum of spots. If the 33 years period should be established by future observations, then a maximum of meteoric showers would always occur after three years of the usual sun-spot periods. Whether this periodicity existed before, Mr. Schwabe cannot decide, but he says there appears to have been a minimum of sun-spots in 1798.5, and a maximum in 1816.8. The astronomer alluded to are now engaged in determining a chart of spot-frequency during the last 40 years, founded not on the number of the observed groups, but on the area of spotted surfaces, as observed by Hofrath Schwabe, by which the periodicity will be represented with greater precision than before.

The Observatory of Lafayette College, at Easton, Pa., was dedicated on Thursday evening. An address was delivered by Professor Green, and a discourse on astronomy by Professor Coffin. The prizes to be awarded at the close of the collegiate year are

\$30 in gold, to be given to the best student in astronomy in the senior class, who will be required to deliver an oration upon this subject, or a kindred one; a medal of equal value can be substituted: \$20 in gold to the student of the greatest mathematical attainments in the junior class. The orders for the necessary apparatus are now being filled, and it is expected that by May next they will all be in place.

Rural Economy.

SEED CULTURE IN OUR COUNTRY.

The progress of seed-culture in the United States is one of the many evidences of the rapidity with which our country moves onward. Forty-five or fifty years ago when the elder in the firm of the Landreths, was a school-boy, giving occasional assistance to his father—who was the progenitor in his branch of business in America, and supplied them, as the house does now, much of the demand at home and distant points within the Union,—a few, very few acres afforded an ample supply of seeds. With the increase in population, and enlarged clearing of the national domain, this branch of business has kept pace; and the Landreths alone, now have under their immediate personal inspection and control SIX HUNDRED ACRES. When it is considered that this large breadth of land is in drill culture, and that on each acre occupied by certain kinds of seed the details are so minute and oft-repeated, before the crop is made, as to equal the labor of ten times the same area in ordinary grain, an intelligible estimate may be formed of the aggregate tillage on the estate of Bloomsdale. Then again, the expenditures for crude manures and fertilizers. What would one of our old-time farmers think of a cash out-lay within a year of twelve thousand dollars, independent of the large amount home made? Yet such, we are assured, was the sum disbursed on that account within twelve months. Again, a thousand bushels of wheat equals the average product of well-conducted farms in the wheat-growing districts of the Union. What may be thought of that quantity of turnip seed alone; and more than half that quantity of cabbage-seed, as among the yearly products of the estate in question! And yet, large as are all the operations thus personally conducted by the firm herein referred to, they have vast fields outlying, comprising many hundreds of acres, under delegated superintendence, on which are raised thousands of bushels of the coarser seeds, such as peas and beans, which do not demand the same critical care as the most precious crops grown at home, under the proprietors' personal inspection. It is to be regretted that, in this country, the son is so readily diverted from the business pursuit of the father, and the cases are unfortunately the exceptions where a house, in any branch of trade, can date farther back than the existing generation. In the instance we are discussing, we find the good old English rule prevailing, and the third generation treading in the footsteps of their progenitors; and, judging from present and by-gone progress, it may not be distant when those noted cultivators may have as many hundreds of acres devoted to the growth of seeds, as their remote forefather had of single acres.

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REV. CHAS. C. BEATTY, D.D., LL.D., Superintendent. REV. A. M. REID, A. M., Principal. Steubenville, O., March, 1868. March 5-2t

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HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, AND HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC. The Great Remedies for all Diseases of the LIVER, STOMACH, OR DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS. Is composed of the pure juices (or, as they are medicinally termed, Extracts) of the Roots, Herbs and Barks, making a preparation, highly concentrated, and entirely free from alcohol. Hoofland's German Bitters. Those who have no objection to the combination of the Bitters, as stated, will use

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Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructation, Belching or Fluctuating at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Headache or Dizziness, Fluctuating at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Position, Dimness of Vision or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Debility of Respiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginations of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

The sufferer from these diseases should exercise the greatest caution in the selection of a remedy for his case, purchasing only that which is assured from his investigations and inquiries to be free from injurious ingredients, and has established for itself a reputation for the cure of these diseases. In this connection we would submit those well-known remedies—

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Twenty-two years since they were first introduced into this country from Germany, during which time they have undoubtedly performed more in the service of humanity to a greater extent, than any other remedies known to the public.

These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diarrhea, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or Intestines.

DEBILITY, Resulting from any Cause whatever; PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM, induced by Severe Labor, Hardships, Exposure, Fevers, &c.

There is no medicine extant equal to these remedies in such cases. A tone and vigor is imparted to the whole system, the appetite is strengthened, food is enjoyed, the stomach digests promptly, the blood is purified, the complexion becomes sound and healthy, the yellow tinge is eradicated from the eyes, a bloom is given to the cheeks, and the weak and nervous invalid becomes a strong and healthy being.

PERSONS ADVANCED IN LIFE. And feeling the hand of time weighing heavily upon them, with all its attendant ills, will find in the use of this BITTERS, or the TONIC, an elixir that will instill new life into their veins, restore in a measure the energy and ardor of more youthful days, build up their shattered frames, and give health and happiness to their remaining years.

NOTICE. It is a well-established fact that fully one-half of the female portion of our population are seldom in the enjoyment of a good health; or, to use their own expression, "never feel well." They are languid, devoid of all energy, extremely nervous, and have no appetite. To this class of persons the BITTERS, or the TONIC, is especially recommended.

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN. Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of MARASMOUS, without fail. Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of but a few. Those, it will be observed, are men of note and of such standing that they must be believed.

TESTIMONIALS. Hon. Geo. W. Woodward, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes: Philadelphia, March 16, 1867. "I find 'Hoofland's German Bitters' is a good tonic, useful in a variety of cases of digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility, and want of nervous action in the system. Yours truly, GEO. W. WOODWARD."

Hon. James Thompson, Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia, April 23, 1866. "I consider 'Hoofland's German Bitters' a valuable medicine in cases of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect, JAMES THOMPSON."

From Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, D.D., Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia. Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir: I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances and particularly in regard to my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes. Yours, very respectfully, J. H. KENNARD, Eighth, below Coates St.

From Rev. E. D. Fendall, Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle Philadelphia. I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic, to all who are suffering from general debility, or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver. Yours truly, E. D. FENDALL.

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