

Rev. J. Hutchins thought it would be better to wait a little before we scared our O. S. brethren with a telegram.

The telegram was not referred, and the motion passed by a large majority, to send it as it was read: To Rev. G. W. Musgrave, D.D., Moderator of the General Assembly, Albany, N. Y.: The General Assembly in session at Harrisburg send their most cordial and fraternal salutations to the General Assembly in session at Albany.

Dr. Adams presented the report of the legal portion of the Joint Committee, which was accepted and adopted and referred to the Special Committee. The printed report was then passed to each member of the house, as it is too long to be read or published in full.

The Special Committee on Reunion was then reported, and is as follows: Rev. Dr. Hickok, Synod of Albany, Rev. Dr. Spear, "N. Y. & N. J., Rev. Dr. H. B. Smith, "N. Y. & N. J., Rev. A. T. Norton, Illinois, Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, "N. Y. & N. J., A. P. Hiscall, Genesee, J. A. Mather, Synod of Western Reserve, Edward Miller, Pennsylvania.

Rev. T. B. Smith moved that the offer of the excursion to Gettysburg be accepted with thanks and that Thursday be named. A division of the question resulted in selecting Thursday, and all the orders for that day were postponed until Friday.

The Devotional Exercise Committee reported, recommending public meetings for Foreign Missions on Monday evening, for Church Extension and Home Missions on Tuesday evening, and for the Sabbath-school cause on Wednesday evening.

The report of the Standing Committee on Ministerial Relief was read by Dr. Edward Hall, of Albany, N. Y.

The report was before the house and Rev. Wm. T. Ewa, a member of the committee, moved to amend the motion to accept and adopt, by having the matter talked over a little more at this time. He urged its importance very effectively. The report was re-read and the discussion upon it occupied the final half hour of the morning session.

BY TELEGRAPH. HARRISBURG, May 26.—Elder Kecklin, of Indiana, gave notice that he would move to instruct the Committee on the Joint Report on Reunion to report, if they did not do so to-morrow.

A dispatch from the O. S. Assembly, at Albany, was received, dated this morning, concurring in the recommendation of the New School dispatch on Saturday, and returning Christian salutations.

The reunion question was made a special order for to-morrow morning.

At twelve o'clock the Assembly proceeded in a body to pay their respects to Governor Geary, at the Executive Mansion. Rev. Dr. J. F. Stearns, of New Jersey, Moderator of the Assembly, addressed the Governor in an eloquent speech.

Gov. Geary replied at some length, welcoming the delegates to the State capital. Rev. Dr. Samuel Hanson Cox, of Brooklyn, N. Y., paid the respects of the Assembly to Mrs. Geary in a happy little speech.

Attorney-General Brewster also spoke. Gov. Geary has consented to accompany the Assembly in its excursion to Gettysburg, on Thursday next, and point out the various scenes of interest on the battlefield.

Hon. A. E. Lambert, of New York, will act as marshal of the day.

The question of reunion will be discussed to-morrow morning, being the first order after the prayer meeting, in which both the New and Old School at Harrisburg and Albany will simultaneously engage, for Divine guidance in the discussion and determination of the re-union proposition.

This afternoon and evening were mainly taken up in addresses on the foreign missionary work.

HARRISBURG, May 26.—After the expiration of the hour fixed by concurrence of the two Assemblies, in prayer that the divine guidance might be vouchsafed in the matter of Re-union, the Assembly was addressed by the delegates of the Other Branch, who strongly urged Re-union.

The report of the Standing Committee on Reunion was submitted. It recommended the adoption of the Report of the Joint Committee and its submission in overture to the Presbyteries.

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tempt. But now the Bible is spread freely over these countries.

English Church-Rates.—In the 12,572 parishes of England and Wales, the whole sum collected by church-rates was only £228,984 for the year ending Easter, 1866. Scarcely half of these churches pay any church-rates, although a cabinet minister, Mr. Walpole, made bold to declare only last session that the rates were paid in ninety per cent. of the parishes. The truth has at last come out; and these facts will, we doubt not, be of great service to church-rate abolitionists in Parliament.

The Mormons in England.—The London Star says: "In the London district there are nine branches of the Mormon Church, 107 elders of conference, 53 priests, 24 teachers, 30 deacons; in all, 1,172 in the London Conference." The converts are not many from the native population of our own country, but large additions are made from European countries, especially from England, and large sums of money are raised to bring these deluded people across the ocean. In a sermon preached in the Tabernacle of Great Salt Lake City, March 29th, Brigham Young said: "About the 5th of February last, we found that we could only raise about five to six thousand dollars to send to Europe for the poor. Elders Hiram B. Clawson and William C. Skains started for New York on the 17th of the month. When we came to send away the means we had, we were able to send \$25,000 with the brethren, contributed in small amounts. We have exercised faith in this matter, and now we are able to send \$25,000 more; and we have not touched a bushel of wheat, or a hundred of flour, or an animal that has been turned in; and the means keep coming in, and it comes more and more; and they will continue to give until the emigration is over."

Twenty Years' Progress in Italy.—In 1848 there were in the whole land outside of the old Vaudois Church but nineteen congregations composed of foreigners, in which-as in the Vaudois churches, the use of the Italian language was forbidden. At Nice, where a French congregation worshipped, a policeman was stationed at the door to prevent the entrance of any but the regular members of the congregation. Every restriction was placed on the circulation of religious literature; and when the Vaudois Church wished to procure a fresh supply of Bibles for the use of its members, it was necessary that the moderator should enter into written engagement with the censorship authorities that not a single copy should be sold, given, or even lent to any Roman Catholic whatsoever. Now there are thirty foreign congregations. The Vaudois Church has sixty-seven persons laboring under its direction; in other parts of the Kingdom, [twenty] as ministers, [nine] as evangelists, and [twenty-seven] as teachers. It has a college and theological seminary, and a press in Florence, which has since 1852 sent out 520,000 copies of 232 different works. The English Wesleyans have 12 preachers and 16 stations. The American and Foreign Christian Union employs a large number of volunteers; and quite a number of independent churches have been organized connected with no special religious body. Over half a million copies of the scriptures have been distributed in Italy since 1848, a very large number, considering that so many are unable to read.—English Independent.

There are stations for the operations of the Waldensian mission at Turin, Pignerol, Aosta, Courmayeur, Genua, Milan, Pavia, Brescia, Como, Guastalla, Ferrara, Leghorn, Lucca, Pisa, Perugia, Naples, Elba, Palermo, and Venice. On the 17th of February they celebrated the twentieth anniversary of their emancipation, which they date from 1848. The number of pastors training in their college at present is only nine, and all from the valleys, save two from Sicily.

The Protestant Union in Germany.—A correspondent of the English Christian gives an interesting account of a meeting of a branch of the widely extended "Protestant Union," held on Sunday evening, in Heidelberg, in which Dr. Schenkel defined the position of the Union with regard to the "Historical Christ." The meeting was held in a beer garden, and the audience seated themselves around long tables, and were provided with beer by waiters, who passed around the room through the whole evening representing the empty mugs. The room was full of smoke, and one could scarcely see across it. Dr. Schenkel was seated at the longest table, a glass of beer at his right hand, and a bottle of wine at his left. His discourse was listened to with great interest. In defining the position of the "Union," he insisted that Christ was a veritable historical reality, and any attempt to Strauss, to represent him as the collective religious thought of past ages was puerile and ridiculous; that the virtual inspiration of the Bible must be admitted; that Christ gave us the first deep conviction of a close and firm communion with the Almighty through human consciousness; that he is by all means a man, yet not a mere man, but a peculiar being, owing to his close and perfect communion with God; that he was tempted like other men, but remained sinless; he is the culmination of an epoch, and marks the highest religious capability of man. The meeting broke up quietly, and the writer says of the audience, "I venture to say that not one out of ten will darken a church-door in a month of Sundays."

Protestants in Austria.—The exact number of Protestants in Austria is given in official statistics; it is estimated that there are at present three hundred thousand protestants inhabiting the German and Slavonic provinces of the Austria Empire. Of that number, two hundred thousand belong to the confession of Augsburg, and one hundred thousand belong to the Helvetic confession. There are in all one hundred and eighty-nine pastors.

"They that are against us."—Dr. Bellows writes to the Liberator: "Musselman power becomes appalling as we approach the shores of Africa and Asia next Europe. Here one begins to realize the vast superiority of numbers under which Christianity staggers. There are, by the best authorities I have been able to consult, about 260,000,000 of Christians in the world, leaving nearly a thousand millions of heathen, among whom, in Africa and Asia, there may be at least 200,000,000 of Mussulmans. Of the 260,000,000 Christians only 95,000,000 are Protestant, 173,000,000 being Roman Catholic, and 90,000,000 Greek Church. So far as superstition and ignorance are concerned, there is not so much to choose between the peasantry in the Roman and the Greek Churches, and the common Mussulmans. Indeed, I should think in point of morality and self-respect the Bedouins and Algerines superior to Spanish mendicant, Russian beggars, and Italian lazaroni. What a task Protestantism has to balance and overcome the dead weight of ignorance, fanaticism, priestcraft, and servility which now loads more than three-quarters of the globe! Roman Catholicism, weak in very member, is prodigious in its total effectiveness, because it is a unit. There is an unity between the Roman Catholic advances in the United States among American Protestants, which will finally receive a terrible shock. There is no influence at work in America so hostile to our future peace as the Roman Catholic Church. The next American war will, I fear, be a religious war—of all kinds the worst."

The Political Outlook in Europe is something that the Church must not overlook. What historians tell us of the ruin and degradation of the people of Israel, under her later kings and military chieftains, through the maintenance of vast military establishments, seems likely to be fulfilled in continental Europe. L'Opinion Nationale says: "Europe is riving herself. If any one doubts it, let

him read the last speech of M. Rouher. He would see from that, that Italy could put on foot 900,000 men; Austria 1,200,000 men; Russia 1,400,000 men; the Germanic Confederation of the North, 1,300,000 men. Adding to these 1,200,000 for France, we get a total of six millions of armed men, which does not include the contingents of England, Spain, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland and Turkey. Thus there can hardly be less than seven millions of soldiers in Europe. However, as the Powers do not keep on foot the effective forces which they could raise in case of need, it is right to reduce these seven millions to about three, which do not cost less than six thousand millions of francs. This sum Europe annually expends for, not making war."

THE OLD SCHOOL ASSEMBLY.

The Assembly of the Other Branch met in Rev. Dr. Sprague's church in Albany, on the morning of May 21, and after the opening sermon by Dr. Humphrey, of Louisville, the retiring moderator, Rev. Dr. Musgrave, of this city, was chosen moderator on the second ballot.

About two hundred and fifty delegates were present. The orders for the days of meeting were the only business fixed after organization.

On Friday morning the report of the joint committee on Reunion was presented, and its immediate and "continued" discussion resolved upon. Dr. Fisher, of Utica, was heard as a delegate from the National Union Convention held at Philadelphia, and spoke earnestly and eloquently for Re-union. The afternoon was occupied in discussing the basis which was eloquently advocated by Dr. W. W. Blauvelt, Stewart (of New York), Montfort and Mellick, and Revs. W. J. Allen and Day; and opposed by Revs. Mr. Smith, Dr. Baekus, and Mr. Bergen.

On Saturday Rev. Joseph Williams, a colored delegate from Knox Presbytery, (Ga.) was admitted to a seat. The Church Extension Report shows receipts of \$50,317 78 and expenditures of \$6,480 46. Rev. Dr. Darling, Albany, addressed the assembly in advocacy of Re-union. He admitted that many New School men were opposed to it from fear of results. Moderator Musgrave thanked Dr. Darling for his address and warmly avowed that he, for his own part, strongly desired Re-union. Both speeches were warmly applauded.

On Monday a resolution was adopted ordering an inquiry as to "what means can be adopted to promote the establishment of Presbyterian schools and the education of our own children in institutions under Presbyterian influence." The Reunion question was taken up and the Basis debated. Dr. Robt. J. Breckenridge spoke for hours and till the hour of adjournment, against Reunion.

Special Notices.

The Presbytery of Niagara will assemble for its next semi-annual meeting, at Tonawanda, on the third Tuesday of June, the 10th, at 9 o'clock, P. M.

The Presbytery of Columbia will hold its 40th annual meeting on Tuesday, June 10th, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Records of Sessions are to be presented at this meeting.

The Presbytery of Cheatham will hold its next semi-annual meeting at Sugar Hill, on Tuesday, June 8th, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

WILLIAM D. OSBORN.—Will the Club give its opinion of Washing-machines? Is it, really, to pay fourteen dollars for one of Doty's machines? Washing-machines have so generally proved to be failures that I am afraid of throwing away my money upon one.

SOLON ROBINSON.—If you had to pay ten times the money you mention, it would be the best investment you ever made upon your farm. But you must not have that alone. Get the Universal Clothes-Wringer with it, and your wife and children will rise up and call you blessed, for they will find washing made easy.

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Head ye them and be not without a bottle in the house. Before life is imperiled, deal judiciously with the symptoms, remember that the slight internal disorder of to-day may become an obstinate incurable disease to-morrow.

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No plaster yet made is so entirely free from objections as the POROUS PLASTER. Being a preparation from Frankincense, Rubber and Burgundy pitch, the seem to possess the quality of Accumulating Electricity

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IMPORTANT FROM A PHYSICIAN. Harrisburg, Conn., Nov. 11, 1864. Messrs. Tros. ALCOCK & Co. Please send, with dispatch, twelve dozen Alcock's Porous Plasters. Our daily experience confirms their very superior excellence. At the moment of writing a man applies for one, who, by entanglement of machinery, had both his legs broken, spine severely injured, and was for nearly a year entirely helpless. This man found relief very soon by the application of a plaster to his spine. He was soon enabled to work, and now he labors as well as ever. He would cheerfully pay \$5 for a single plaster if they could not be had at a lower rate. Kindly the plasters to be so useful, I have no scruples that my sentiments should be known.

J. W. JOHNSON, M.D.

HOME EVIDENCE. Sing Sing, March 10, 1868. Messrs. Thomas ALCOCK & Co. I have suffered greatly from swollen back; at last the pain became so severe I could not move on my feet. My doctor, S. J. Plaster, of this village, recommended me to apply Alcock's Porous Plaster. I did so, and in two hours the pain began to abate. The spot where the pain was most severe seemed like a coal of fire; and which the plaster appeared to draw out. The day after I applied the plaster I got up, and my trouble was all gone. I wore the plaster three weeks, and since the second day after applying it, have had as strong and well a back as any one's. If I had paid fifty dollars for a plaster if it should have appeared so cheap.

CLINTON D. HAMMOND.

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Yours respectfully, CHARLES BATTY.

PAIN OF THE SIDE CURED. Alton, N. Y., April 4, 1866. Messrs. T. Alcock & Co. My daughter used one of your Porous Plasters. She had a very bad pain in her side, and it cured her in one week.

Yours truly, JOHN W. N. HUNTER.

SORE CHEST AND COUGH. In May last I was visiting my cousin in Corning, who got me one of your Porous Plasters for my chest. It was so sore through me at the time that I could hardly speak or breathe. It was not more than three hours after I put it on before I felt considerable relief. I had suffered very much from soreness of the chest, with cough and hoarseness for months; but your Plaster has cured me, and my health is better than it has been for years.

Yours respectfully, PHEER PATCHER. Doctor Dam, Schuyler Co., N. Y., Sept 14, 1865.

CURE OF CRICK IN THE BACK & LUMBAGO. Lyons, N. Y., July 4, 1868. Messrs. ALCOCK & Co. Please send me a dollar's worth of your Plasters. They have cured me of a crick in the back, which has troubled me for some time, and now my father is going to try them for a crick in his back.

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