

Editor's Table.

Publishers will confer a favor by mentioning the prices of all books sent to this Department.

Another book of the genus 'Ecco Homo' appears from the press of Messrs. Lee and Shepard of Boston with the terse title CAEMO. It is anonymous, but appears to be from the pen of a layman, as its author seems not to possess much skill in the technicalities of theology.

From the same house and through the same bookseller we have received the first of a dainty series of books for children, which are meant by the author to impress on their young readers the lessons of our terrible war for the overthrow of slavery.

The series will be called PATTY GRAY'S JOURNEY TO THE COTTON ISLANDS, the present volume being FROM BOSTON TO BALTIMORE. We confess to being most interested in the fifty pages of "Preface for children who care to learn," in which the author, the well known Mrs. Caroline H. Dall, records her experience in regard to the curse of negro slavery during her residence in Boston, Georgetown, D. C., Baltimore and Canada.

Mrs. S. R. Urbino's AMERICAN WOMAN IN EUROPE is a pleasant and chatty book of travel, which is nearly as good as a guide book in the abundance of its homewifely information.

Mrs. Julia M'Nair Wright's new book, JOHN AND THE DEMI-JOHN, is a temperance story of the days when little public sentiment had as yet been created in the Church and Society in opposition to the use of alcoholic beverages.

Three have the Anglo-Saxon Churches drawn on the German for the words in which they should pour forth their Christian Life in Song. In the days of the Reformation the songs of Luther and Hans Sachs were done into rude and vigorous English by Coverdale, and by the Wedderburns of Dundee, whose "Good and Godly Ballads" were the first Scottish Presbyterian manual of praise and were largely from the German Hymns.

and "Chorale Book for England" will be a lasting monument of her taste, genius and Christian wisdom. To these she has added a little work: THE CHRISTIAN SINGERS OF GERMANY, which appears as a volume in MACMILLAN'S SUNDAY LIBRARY with the American imprint of J. B. Lippincott and Co. Miss W., has drawn on large stores of information, and graphically traces the history of German hymnology from The Heiland (A. D. 800) down to Rückert (A. D. 1850).

The New Englander opens and closes with articles by President Woolsey, the first being "The Religion of the Future," and is a keen review of the dreams and ideals of sundry modern rejecters of the Church and the Word of Christ. The second is an equally keen review and refutation of Senator Sumner's speech on "The Alabama Question," an article which must have great weight as from the first lay lawyer, and the second writer on international law that our country can boast of.

Of the three articles which lie between these, the first is, part third of Professor Porter's discussion of "The American College and the American Public" and is an able plea for almost the only institutions which stand as the aid and witnesses of reason and truth in the prevailing turmoil of sects, factions and parties. The other three are on the Romanist controversy. The first is the fifth Price Lecture on a foundation endowed by an Episcopalian of Boston in 1770. The author, Dr. Harwood of New Haven, deals in a philosophical and historical spirit with the essential points of division and difference which separate Rome from Protestantism.

The number closes with the usual book notices, a department in which this quarterly is not unusually strong.

The Bibliotheca Sacra for July opens with the continuation of Prof. Bacon's rather lengthy discussion, "Natural Theology of Social Science" proceeds with a refutation of the Know-nothing Philosophy of Hamilton and Mansell by Prof. Herriek of Bangor. Dr. Macdonald of Princeton fixes "The Date of the Apocalypse" at before 70 A. D., from internal evidence.

Miscellaneous.

REV. HALSEY DUNNING. Memorial Sermon by Rev. Mr. Noyes, his successor as pastor of the First Constitutional Presbyterian Church, Baltimore.

Why have the altars of this church been robbed in the emblems of grief beyond the period usually allotted? "Why do your eyes, to-day, for the first time, rest on yonder tablet, destined to a perpetuity as lasting as the history of this Zion? Why these flowing tears extended sympathies, and memories awakened no more to slumber?"

Why the dirge, the softened prayer, the word of eulogy? It is all strange here. It is because a prince and a great man has fallen in Israel. What prince has fallen? What great man has departed? Has one been smitten like Abner, distinguished in councils, and brave on the field where armies meet to hurl and to be hurled into the arms of destruction? Do we mourn as David mourned? I enter the temple of earthly fame, and open the golden-fringed record of lives that are esteemed grand,—destined to form themes for the pen of some future historian,—and though I peruse, with care, each page, I discover no name stricken from the long roll at the moment Halsey Dunning ceased to become a part of the great life of humanity.

depended earthly passions, whose sacred treasures the angels guard. Unglared records. Behold those whom God esteems great and counts precious, and you will see that one has vanished from our sight, in the midst of his days, great in the kingdom of God, and princely in the virtues of his Master.

When a pastor is removed by death, a chief is indeed taken from the people. It is his to lead; and what leader so exalted as he who guides the immortal soul along the way of Christ to God? If he is true to his mission, and develops with his opportunities, he can but be great, since real greatness has its roots in the soil of the heart rather than in that of the intellect.

At quite an early age,—though he remained beneath the family tree long enough to witness the ways of wisdom and discover the paths of peace, he went to the city of New York to begin, as many are doing, the toilsome ascent of business life.

He became connected with the University of the City of New York, from which institution he repaired to the Union Theological Seminary. Having become a member of one of the Presbyteries of the metropolis, he accepted an invitation to the chaplaincy of the State Prison at Sing Sing. This position he occupied for nearly a year, and then resigned in consequence of a change in the political complexion of the State.

He never delayed to enter the path of duty, and he was very soon engaged in preparing for the ministry. As his resources were few and limited, in common with the grand army of American youth, who will rise, though they toil with their hands while they enlarge and beautify the mind, he taught village schools, and labored in various ways, as opportunity suggested, that he might complete his course with honor and success.

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This position he occupied for nearly a year, and then resigned in consequence of a change in the political complexion of the State. How well fitted he was for such a post, you, who know how kind and sympathizing he was, can easily imagine.

Of this church he was installed Pastor on the 30th of October, 1854. I need not tell you of his coming among you at that glorious time, when all were bound together by a single hope in a noble enterprise.

I am glad these weeks have intervened between his death and the offering of this simple memorial of his life, as we can now speak in tones calm, and free from the passion of early grief. I shall speak as I have ever spoken of him. My opinion of his life and services is the same—now that his body reposes in the beautiful cemetery of his choice, and his soul gleams with celestial splendors,—as it was when he used to move along these aisles, and stand on this platform.

He is beset by voluntary advisers, each recommending a plan of action that is far better than any other. Amid a perfect whirlpool of excitement created by these antagonisms, what shall he do, but rear for himself, on his own responsibility, a determination by which he will abide forever? To please man is to let go the hand of God. A man must be himself, or he loses that sturdy self-respect which is the only sure exercise of every life.

Because he was firm his friendship was priceless. Once a friend he could never be a foe. Much of human friendship is like snow, that melts as the rain falls. Man promises for to-morrow, but when to-morrow becomes the to-day of life, he forgets to perform. As the weather depends on the currents of air, so friendship, far too often,

It would be the salvation of thousands, skillfully endowed by nature, and magnificently panoplied by Providence, if they possessed a like in eternal spring of thought and action. Permit me to specify a few of those characteristics, which distinguished him as a man.

His benevolent disposition.—This trait of his character was proverbial. He was one of the most sensitive men I ever knew. Though he endured suffering with a fortitude truly heroic, the slightest trace of it in others affected him to tears. He never failed to manifest good-will to those in stations, equal, or superior to his own.

In this greatest attribute of true greatness Mr. Dunning was pre-eminently great. But his benevolence rested not in sentiment, it extended to the generous giving of his substance. The poor discovered him as soon as he became a resident of this city, and he was besieged by them on all occasions.

Would that in the ministry there were more such men to encourage the young, as he did—to love the poor, as was his wont—to regard the interests of Zion, as he never failed to; then might we confidently expect more power, less sorrow, and sublime triumphs.

His modesty of deportment.—He preferred retirement to the open glare in which so many love to display their plumage. He never went where duty did not lead him. If it became necessary for him to act, he acted in a way, that breathed of the spirit within. If elected to a chair of honor, he occupied it with a dignity becoming those, who know what is expected of them.

Perhaps he was too retiring. In this age of swift movements and rapid victories one must not be too reserved. If true men, in Church and State, had less of this sensitive shrinking from seeming to be too fast, it would be better for mankind. The smatterer would be swept from the stage, and the truly strong would assume his place.

Though so modest he was no less sensitive concerning his rights. He was active to maintain them. We to the man that had the misfortune to feel the sharp edge of his withering rebukes!

His marvellous firmness.—His character had not a single negative element. He was positive in thought, word and deed. Slower and more cautious than many to form an opinion, when formed, it was firm, never to be severed. He blended purity of purpose with independence of action.

The possession of this trait was an admirable qualification for the profession of his choice, since, if it is desirable for any man to be a rock, it is for a pastor. He is a spiritual ruler with dispositions of every type to encounter.

Standing, as you do to-night, where the surging billows of his life roll up the shore of tender memory, you must admit, that in differing with him, at any time of his pastorate, as to what policy should be pursued, you were obliged to render sincere homage to his honesty, firmly and consistently maintained. Man saves himself from many unpleasant dilemmas, and unfortunate consequences, by being loyal to his inherent convictions of what is right.

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is determined by the fleeting circumstances of life, not so with him. The man, who rejoiced in it one day, could expect it for the morrow; yea, for all time, whether the skies above burned with brightness, or were hung in the drapery of night. I know of what I speak. It is but for me to cut a single leaf from the book of a personal experience; there are sympathies too tender to feel the public jar. Memories too precious to be uncovered in the presence of an immense concourse like this.

His indomitable industry.—There are two classes of men in the world. They, on whose altars burn the fires of genius as kindled by the hand of nature, so that, without the additional fuel of their own exertions they hasten up the mountain of distinction,—constitute the one. They, on whose altars burn only those fires themselves have kindled, who walk slowly and fly with care, form the other. The former may dazzle the eye for an hour, but the pleasure of an hour is not for duration, and they as rapidly fade from the eye and remembrance of man.

He began life by being scrupulously industrious. As a business youth, such was his character. In the midst of difficulties, he conquered by his industry. He never counted anything in life small and unworthy of notice, but in all things, though despised by others, he saw reflected the unfailing wisdom and creative skill of God. In his relations to this church, this spirit shone forth. He surpassed his strength, and went beyond his reason. While many ministers are in the rear of their labors, he was in advance of his. His industry became a habit, an instinct of his being. I called at his house, one morning, not long before he was confined to his bed. He could not read. It was as impossible for him to be idle, and he had taken down a painting procured in the days of his youth, and was endeavoring, by varnishing it, to bring out its original beauties, and he succeeded admirably too.

[Conclusion in our next.]

Macon, Georgia, has five colored Sunday-schools, with an attendance of 1,100 scholars, about one-fifth the entire colored population. The superintendents are colored men, with one exception. Miss Barnes has charge of one of the schools, and uses the blackboard with success. A union Sunday-school concert is held bi-monthly.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, For Restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color. A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth. Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of using the hair with a pursty salve, it will keep it clean and healthy. It occasionally will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling out, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can properly be used on the most sensitive scalp. Nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. mar4-12m.ew PRICE, \$1.00.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills, For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine. Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so uniformly adopted into use in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative. It is the obvious result of its use that it cures those who have not, know that those that have neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, and each cure is known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel nor any deleterious drug; they may be taken with as easy a conscience as any medicine ever taken, and they make them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity. They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action,—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, whenever they exist, such dangerous errors as are the first origin of disease. Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these Pills rapidly cure. For Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Listless, Weak, Languid and Loss of Appetite; they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action. For Liver Complaint and its various symptoms, Bilious Headaches, Sick Headaches, Jaundice, or Green Sickness, Bilious Colic, and Bilious Fevers, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it. For Biliary or Biliousness, but one mild dose is generally required. For Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear. For Dropsy and Dropsical Swellings they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purgative. For Suppression a large dose should be taken, as it produces the desired effect by sympathy. As a Dietsing Pill, take one or two Pills to promote digestion and relieve the stomach. An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageously where no serious derangements exist. One who feels too weakly will often find that a dose of these Pills makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus. Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Practical and Analytical Chemists. Sold by all druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere, at wholesale by J. M. Harris and Co., Phila. July22-4m.ew.