THE CITY.

The Thermometer.

JUNE 1, 1863.			JUNE 1, 1864.		
6 A.M.	12 M.	3 P.M.	6 A.M.	12 M.	3 P.M.
70	81	83	70½	86	89
WIND.			WIND.		
SW	NW	NW	WSW	WSW	W by N

MILITARY.

ORDERED TO WEST POINT.

Surgeon Letterman, inspector of hospitals in this department, and acting medical director, has been ordered to West Point, N. Y., for temporary duty.

DEATH OF SOLDIERS.

The following deaths in the United States army hospitals were reported at the medical director's office yesterday:

Hiram C. Tolan, Co. K, 118th Regiment Penna. Vols., at South-street Hospital.

Sergeant William Walting, Co. B, 87th Regiment Penna. Vols., at the Summit-House Hospital.

William S. Townsend, Co. G, 106th Regiment Penna. Vols., at Mower Hospital, Chestnut Hill.

DESERTED FROM AN ARMY HOSPITAL.

The following soldiers deserted from the Summit House United States army hospital on the 29th of May:

James Hayes, Co. B, 14th Regiment Connecticut Vols.; David McMurray, Co. E, 140th Regiment New York Vols.; Wm. Van Wagner, Co. C, 3d Regiment Alleghany Vols.; and James Wilson, Co. B, 110th Regiment Penna. Vols.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MURDER IN THE NINTH WARD—FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Further particulars have been developed in the case of the man who was murdered yesterday morning at one o'clock, as mentioned in our issue of yesterday, but which, owing to the lateness of the hour, we were prevented publishing. The unfortunate man is named Foreman. He is by trade a carpenter, and lived from Pittsburg. He leaves a wife and seven children, and they live at the Cherry Tree Tavern, about half a mile below Woodland Cemetery.

About one o'clock in the morning Foreman, it appears, went with two companions into a tavern, in the basement of 902 Market Street, kept by William J. Donnelly. In the tavern are private eating-boxes, one of which was occupied by three men and three women. The latter party were very disorderly, and previous to Foreman coming into the place, they had a dispute with a man whom they charged had "insulted their ladies."

A fight ensued, one or two blows were exchanged, and the intruder put out. A soldier from the West Philadelphia hospital, who was present when Foreman and his companions came in, was also charged with tampering with the women, and was ordered out. As he went out Foreman and his two friends followed, and halted upon the front pavement, and engaged in conversation. The standing three were parties to the previous row also under the impression, and started toward Market Street.

One of them had not proceeded over fifteen yards when he halted, and said he was going back. One of his companions shouted after him, "You d—d fool, don't do it!" He walked towards Foreman, with his hand behind his back, and first concealed from the latter's associates, who thought he saw a knife in his hand, and slipped to one side just in time to save himself from receiving a blow. As it was, the knife grazed his breast, and cut through his shirt to the skin. The assassin then pushed towards Foreman, and plunged the knife into the light side of his throat, inflicting a wound about an inch long immediately above the collar bone, and severing one of the large blood vessels. The wound bled profusely. Foreman proceeded about half a square, and was unable to walk any further.

He took a seat on the curbstone, and in a few moments bled to death. A physician, who examined the wound, yesterday, stated that Foreman should not bleed at hand the life of the unfortunate man could have been saved. The hemorrhage was the cause of death.

The murderer, after committing the deed, coolly joined his party, and proceeded down Ninth street. This was the last seen of him, although the parties can be recognized when seen. The murdered man was conveyed to the Ninth-ward station-house. The proprietor of the saloon in front of which the tragedy occurred was taken into custody, and had to await the coroner's investigation.

One of Foreman's companions stated that they were at a ball the night previous, and had been drinking through the day, and that deceased at the time of the affair was considerably under the influence of liquor. It is the impression that Foreman was taken for the man that had previously insulted with the females. Coroner Taylor, after viewing the body, adjourned the case until this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

PHILADELPHIA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The regular monthly meeting of the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture was held at their room, Walnut street, above Third, yesterday morning.

Craig Biddle, Esq., in the chair.

A package of turnip seeds, from the Patent Office at Washington, was received.

Mr. Theodore Morgan was elected a member of the Society.

Dr. Charles King, of Bucks county, was unanimously elected vice president of the Society vice Chas. Kelly, deceased.

The Committee on Spring Sale, which took place last week, reported that it was a perfect success. The attendance was large. One blooded mare sold for $480; 2 ewes for $225 each; 1 ram for $141; 2 ewes and 1 lamb for $225 each; 1 ewe and 2 lambs for $21 each; 1 ewe and 1 lamb for $23 each; 1 pair pigs for $16; and another pair for $15.

They recommended another sale in the fall. Adjourned.

FIRES.

House No. 57 North Front street and the glass works of Messrs. Gillinder & Bennett, corner Front and Oxford streets, were slightly damaged by fire yesterday.

About six o'clock last evening a fire broke out in a three-story brick building, No. 1025 Lombard street, occupied by a colored man named Benjamin Galloway. The flames extended to Nos. 1019, 1021, 1023, and 1027. The roofs of the houses were nearly burned off, and the contents flooded with water. These houses were occupied by Saml. Steward, Mrs. Sheff, Joseph Lyons, and Mrs. Duffy, who suffered considerably. The goods of Mr. Steward were insured in the Franklin. These houses were owned by Stephen Smith (colored), who estimates his loss at from $1,500 to $2,000. Nos. 1019 and 1021 were insurance in the Hand-in-Hand Company. The house of Mrs. Henderson, No. 1029, was also slightly damaged by water. She was not able to state how. During the fire a melee occurred between two or three Companies on Lombard street, in which several persons were soaked in breakwater. The Chief Engineer soon ended the fight.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

An unknown man was run over and killed about six o'clock last evening, on the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad, near Holmesburg. His body was removed to his residence near by.

THE POLICE.

[Before Mr. Alderman Beitler.]

MORE OF THE BOUNTY BUSINESS.

A man, named Silas G. Tucker, was arraigned at the Central Station yesterday afternoon on the charge of the larceny of the sum of $300 and a suit of citizen's clothing, the property of Mr. Martin, who had enlisted as a soldier. The developments of this case gave another insight to the bounty business. How many such affairs have happened will never be sufficiently known to be recorded on the page of impartial history. Martin testified that he came from Pittsburg several days ago to go to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, where they had enlisted. He obtained the bounty, $400, and the little sum gave defendant $50 for procuring the enlistment. He kept $50 for himself, and then, desiring the sum of $300 and his suit of citizen's clothing to be sent to his father, entrusted the same to defendant, to attend to this. The money and clothing have never been seen since. The father never received either of them. The counsel for defendant asked for the discharge of his client, as there was no evidence that he had succeeded in the full fulfilment of the duties of the agency. The accused here interrupted his legal adviser, and said he "did not believe there was any offence committed when this affair happened." The defendant was bound over in the sum of $2,000 to await a further hearing.

HARNESS RECOVERED.

William Night was arraigned on the charge of stealing several sets of double harness, New York make. He was arrested, while asleep in a house on Passyunk road, early in the morning, by Detective Tagart. He was committed to await a further hearing. Three sets of harness are at the Central Station awaiting identification.

FURTHER INVESTIGATION.

Elizabeth Hill, the alleged dishonest domestic arrested on Tuesday, had a further hearing at the Central Station yesterday afternoon. Some articles that belonged to Miss Mary Stokes, residing at Germantown, were identified. The accused is well known as a domestic for several days in the house, and suddenly disappeared. A stolen coat the defendant had pawned was also identified. She was committed for another hearing.

[Before Mr. Alderman Fields.]

ALLEGED ROBBERY.

Thomas Tobin is the name of a young man who was arraigned yesterday on the charge of stealing some money from the till in a liquor saloon, near Second and Dauphin streets, on Tuesday night. The attendant had gone into the cellar to procure something the defendant and called for, and the latter, it is alleged, stole a pocket-book containing $20 that was in the drawer. He ran away, was pursued, and taken into custody after a chase of several squares. He was committed to answer.

ANOTHER ARREST.

Constable Mixkle, a day or two since, arrested a man named Matthew Heury, on the charge of being concerned in the robbery of a tailor store in Kensington, some months since. It is alleged that two men employed as detectives "put the job up," and the defendant carried away the trunk containing the money. It is believed that all the persons concerned in the robbery have been captured.

STATISTICAL.

Two thousand nine hundred and seventy-two arrests were made by Chief Engineer Lee's force during the month of May, in districts as follows:

1st District	244	11th District	90
2d do	222	12th do	26
3d do	313	13th do	38
4th do	325	14th do	39
5th do	371	15th do	30
6th do	215	16th do	81
7th do	141	17th do	41
8th do	93	Day sergeants	10
9th do	212		
10th do	128	Total	2,972

THE COURTS.

Supreme Court at Harrisburg.

The Supreme Court, recently in session at Harrisburg, delivered opinions in a number of cases belonging to the Eastern District, as follows:

THE CITY COUNCILS HAVE NOT POWER, DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY, TO APPROPRIATE MONEY OR STOCK, OR LEND THE CREDIT OF THE CITY, IN AID OF A STEAMSHIP PROJECT.

The City of Philadelphia vs. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Certificate from Nisi Prius. Opinion by Read, J. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company was incorporated under an act of the 13th April, 1846, and a subscription to its stock by the city of Philadelphia, in its then corporate name, became a subject of discussion in the Councils of the corporation and amongst her citizens. A committee of Councils obtained the opinions of Messrs. Thomas I. Wharton and T. M. Pettit, concurred in by Mr. John Sergeant, in favor of the authority of the corporation to subscribe to the stock of the railroad company, based upon the general words of the preamble to the act of the 11th of March, 1836, in relating the city, and of the power given by the 16th section to pass all such ordinances "as shall be necessary or convenient for the government and welfare of the said city." A contrary opinion, denying the authority of the city, under its charter, to subscribe to a railroad company, was given by Mr. Binney, accompanied by a very learned and elaborate argument, which Mr. Wharton undertook to answer. An opinion to the same effect was given by Chief Justice Gibson, who argued that the framers of the charter never intended to connect a railroad, a bank, a canal, or a turnpike with the corporation of the city. The question formed a turning point at the October election, and the decision being in favor of a subscription, the Council, on the 12th of November, 1846, authorized a subscription to the stock of the company, which, with other ordinances subsequently passed, made the city a stockholder to the amount of 50,000 shares, or four millions of dollars. The city was, however, not satisfied of its power under the charter to make the subscription, and on an act was passed on the 27th of March, 1848, validating it, and giving authority to the municipal corporations in the county of Philadelphia to subscribe for shares in the capital stock of the railroad company. This was the whole extent of the authority conferred upon the city by the Legislature.

In 1853, the question of the constitutionality of similar acts of Assembly, conferring similar authorities, was brought before this court and argued at great length by numerous counsel, and the result is to be found in Sharpless vs. The Mayor, 9 Harris, 147, and Moers vs. City of Reading, ibid. 183. In these cases my brother Strong and myself were concerned on the winning side. The decision is in favor of the constitutionality of these acts was by a bare majority of the court, and left no doubt that if the question had depended on the original charters of the cities of Philadelphia and Reading, unaided by special acts of Assembly, the subscriptions to the stock of the respective railroad companies would have been declared to be entirely invalid. At the close of C. J. Black's opinion, as printed in the *Legal Intelligencer* of 9th Sept., 1853, he uses this language: "Equality and even more impossible would be the attempt to show that the case in Brightly had anything to do with it. There was then no act of the Assembly permitting the subscription. No lawyer dare say that a borough can only subscribe to a railroad when expressly authorized by law to do so."

It was therefore plain that the original subscription of the city to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was invalid, but that it was confirmed and validated by the act of 1848. The evils of these subscriptions, by cities and municipal corporations, were so aggravated that it became necessary to interfere, and prevent, by a constitutional prohibition, all future pledges of municipal faith and property for such purposes under the sanction of the Legislature, who only possessed the power to grant the proper authority. Under direct legislative sanction the City of Philadelphia had five millions of valuable stocks and five millions of utterly worthless stocks in various railroad companies, subscribed under a great outside pressure.

The Constitution, as amended, provides that "The Legislature shall not authorize any county, city, borough, township, or incorporated district, by virtue of a vote of its citizens or otherwise, to become a stockholder in any company, association, or corporation, or to obtain money for or loan its credit to any corporation, association, institution, or party."

The act of 1848 only authorized the city to subscribe to the stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and to become a stockholder, but the stock thus obtained became municipal property, and applicable only to strictly municipal purposes. Here the authority ended; and as no other act was passed before the Constitution, all power to aid by credit or money in any shape any other corporation was taken away from a city which required previous legislative sanction to do the act. The simple question then is, Can the city of Philadelphia devote its stock, its money, or its credit to the aid of a steamship company, directly or indirectly, without the authority of a special act of Assembly? The answer to it is perfectly plain that it cannot, and it is equally clear that the Constitution expressly forbids the passage of any such act; and the consequence is, that the ordinance relating to a projected line of steamships from the city of Philadelphia to foreign ports is null and void, and of no effect whatever.

The plaintiffs are, therefore, entitled to the fruits of their verdict for the principal sum of $94,500, deducting from the whole verdict of $96,492 the sum of $692 for interest, and thus modified, the judgment is affirmed.

The ordinance referred to in the above decision was passed June, 1853, and the object of it was to indemnify the Pennsylvania Railroad Company against loss by reason of a subscription they proposed making to the stock of what was commonly called "Randall's" Steamship Company. The ordinance having been declared invalid, that project probably fails, and will be no more heard of.—REPORTER.

Hannah Steele vs. the Legal Representatives of William P. Brodhead, deceased. Appeal from Orphans' Court, Pike county. Opinion by Thompson, J. Decree reversed. Woodward J. filed a dissenting opinion.

County of Armstrong vs. Brinton, Armstrong county. Opinion by Woodward, C. J. Decree reversed and record remanded.

McCready's Appeal, Orphans' Court, Philadelphia. Opinion by Strong, J. Decree affirmed.

Sunderlin & Sunderlin vs. Thomas Struthers, Court of Common Pleas, Susquehanna county. Opinion by Agnew, J. Judgment reversed and a *venire facias de novo* awarded. Judge Strong filed a concurring opinion.

Appeal of Mary Cadwalader, Orphans' Court of Hubbell & Smith. Opinion by Woodward, C. J. Supplementary to a former one filed.

District Court—Judge Sharswood.

William Pechin vs. Martin Keeby. An action to recover on book account for goods sold and delivered. Verdict for plaintiff, $276.43.

John R. Bunting and wife, &c., vs. John Duke and Francis K. Duke. An action to recover rent due and in arrears. Verdict for plaintiff, as against John Duke, $444.32, and for defendant as against F. K. Duke.

Adjourned.

CHURCH CONVENTIONS.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

SIXTH DAY.

Assembly met at 8½ o'clock, and was opened with prayer by the moderator, Rev. Dr. Wallace.

The usual time was then spent in devotional exercises.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Bills and Overtures presented an additional report on the Italian Mission, which was read. No action on the matter was taken.

The same committee made a report on the memorial of the Presbytery of Xenia, in relation to the preparation by the Assembly of formulas of questions for those applying for membership in our churches, on admitting the ordinance of baptism, and licensing probationers, which was read and received.

The same committee presented a report on a paper proposing an address by this Assembly to the President of the United States, and also in relation to advice to be given to the executive authorities on a resort to whatever measures, and also in relation to the emancipation proclamation by the President.

The same committee presented a report on the memorial of Rev. J. M. Wilson, concerning missions.

One of the papers respecting the responsibilities of choristers and the advantage of repeating times.

The Committee on Finance made several small bills also made a report.

The Committee on Psalmody presented a further report.

All of the above reports were read but no action thereon taken.

The Committee on the Book of Government and Disciplines made a report, which contained a form of Judicial Committee with instructions to report this afternoon.

The report of the Presbytery of Frankfort was referred to the Committee on Narrative.

A committee to make an apportionment among the Presbyteries of the funds necessary for each of the boards was appointed. The following is the committee: Revs. S. Anderson, W. H. Blair, and Mr. S. G. Huey.

On motion of Rev. W. W. Barr, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a summary of the reports of the treasurers of the various boards of the Church be published with the minutes, and that the Committee on Finance be instructed to prepare this summary for publication.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The report of the Board of Foreign Missions was taken up. That part of it which relates to the raising of funds for the erection of buildings in Egypt, with certain papers on the same subject, was recommitted with instructions to a special committee consisting of Revs. Henry Wallace, William Davidson, R. B. Pollock, James Barnett, D. D., and Messrs. Hamill and Bonner.

A committee consisting of Rev. A. S. Montgomery, and Messrs. M. C. Ekin and A. P. Robinson, was appointed to receive from the Presbyteries their nominations for financial agent, and report these nominations with a preference for the action of the Assembly.

Rev. Francis Church having made a statement in relation to the Foreign Mission Conference, which was referred to the Committee on the Board of Foreign Missions.

A paper signed by R. Z. Bowden, certifying that Revs. J. M. Willson and J. R. W. Sloane, are delegates from the Reformed Presbyterian Synod (O. S.) to this General Assembly was received, and ½ o'clock in the afternoon fixed for hearing the delegates.

Adjourned, with prayer by Dr. Easton.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—Assembly met at 2½ o'clock, and was opened with the usual devotional exercises.

FINANCIAL AGENTS.

The Committee on Financial Agents for the various Presbyteries recommended the following persons:

Albany, John Templeton, Esq.; Boston, Rev. A. Blaikie; Caledonia, Rev. J. W. Robinson; Delaware, Rev. John Ripley; New York, J. G. Day and Rev. T. Wilson; Philadelphia, Rev. W. W. Barr; Stanford, Rev. John Dickey; Sidney, Rev. Samuel Wallace; Vermont, Rev. T. Goodwillie; Southern Indiana, Rev. L. Gray; Xenia, Rev. Dr. Wilson; St. Louis, Rev. H. Allen; Keokuk, Rev. J. S. McKee; Oregon, Rev. S. G. Irvine; Charliers, Rev. J. R. Junston; Cleveland, S. Goodwillie; Steubenville, Rev. Dr. Brown; Allegheny Spring, Rev. W. L. Wallace; Butler, Rev. J. A. Clark; Lake, Rev. T. H. Thompson; Argyle, Geo. Thompson, Esq.; Monongahela, Rev. F. H. Dickey; Chicago, Rev. W. T. Moffett; Kansas, Alex. McGakey, Esq.; Illinois, Rev. G. Smith; 1st Ohio, Rev. John Scott; Michigan, J. P. Wright; Muskingum, Rev. Dr. Gosser; Mansfield, Rev. J. Scammel; Allegheny, Rev. J. Cleland; Westmoreland, Rev. Jas. Kelso; Monmouth, Rev. J. D. Bradford; Desmoines, T. McCurdy; 2d Ohio, Rev. J. Fullton; Hopkins, Rev. J. Rankin; Detroit, Rev. J. P. Scott; Conemaugh, R. B. Taylor; Wheeling, Rev. J. T. McGuffin; Chillicothe, Rev. D. McDill; Mercer, Rev. B. K. Osmond; Muskingum, Rev. J. P. Lythe; Conemaugh, R. S. Anderson.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Mr. S. C. Huey, from the Committee on Foreign Missions, reported that the sum required for the support of Foreign Missions for the coming year would be $80,020. The first report stated that $60,000 had been expended last year, and it was necessary that a larger sum should be raised this year, to pay an advance proposed in salaries made necessary from increased cost of living.

Rev. Mr. Davidson moved that the sum of $60,000 be appropriated; that the missionary in Syria, Rev. Mr. Kerr, from China, be re-called; that the Missions in India be consolidated into one, unless they can get along with less than the proposed appropriation; that no addition be made to the Damascus Mission, and that hereafter no missionary be engaged, except by direction of Assembly.

These resolutions were debated at considerable length, in the course of which Dr. Dales said that he regretted exceedingly that he was not in the Assembly, on the part of the Church to recede from any ground it had taken in opposition to the Board of Missions, and was favored of God, and no other denomination, with the exception of the Methodists, had increased in such rapid proportion as this body had, and he hoped that the idea of giving up any station that had been established would not be seriously entertained.

Pending the consideration of the resolutions, Revs. J. M. Wilson and J. R. W. Sloane, delegates from the Reformed Presbyterian Synod (O. S.) were announced, and after exchanging the usual courtesies, Synod adjourned.

SYNOD OF THE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (OLD SCHOOL.)

SEVENTH DAY.

MORNING SESSION.—The court was convened by the Moderator, Rev. S. Bowden.

After the roll was called the minutes were read and approved.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Rev. James R. W. Sloane, of New York, introduced the following resolutions on the state of the country, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The nation is now suffering from those inflictions which are the Divine wrath when the necessary results of its forgetfulness of God, and oppression of man; and whereas, in our judgment, love to our country is best manifested, not by flattery, but by faithful warning and reproof; and whereas, Reformed Presbyterians have from the first existence of this nation predicted the present calamity as the inevitable consequence of the course which it was pursuing; therefore,

Resolved, That we call this nation to an humble acknowledgment of its sins, and a speedy national repentance as the only means of averting present and still greater judgments; to recognize in its Constitution the name and authority of God, the Saviour, as the fundamental law, and Christ as ruler over the nations.

Resolved, That we demand, in the great name of that God with whom there is no respect of persons, the immediate unconditional emancipation of all persons held in slavery, in the United States; the abolition of all laws making odious distinctions on account of color, and such an amendment of the Constitution as will forever prohibit involuntary servitude, except for crime, in the United States.

Resolved, That while we cannot, until these demands be met, identify ourselves with the Government by oaths of allegiance, or any other acts which involve complicity in the guilt of the nation, that, nevertheless, in the present fearful conflict our entire sympathies are with the Government, and we will exert our influence, in all ways consistent with a faithful practical testimony, and with our well-considered and long-established principles, to secure the suppression of the rebellion.

Resolved, That we hold in utter abhorrence the present rebellion, as the most impious attempt to establish misdeed, a government such as the world has never seen; that we express our utter detestation of it in all its purposes and principles, and will hold no fellowship, political or ecclesiastical, with its aiders and abettors North and South.

Resolved, That we deprecate the tardiness of the nation in meting out absolute justice to the colored race, as calculated to provoke Heaven, to protract the war, to intensify our present calamities, and to endanger our very existence as a nation.

Resolved, That in the noble devotion of the colored race to the nation in this day of its calamity; their patriotic abhorrence of wrong; their sublime trust in Providence; their insatiable thirst for knowledge; their undaunted heroism and courage on the field of battle; their Christian meekness under persecution, and their patient, undaunted heroism and courage on the field of battle; their Christian meekness under persecution, and their patient, undaunted heroism and courage on the field of battle; their insatiable thirst for knowledge; their undaunted heroism and courage on the field of battle; their Christian meekness under persecution, and their patient, the malignant slanders which have been heaped upon them, and another illustration of the great truth that God has made of one blood all nations of men, and the signs of the approaching day in which "Ethiopia shall stretch out her hand to God."

Rev. Nathan R. Johnson, of Vermont, offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That we have great cause to rejoice, thank God, and take courage, that since our last meeting so many efforts have been made, both among the people and in Congress, as well as by several ecclesiastical bodies, to effect amendments to the United States Constitution, and that such noble testimony has been borne in favor of the rights of God and man, in which we clearly see how the testimony of the Church has been leavening society, and how, by grace of God, the personal civil war is an educator of the people.

Resolved, That we especially notice the late action of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, one of the largest religious denominations in the United States, as particularly significant and encouraging, inasmuch as said Conference has not only resolved so to change the general rate of the discipline as to forbid slaveholding altogether, but has also unanimously passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That we will use our efforts to make such a change in the Constitution of our country as shall recognize the Being of God, our dependance upon Him for prosperity, and also His Word as the foundation of civil law.

Resolved, That we regard slavery as abhorrent to the principles of our holy religion, humanity, and civilization, and that we are decidedly in favor of such an amendment to the Constitution, and such legislation on the part of the States as shall prohibit slavery or involuntary servitude, except for crime, throughout all the States and Territories of the country.

Resolved, As friends of God and humanity, of Christ and the slaves, we do to them constantly and untiring efforts to bring the nation into subjugation to the Mediator, and the enslaved to freedom, and, therefore, it is very desirable that the National Mass Convention for effecting amendments to the United States Constitution, to meet in Philadelphia on the 5th of July coming, be attended by all the friends of reformation possible, and that these should advocate in said Convention nothing less than what Covenanters have always demanded—that the United States Constitution be unequivocally and fully Christian, Scriptural, and free.

GENEVA HALL.

Rev. A. M. Milligan offered the following resolution, with regard to Geneva Hall, Logan county, Ohio, which was carried:

Whereas, That, as there is good reason for believing that the buildings at Northwood, Logan county, Ohio, with an endowment of $10,000, can be secured to the Church; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to investigate this matter and report at the next annual meeting of Synod.

Mary Martin, chairman of the Committee on the Increase of Professors and Ministers' Salaries, made a report, which laid on the table for the present.

COMPLAINT OF REV. J. W. SHAW.

The consideration of the complaint of Rev. J. W. Shaw, of the New York Presbytery, was again resumed, when Rev. Samuel O. Wylie moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That Rev. J. W. Shaw have leave to withdraw his complaint, and that Synod answer the following question: is the principle and mode of procedure under our "Form and Rules of Discipline," for the severance of a pastoral relation, applicable to the case of an elder or deacon in a particular congregation?

Rev. Prof. Thomas Sproull, D.D., moved that the question be answered in the *affirmative*, which was adopted.

The complaint of Mr. Crighton B. French, elder of First Congregation, New York, was taken up, and after the papers were read the hour for religious exercises arrived, and were conducted by Revs. M. Wilkin, Samuel Sterrett, J. M. Milligan, and Rice Shaw.

The Moderator announced that the Hon. William Whiting, Solicitor of the War Department, Washington, D. C., had made acknowledgment of the complimentary resolutions which this Synod had passed, returning him thanks for the services he had rendered to our missions among the freedmen since their inception in the South.

The Synod took a recess until three o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—The Moderator called the court to order, and after the roll was called, and the minutes read and approved, Revs. A. M. Milligan, George, Wm. Milroy, were appointed the committee to carry out the resolution with regard to Geneva Hall.

It was ordered that the ministers under the care of Synod preach one day outside of the limits of the Church, for the propagation of reformation principles.

D. Scott offered the following minute in regard to the death of of Rev. Samuel M. Willson, of Vermont:

Our deceased brother, long a member of this court, was in the sixty-eighth year of his age and forty-third of his ministry when he was called by our common Master to resign his work in the Church militant and enter into the enjoyment that remains to the people of God. Mr. Willson was ordained to the holy ministry and installed into the pastoral charge of the congregation at Galway, New York, in the year 1821. In this field of labor he continued until he was under the necessity of abandoning it on account of the state of his health. Subsequent to the division of his charge, Mr. Willson was engaged in teaching, associated with the late James R. Willson, D.D. In 1833, he accepted a call from the congregation of Cornfoney, Vt., where he labored for upwards of 12 years, when he demitted his pastoral charge. In 1845, Mr. W. received and accepted a call from the congregation of Kortright, Vt., where he ministered with much acceptance till his death, a period of nearly nineteen years. In the latter period of his life, our brother was subjected to much bodily infirmity. During a short time only before his decease was Mr. W. incapable of the public ministry, during which time he suffered greatly, which he bore with Christian resignation to the will of his Heavenly Father, giving most evident manifestations of growth in grace.

The complaint of C. B. French was taken up, and, after the parties were heard, Rev. J. C. Smith moved that,

Whereas, The reasons urged for dissolution between the elders and the congregation are insufficient in their nature, therefore,

Resolved, That the complainant have leave to withdraw his complaint, and that the Presbytery be directed to try the case by libel, and upon the evidence elicited proceed to determine, first, whether a trial is necessary, and, second, whether censure should be inflicted.

Rev. Nightingale asked leave to withdraw his declinative appeal, which was granted.

The appointment of missionaries was referred to the Board of Home Missions.

Rev. A. M. Milligan moved that all memorials and papers which refer to our relation as Church to the nation be dismissed. Carried.

Prof. J. M. Wilson moved that the session of Southfield, Michigan, be directed to cease proceeding against the persons referred to, in reference to that session to this Synod. Adopted.

Rev. James Wallace resigned as missionary among the freedmen of the Mississippi Valley. Resignation accepted.

Synod ordered that the resolution adopted in the morning on the state of the country be presented to the President and both branches of Congress.

The report of the Committee on Pastors' Salaries was returned to said committee, to report next Synod.

Travelling certificates were granted to Rev. H. H. George and J. L. McCartney, who intended visiting Europe.

Thanks of Synod were returned to the members of the different congregations who entertained the members of Synod and also to the railroad companies who furnished tickets at half fare, and also to William Brown for his care in procuring them for the members.

Sidney Rigby, Machi, J. P. Thompson, Washington, and Scott were appointed to prepare a eulogy on the life and death of Dr. S. T. Gray.

ELECTION OF SUPERINTENDENTS.

It was

Resolved, That three superintendents be elected on Thursday morning to fill the vacancies occasioned by the expiring terms of Rt. Rev. Bishop Clinton, and the resignation of Ross.

Adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning.

COAL.

COAL AT COST!

EFFECTUAL SYSTEM OF CHEAPENING COAL, BY AVOIDING ALL MIDDLE DEALERS.

THE STOCK AND PRIVILEGE HOLDERS OF THE BROAD MOUNTAIN MAMMOTH VEIN COAL COMPANY, OFFICE, 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

OPPOSITE GIRARD BANK.

Subscription price for 10,000 SHARES OF STOCK AT $10 EACH, payable *half* on subscribing, and *half* on 3d August next. *Each Share* entitles the holder to receive for *20 years, every year*,

TWO HEAVY TONS OF COAL, AT COST, besides CASH DIVIDENDS FROM PROFITS.

Once, at present, $6.35 the heavy ton (2,240 lbs.) *delivered at the house* in Philadelphia; while the market price is $10, and over. This secures nearly 100 per cent. dividend from this item alone, while the cash dividend is added every 6 months. Coal will be delivered on and after 1st October next.

The Company are now extending, in its mines, inexhaustible quantities of the best coal; sells further,

ONE HUNDRED CERTIFICATES, at $10 EACH, payable *half on* subscribing, and *half* on 3d August next. *Each Privilege Certificate* entitles the holder to receive, for 10 years, every year,

FOUR HEAVY TONS OF COAL, AT COST, inclusive of *ten per cent. of the market price in Philadelphia*, as compensation for the Company. This makes the *cost*, for Certificate holders, at present rates, $6.35 *the heavy ton* (2,240 lbs.) delivered at the house in Philadelphia. At this rate, a saving of $14.00 a ton of coal for each certificate, or, in other words, a dividend of 140 per cent. on the investment, is realized, in *the first year*, commencing 1st October next, and every year thereafter.

The Company is constructing works on a very large scale to mine and develop, under a Charter from the State, one of the largest veins of coal in Schuylkill county, comprising the MAMMOTH VEIN (WHITE ASH) and the NEW DISCOVERY (COMFORT NEW VEIN and Red Ash), having, together, a thickness of 42 feet, and many thousands of feet in depth and length; being, in all, the most valuable for all purposes of any vein.

For circulars and subscription, apply early, as above.

my26-1m BENNY SCHMOELE, Treasurer.

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HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT!

Applicable to the Useful Arts.

Its Combination.

A New Thing.

Is of more general practical utility than any invention now before the public. It has been thoroughly tested during the last two years by practiced men, and pronounced by all to be

SUPERIOR TO ANY

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers.

Adhesive Preparation known.

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Is a new thing, and the result of years of study; its combination is ON SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES, And under no circumstances or change of temperature will it become corrupt or emit any offensive smell.

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Manufacturers, using Machines, will find it the best article known for Cementing the Channels, as it works without delay, is not affected by any change of temperature.

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JEWELERS

Will find it sufficiently adhesive for their use, as has been proved.

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IT IS ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO LEATHER.

And we claim as an especial merit that it sticks Patches and Linings to Boots and Shoes sufficiently strong without Stitching.

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LIQUID CEMENT

Extant that is a sure thing for mending

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And articles of Household use.

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Is in a liquid form, and as easily applied as paste.

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Is insoluble in water or oil.

HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT

Adheres oily substances.

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Fast Line at	11.25 A. M.
Through Express at	10.30 P. M.
Parkesburg Train, No. 1, at	10.00 A. M.
Parkesburg Train, No. 2, at	1.00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation Train at	2.30 P. M.
Lancaster Train at	4.00 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation Train (leaving West Philadelphia)	6.00 P. M.

The Mail Train, Fast Line, and Through Express run daily—all the other trains daily, except Sunday.

FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST,

The Mail Train, Fast Line, and Through Express connect at Pittsburg with through trains on all the diverging roads from that point, North, West, and the Lakes, West to the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, and South and Southwest to all points accessible by Railroad.

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The Through Express connects at Blairsville Intersection with a train on this road for Blairsville, Indiana, &c.

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CUMBERLAND VALLEY RAILROAD.

The Mail Train and Through Express connect at Harrisburg with trains for Carlisle, Chambersburg, and Hagerstown.

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