

Banner and Advocate.

PITTSBURGH, FEBRUARY 21, 1857.

TERMS.—\$150. in advance or in Clubs, \$1.25 per copy, delivered at residences of Subscribers, \$1.75. See Prospectus on Third Page.

THE RED WRAPPER indicates that we desire a renewal. If, however, in the haste of mailing this card should be omitted, we hope our friends will still not forget us.

REMITTANCES.—Send payment by safe hands, when convenient. Do not send anything with ordinary care, and troubling nobody with a knowledge of what you are doing. For a large amount, send a Draft, or large note. For one or two papers, send Gold or small notes.

TO MAKE CHANGES.—Send postage stamps, or better still, send for papers any \$5 for seventy numbers, or \$1 for Thirty-three numbers.

DIRECT ALL LETTERS and Communications to REV. A. D. MCKINNEY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

INCREASE OF CRIME.—See some excellent remarks on this subject in our "Eastern Correspondence."

MAPLE CREEK CHURCH is to be supplied, on the first Sabbath in March, by Rev. Mr. Carothers.

ANNOUNCING.—The slow progress of the steamer Europa, and an unusual delay in the dispatch of letters by the mail, deprive us of our London Correspondence this week. We may have two letters for next week.

REVIVALS.—There has been quite a powerful revival in the church served by Rev. G. W. Thompson.

PIGION CREEK, BETHEL, and other churches in the vicinity, in Allegheny and Washington Counties, Pa., are now enjoying a precious season of refreshing. We hope for particulars from all these places.

Another Theological Seminary. The article on this subject, on our first page, suggests some thoughts, and proposes some questions of much interest.

Ministers Deceased. REV. S. HUME SMITH died at Stewartstown, York County, Pa., on the 4th, in the forty-first year of his age, and the twelfth year of his ministry.

REV. M. BRANCH PRICER died at Nicholasville, Ky., on the 7th inst. The Presbyterian Herald says of him: "He was pre-eminently a good man, and a noble specimen of a Christian gentleman."

Papers not Received. We receive complaints of the non arrival, or late arrival, of our paper at different post offices.

Temperance Recommended. We see it stated that the New York State Medical Society, at their meeting in Albany, two weeks ago, adopted the following resolution, unanimously:

Resolved, That, in view of the ravages made upon the moral, health and prosperity of the people of this State, by the use of alcoholic drinks, it is the opinion of the Society that the moral, sanitary, and pecuniary condition of the State would be promoted by the passage of a prohibitory liquor law.

Day of Prayer for Colleges. The twenty-sixth day of this month was appointed, by the last General Assembly, as a season of special prayer for our youth in Colleges, and other institutions of learning.

Resolved, That, though Christians should pray habitually to the "Lord of the harvest," yet, in thankful remembrance of the signal marks of Divine favor, with which the observance of a special season of prayer has heretofore been attended, this Assembly recommends that the last Thursday of February, 1857, be observed by the churches as a day of prayer for the blessing of God on the work of the ministry, especially in its relation to the baptized children of the Church; and for the outpouring of the Spirit on the youth of our land, particularly those under instruction in our various institutions of learning.

Our day named, many Churches besides their own will be professedly engaged in the same service; and if all shall be truly engaged, the blessing will be great. Let the private devotions of each individual have reference to the subject. Let there be importunity in family worship. And let the sanctuary—every sanctuary—be crowded, by parents and their children, and by all the people, with earnestness of desire. Pastors will delight to lead the solemn exercises, and to adapt their preaching, and their praying, to the deeply interesting object.

The Last Thursday of February.

By most of the Evangelical Churches of this country, the last Thursday of February, has been statedly observed as a day of prayer for the youth of the Church and of the country, and especially for those assembled in the schools and colleges throughout the land, for many years. This subject is regularly brought before the minds of the people of our own Church, by each successive General Assembly, and the most happy results have followed its observance.

We notice this matter now more fully, because of its great importance, and because of our desire to have every congregation, and every Christian heart, deeply interested in prayer for the outpouring of the Spirit of God upon the youth of the ministry, upon the youth of the Church who have been consecrated to God in baptism, upon the youth of our country, and upon all its Schools, Colleges, and Seminaries of learning.

It is not necessary for us, in this connection, to enlarge on the general nature and duty of prayer, or on the need of Divine aid to success in the spread of the Gospel, or in winning souls to Christ.

Christian brethren, let us pray that we may have Christian youth, such as Mary Jane Graham, and Mary Lyon; Christian men, such as the Shepherds of Salisbury Plain, and Harlan Page; Christian men of science, such as Boyle and Newton; Christian lawyers, such as Chief Justices Hale and Marshall; Christian preachers, such as Whitfield, and Chalmers; Christian theologians, such as Edwards and Alexander; Christian pastors, such as Payson and McChesney; Christian Missionaries, such as Henry Martyn and David Brainerd.

Christian parents, we appeal especially to you, by all the love you bear to your dear children, and to your Lord and Master; to be importunate for the Salvation of your children, and the dear youth of the land, in your private chamber, at the family altar, in the social meeting, and in the public congregation.

Case of the Rev. Simon Brown. Two weeks ago, we stated, in our "Ecclésiastical" notices, the suspension of Rev. Simon Brown, by the Presbytery of Miami. Since then, we have received a copy of the Western Star, containing a statement of affairs, by Mr. Brown.

A year ago, the Presbytery had tried Mr. Brown, and came to a decision short of suspension. Mr. B., however, appealed to the Synod of Cincinnati. That Synod—on "review and control," we believe—took exception to the proceedings, and remanded the case. It was now taken up as a new case, he having, as the Presbytery says, "extended the matter of its accusation in new and aggravated forms."

The charge is, "Unsoundness in the faith," "the extent of the atonement; the local habitation of the spirits of the dead; and the expiation of certain passages of Scripture." Mr. Brown considered the proceedings not in accordance with the Book of Discipline, and refused to plead. Presbytery regarded this as no bar to trial.

The result attained is expressed in the following: "Resolved, That said Rev. Simon Brown, and hereby is, suspended from the exercise of the Gospel ministry; as in the judgment of this Presbytery, disqualifying, by his errors, and his disregard of the Word, and his violation of the ordinances of the Gospel in accordance with the doctrinal Standards of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America, until he gives satisfactory evidence of repentance."

Some two weeks after the adjournment of Presbytery, Mr. Brown's congregation, (Lébanon, Ohio,) by a vote nearly unanimous, (but five or six dissenting), "refused to obey the action of suspension;" and resolved to ask the Synod of Cincinnati to attach them to another Presbytery, and to continue Mr. Brown as their Stated Supply during the present year.

The Report of Col. Curtin, Secretary of the Commonwealth, on the Public Schools, is an able document; which, citizens will likely note with some degree of State pride, and Christians will regard with thanksgiving to the great Disposer of social affairs.

There were, nearly six hundred thousand children in the schools in the course of the year. This embraced a very large proportion of those who are between the ages of six and seventeen.

The Pennsylvania system claims three features of special excellence. These are: 1. Its representative feature; School Districts elected by the people in each district, and having sole and supreme management. 2. Large districts; giving the opportunity of grading schools, and of establishing high schools. 3. The whole support is from State appropriations and direct taxation.

Great improvement is claimed under the influence of the law of 1854, providing for County Superintendents. The great want still experienced is, adequate teachers. To remedy this, it is suggested that Normal Schools shall be established, in sufficient numbers to contain some one thousand five hundred students; in a preparatory course for teachers.

The training of the young is confessedly, one of the greatest interests of a community. And it should ever be right training—the cultivation of the conscience, as well as of the intellect. The moral susceptibilities should have the first and greatest care, if

for her love of sound learning, and the high character of the Schools and Colleges which exist under her care and patronage. But she is much more anxious for the religious culture and spiritual attainments of the young, than for even transcendent mental abilities, and unequalled stores of learning. Hence, the recommendation closes with a particular exhortation to pray for "those under instruction in our various institutions of learning." (This embraces every stage of instruction, from the Common School to the College, and to the highest institution of professional training. This part of the resolution is of the greatest importance.

Little Traverse, Michigan. The Missionaries at this station are forty miles from the nearest village, in one direction, and sixty miles in another. They are among heathen in a Christian country. A letter from Mr. Guthrie, dated January 10th, says, their latest dates, from either pen or press, were November 8th, over two months back. He asks the prayer, affectionate, and much availing fervent of the righteous: Christians should remember the Missionaries.

"A Friend of Missions" asks why Mr. G. desires, so earnestly, to be furnished with a good church-bell; and, by sending us the following verses, intimates that the article desired is not much needed:

No mission bells, nor organ sound, No tubs, nor bell, nor organ sound, No tubs, nor bell, nor organ sound, No tubs, nor bell, nor organ sound.

The sacrifice of Christ, alone, Received by faith and love, Within God's house, will ever be found To rescue fallen man.

Very good, this, as far as it goes. But how shall the red man be brought within the trumpet's sound? How get him to the place where the Gospel of Christ is preached? This is one of the hard parts of the Missionary's service, and the man of God shows his skill and wisdom very much in this very thing.

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The training of the young is confessedly, one of the greatest interests of a community. And it should ever be right training—the cultivation of the conscience, as well as of the intellect. The moral susceptibilities should have the first and greatest care, if

good citizens are to be formed. This is what will make honest, industrious and peaceful citizens—a people obedient to law, good law-makers, and faithful executors of law. It is by this that we shall be protected in our rights, and each enjoy the fruits of his own industry, and the sweets of a happy home. Let every citizen, and especially every Christian, do his full share in extending, and in morally elevating the Common School system of his State.

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for the sum of ten thousand dollars, and made all necessary arrangements for the immediate erection of another building, on other location. This they did after mature deliberation—and consultation—not only with the friends of the cause here, but with the Secretaries of the Board of Education at Philadelphia; two of whom had visited the place, to promote the interests of the blessed cause in which they were engaged, and to whom we feel under great obligations for their kind and Christian counsel and influence. The chief reason of the removal was the want of sufficient ground where our College was located, and the rapid growth of our city, which was crowding around us so as to cramp us still more, and which caused such a rise in the value of property there, as to make it impossible to buy more ground in that vicinity.

In selling the building and removing to another location, we gain several advantages. First, we have more ground. Our new location contains eight acres; and this we do not have to buy. It is a donation to the College, in fee simple. This is valuable ground, about some of its worth well, this moment, at twelve hundred dollars an acre. Secondly, we have a far more beautiful and commanding position. When we first located our College here, we could get no ground on the Bluffs which would overlook the city and the river. But property changing hands, had brought the Bluff on which we are now to build, into the hands of such as felt an interest in the College, and desired to see it occupy the best possible position. The site on which we are now preparing to erect our College building is one of the most beautiful on the whole Mississippi River. It is the point of a Bluff which runs out to the river, a little below the city, with a perpendicular front of nearly three hundred feet. It thus commands a view of the whole city, with the river in the foreground, and the Bluffs rising from the river and returning to the river again about five miles above, and of the Mississippi River for a distance of more than twenty miles. On the opposite side of the river, with nothing to obstruct the view, is the terminus of the great Illinois Central Railroad, at Dunleith, a beautiful and growing town, where, already, an immense business is done; but where, only a few years ago, there was just one house, and a log cabin owned by the ferryman. The College buildings will command a view of the Railroad for some six or eight miles toward Galena, and the Railroad West from Dubuque finds its way out to our beautiful prairie, by running directly around the foot of the Bluff on which our College buildings are to stand. Instead, therefore, of mourning over the loss of our present site, and being very much obliged to him for his sympathy, we consider it a matter of thankfulness that God has opened to us the door for such a removal.

We can now go forward with better hopes of success than ever. It places our young College on an immovable foundation for usefulness. In this whole region, there is no such College as the wants of the community now imperatively demand. Our removal does, indeed, bring us in plain sight of two other Colleges, (so called.) There is the Roman Catholic College, at Sinsinnow Mound, under the care of the Romish Bishop of Wisconsin. The building is in plain sight of us, only some twelve miles to the North-east; and about three miles to the South-west of us, at Table Rock, is the Romish College, under the care of the Bishop of Dubuque. This fact, however, only shows the greater necessity of our Institution, and of unceasing efforts to propagate the truth, surrounded, as we are, with such a mass of errors and superstition. Suffer me thus much, Mr. Editor, in the way of correcting a wrong impression that your correspondent has recently, and unwisely propagated in reference to our College.

Yours fraternally, J. P. S.—The Lord is graciously granting unto us some tokens of his presence, and the reviving and converting grace of his Spirit. Yet we do not speak of it as a revival. A few have already, as they truly have brought to a knowledge of the Savior, and still more seem anxiously inquiring the way of life. Oh, that the Lord would grant such a revival as would cause the hearts of all to rejoice, and would bring multitudes to a knowledge of Jesus.

Association of Reformed Theological Seminary, Allegheny City. We find appended to an excellent Address, by Dr. Pressly, at the opening of the present session, an epitome of the History of this Institution, and a catalogue of the students.

The Seminary was established in 1825. Rev. Joseph Kerr, D. D., was Professor for four years; Rev. Mungo Dick for two years. Rev. John T. Pressly, D. D., the present Senior Professor, has been instructor since 1831, and, for a large portion of the time, the only teacher.

A commodious building has been recently erected. The Library contains fifteen hundred volumes. The present number of students is thirty. The total number who have enjoyed instruction in the Seminary, is two hundred and fifty-seven; of whom forty-eight are deceased.

The present Faculty are, Rev. John T. Pressly, D. D., Professor of Theology; Rev. A. D. Clark, D. D., Professor of Biblical Literature and Criticism; Rev. D. R. Kerr, D. D., Professor of Ecclésiastical History and Church Government.

At the late monthly ministerial meeting of the students, Dr. Kerr delivered an address on the condition and prospects of the descendants of Abraham, in which he advocated the opinion that, though now scattered over the whole earth, they will yet, before the end of the world, be restored to the land of their fathers.

At an interesting meeting of the little church, was held in the afternoon of dedication day, the room of Mrs. Bradley's venerable Christian, who was too feeble to go to the church. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered to her. Her soul seemed to feed upon Jesus. Soon she will be at the marriage supper of the Lamb.

Death of Rev. S. Hume Smith. Mr. Editor.—Another minister has passed to his reward.—The Rev. Samuel Hume Smith, pastor of the churches of Hopewell, Centre, and Stewartstown, departed this life on the 4th inst., at his late residence, in York County, Pennsylvania, in the forty-first year of his age, and in the twelfth of his ministry. His disease was, in its first approach, comparatively slight; but, gradually, it increased, and at length, very seriously affecting, yet baffling all

skill as to its nature and remedy, and completing its work in less than two months. Mr. Smith was ordained by the Presbytery of Donegal, and installed pastor of Hopewell church, June 17th, 1846, taking charge, also, as Stated Supply, of the churches of Mechanicsburg, and Stewartstown. Of this latter church, he was installed pastor on the 21st of June, 1851; and, on the same day, pastor, also, of the church of Centre. Though thus placed in a large charge, and one requiring much labor, he was faithful in preaching, visiting, and catechizing. In the last two respects, he followed the good old rule, still in force among the churches of the "Barrens of York," however much neglected elsewhere, as well as the example set him, in the days of his strength, by his former pastor, and theological preceptor, the late venerable Dr. Simeon Martin.

The church of Hopewell, admonished by his falling health, reluctant to part with him, and appreciating his affection for them, had just taken steps to release him, in case of his recovery, from overwork, by calling him to their service alone. The Master would it otherwise. He now rests from his labors entirely. Such was the nature of his disease, that much conversation for several days previous to his death, was impossible. Yet, when he could not communicate his feelings and his hopes in this way, he found another. At all times much soothed by singing, he had yet a choice of words. Signifying his affection for the people, and their service, he said, "I will be written in scarcely legible characters, and with many omissions of letters, and even words, enough of a hymn to indicate his particular wish, and when in accordance with this, the song rose:

"Come we that love the Lord." His whole appearance showed his cordial adoption of the sentiment: "We sympathize with his four fatherless and motherless children. His church, his relations, his brethren in the ministry, his friends, his neighbors, all feel his loss; for his character endeared him to all."

Eastern Correspondence. New York, Feb. 14, 1857. Mr. Editor.—The recent increase of crime has forced itself upon every observer, and become a fruitful topic of discussion. It is not confined to our own country; while the British Press, in speaking of it, characterizes the past year by its prevalence. High as well as low, the prominent and obscure, even the professedly religious, have been concerned in it. It has developed great talents, as well as great depravity. Students of law, and of medicine, and of divinity, have been guilty of the most atrocious crimes, and have excited our indignation as the magnitude of sin is also overlooked. The character of God is misapprehended, and of course, the foundation of religion is destroyed. One truth is intimately connected with others, and its perversion may undermine the whole structure; at least open the way for the gravest errors. There must be a return to correct views of crime, as the offspring of a depraved heart, instead of a diseased organization; and to a true conception, therefore, of its ill desert; and the strict justice, as well as expediency, of its punishment. The popular theories on the subject, must be modified, as well as external remedies applied; before we can expect to see it radically diminished. Neglected children, abused, indeed, be trained to habits of industry; but all classes must be instructed in the nature of God's law, as well as urged to embrace his Gospel. Is there not a work here for the Press, and also for the Pulpit, which would be as potential as any change in municipal government or police regulations?

The Bond Street tragedy is still involved in obscurity; though two weeks have passed since its enactment, and the investigations have been prosecuted with scarcely any intermission. A Herald, at a somewhat recent date, that he saw Dr. Burdell enter his house about eleven o'clock on the evening previous to the discovery of his death; and that shortly after, he heard the cry of murder, and the fall of some heavy body. A man, too, in his shirt sleeves, whom he recognizes as Kinkel, soon put his head out of the front door and ordered him from the stoop on which he was sitting. If his testimony shall be corroborated, or his charge sustained, the magnitude of the crime will be truly phenomenal. But great doubts are cast upon it, and the whole thing can hardly be said to have received any explanation. It looks, now, as though the criminal might never be discovered until the great day that shall reveal all secrets.

There is but one opinion in regard to the controversy between the Observer and the Presbyterian, which we have marked in your last week's paper. The friends of both parties desire to see it ended, since they deeply desire it, not only as an illustration of "the infirmities of good men," but as an occasion of exultation to the wicked.

Ecclésiastical. Rev. Wm. DALZEL, of the Associate Reformed Presbytery of Mansfield, was received by the Presbytery of Richmond, at a called meeting, on Jan. 27th.

Rev. J. M. McCracken, licentiate of the Presbytery of Allegheny, was received on Jan. 27th, by the Presbytery of Richmond. His address is Mansfield, Ohio.

Rev. P. H. JACOBS was installed pastor of the church of Knoxville, Iowa, by a Committee of Des Moines Presbytery, on New Year's day. Rev. J. M. McElroy preached at the sermon. Rev. J. M. McElroy preached at the sermon.

Rev. A. W. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, Miss., was removed to Paola, Paola County, and taken charge of the church and Seminary in that place.

Rev. R. L. NEESEY, late a student of Danville Seminary, has taken charge of the churches of Hebron, Carrollville and New Albany. His Post Office address is Carrollville, Miss.

Rev. ELLIOTT BROWN has taken the charge of the church in Van Buren, Arkansas.

Rev. HENRY MOSELEY has resigned his charge in Jackson, La.

Rev. SAMUEL M. MONTGOMERY, has been assigned to the charge of the functions of the Gospel ministry, from which he had been suspended.

Rev. N. C. NORTH, of New Orleans, has resigned his charge.

Rev. JOHN JOHNSON'S Post Office address is changed from Wint Lea, to Lanesville, Creek, Virginia.

Rev. JOSEPH G. SIMMONS, of Madison, Indiana, has declined the call to the Tennessee Church, Freehold, New Jersey.

Rev. THOMAS D. HOWARD was installed by the Presbytery of New Brunswick, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Cranberry, New Jersey.

Rev. SAMUEL J. BAIRD has received a call from the Presbyterian church in Woodbury, N. J.

It is estimated that there are in the country at large, at least, a hundred thousand that have been pardoned, or discharged, from our State Prisons. How charged, from a decent reformation, by the discipline to which they have been subjected, or have been able to surmount the difficulties which prejudice and suspicion rear to their return to an honest life, need hardly be suggested. There might be added the increase of intemperance, since all restrictions on the liquor traffic have been practically removed, and the number of places in which it is sold in this city, has risen from six to fifteen thousand. The love of money, too, as is evident from the fact that a large proportion of the crimes are committed for its acquisition. In a population of almost a million, and of such a diversified character, outbreaks must always be expected; while all the causes suggested, will operate with greater intensity, than if the same number of people were dispersed over a wide extent of country. These things, taken together, do not satisfactorily account for the evil. The most reasonable explanation, and to a true conception, indicates the existence of some more prevalent, and powerful cause for its commission. May it not be attributed to the laxity of religious belief, or positive errors that have obtained a wide circulation? It cannot be doubted that there is much secret infidelity, as well as open infidelity, in our day. The Gospel has little power over vast masses, as is obvious from the neglect of its ordinances, as well as from their flagrant wickedness. The most ridiculous doctrines find ready adherents, while numbers, supposed to be grounded in the faith, are snared by the devil, as is manifest in their conversion to Spiritualism, with all its absurdities. The marked sympathy, too, which is felt for criminals, indicates the prevalence of error in reference to their conduct. Crime is looked on as infirmity rather than guilt; and punishment, therefore, is reformatory, rather than retributive. Indeed, the idea of punishing a man because he deserves it, is as rare as the mention of vindictive justice is deemed barbarous. The discipline of the offender, or the safety of society is thought to be the only warrant for its infliction. All this, it need hardly be said, betrays a fatal misconception of the demands of justice, as revealed in the impulses of our own nature, as well as in the Word of God. When a great crime is committed, like the murder of Burdell, the whole community instinctively calls for the blood of his assassin, not merely because their own safety is periled, but because of a conviction of its ill desert. And the very men who denounce these sentiments as horrible, are, often, the first to vindicate it as proper, when personally assailed. When this idea of justice is abandoned, by the malignity of sin is also overlooked. The character of God is misapprehended, and of course, the foundation of religion is destroyed. One truth is intimately connected with others, and its perversion may undermine the whole structure; at least open the way for the gravest errors. There must be a return to correct views of crime, as the offspring of a depraved heart, instead of a diseased organization; and to a true conception, therefore, of its ill desert; and the strict justice, as well as expediency, of its punishment. The popular theories on the subject, must be modified, as well as external remedies applied; before we can expect to see it radically diminished. Neglected children, abused, indeed, be trained to habits of industry; but all classes must be instructed in the nature of God's law, as well as urged to embrace his Gospel. Is there not a work here for the Press, and also for the Pulpit, which would be as potential as any change in municipal government or police regulations?

The Bond Street tragedy is still involved in obscurity; though two weeks have passed since its enactment, and the investigations have been prosecuted with scarcely any intermission. A Herald, at a somewhat recent date, that he saw Dr. Burdell enter his house about eleven o'clock on the evening previous to the discovery of his death; and that shortly after, he heard the cry of murder, and the fall of some heavy body. A man, too, in his shirt sleeves, whom he recognizes as Kinkel, soon put his head out of the front door and ordered him from the stoop on which he was sitting. If his testimony shall be corroborated, or his charge sustained, the magnitude of the crime will be truly phenomenal. But great doubts are cast upon it, and the whole thing can hardly be said to have received any explanation. It looks, now, as though the criminal might never be discovered until the great day that shall reveal all secrets.

There is but one opinion in regard to the controversy between the Observer and the Presbyterian, which we have marked in your last week's paper. The friends of both parties desire to see it ended, since they deeply desire it, not only as an illustration of "the infirmities of good men," but as an occasion of exultation to the wicked.

Ecclésiastical. Rev. Wm. DALZEL, of the Associate Reformed Presbytery of Mansfield, was received by the Presbytery of Richmond, at a called meeting, on Jan. 27th.

Rev. J. M. McCracken, licentiate of the Presbytery of Allegheny, was received on Jan. 27th, by the Presbytery of Richmond. His address is Mansfield, Ohio.

Rev. P. H. JACOBS was installed pastor of the church of Knoxville, Iowa, by a Committee of Des Moines Presbytery, on New Year's day. Rev. J. M. McElroy preached at the sermon. Rev. J. M. McElroy preached at the sermon.

Rev. A. W. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, Miss., was removed to Paola, Paola County, and taken charge of the church and Seminary in that place.

Rev. R. L. NEESEY, late a student of Danville Seminary, has taken charge of the churches of Hebron, Carrollville and New Albany. His Post Office address is Carrollville, Miss.

Rev. ELLIOTT BROWN has taken the charge of the church in Van Buren, Arkansas.

Rev. HENRY MOSELEY has resigned his charge in Jackson, La.

Rev. SAMUEL M. MONTGOMERY, has been assigned to the charge of the functions of the Gospel ministry, from which he had been suspended.

Rev. N. C. NORTH, of New Orleans, has resigned his charge.

Rev. JOHN JOHNSON'S Post Office address is changed from Wint Lea, to Lanesville, Creek, Virginia.

Rev. JOSEPH G. SIMMONS, of Madison, Indiana, has declined the call to the Tennessee Church, Freehold, New Jersey.

Rev. THOMAS D. HOWARD was installed by the Presbytery of New Brunswick, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Cranberry, New Jersey.

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