

Banner and Advocate.

PITTSBURGH, JULY 18, 1857.

TERMS—\$1.50, 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. It is, however, in the hands of mailing, this sign should be omitted, we hope our friends will still not forget us.

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DIRECT ALL Letters and Communications to REV. DAVID MCKINNEY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BLOOMINGTON FEMALE SEMINARY, ILL.—The First Annual Circular is before us. Rev. R. Conover is the Principal. There have been fifty-six pupils in attendance.

THE SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIAN.—The editorial department of this well conducted journal, is to be strengthened by the accession of Rev. Basile E. Laneau.

DECEASE OF REV. WILLIAM REID.—This missionary brother, in Wisconsin, died suddenly about the twenty-fifth of last month. A tribute of respect from his Presbytery is given in another column.

REVIVAL.—The church of Beaver Creek, Washington County, Va., under the pastoral care of Rev. A. L. Hogshhead, enjoys gracious tokens of the Holy Spirit's presence. Sixteen persons lately professed their faith in Christ. Others are seriously impressed.

THE HISTORY OF JEFFERSON COLLEGE, by Joseph Smith, D. D., is just issued. We trust that orders will be sent in rapidly. For terms, see publisher's advertisement. A more full notice will appear in our Literary column, when we shall have had time for some examination of the work.

KNOX COLLEGE, ILL.—This Institution possesses good buildings and a large amount of property, and has many of the elements of success. Some difficulties, however, in the Faculty, have marred its peace, and threaten to impede its progress in usefulness. The Galva Watchman, of July 2d, informs us, that the matters of unpleasantness were mainly between President Blanchard and Professor Gale. A meeting of the Trustees failed to adopt a satisfactory minute on the subject, and these officers both resigned.

Lafayette College.—The annual commencement in this Institution will take place at Easton, on the 29th instant. The Trustees meet on the day previous (Tuesday) at 9 o'clock. For some years back these occasions have been times of great interest; and we hope that an enlightened Christian public will find there, this year, the usual entertainment.

Commencement at Jefferson College.—The exercises connected with the Commencement at Jefferson College, are as follows:

On Sabbath, August 2d, a sermon will be preached before the Religious Societies of the College, by Rev. John Douglas, of Pittsburgh. On Tuesday evening, Aug. 4, the Literary Societies will be addressed by Gov. Pollock. The Commencement takes place on Wednesday, August 5; and there will be an address, on that day, before the Alumni Association, by John B. Penney, Esq., of Pittsburgh.

The Nebular Theory.—We give, on our fourth page, an excellent article from the pen of Rev. B. Patterson, on this subject. Many of our readers, we know, cannot persevere with much advantage; but we regard it as a duty incumbent, to furnish a little strong meat for the fully grown, as well as much milk for the very young. We trust that many of those whom God has favored with high intellectual powers, and with the best means of cultivating them, will choose our columns as the medium of letting their light shine for the illuminating of their fellow-men. And for ourselves, it will be our pleasure, always, to give able articles, whether original or selected, for the gratification of the thoroughly educated, as well as for the edifying of those who seek primary instruction.

A Fusion Seminary.—A correspondent of the Independent thinks that Theological Seminaries are a fixture upon the churches. The churches will have them. But he sees very great evil in a multitude of feeble institutions, and imagines that immense benefits would flow from a few Fusion Seminaries, liberally endowed, where, what the denominations hold in common would be taught in common, but each would have its own Theological Professor to teach its own peculiarities. As, however, the innovation would be too great to win a general consent, he proposes "the nearest approach possible," by way of trial, doubtless, and as a specimen. His suggestion is:

"Thus, at Chicago, if the Baptists and Methodists have too few affiliates with the Old and the New School Presbyterians and the Congregationalists to be willing thus to fuse, certainly nothing can be easier than for the three latter bodies to combine; nothing easier, if they will. They own the same creed; their quarrels are sharp only because they are 'brothers offended.'"

"There is wrong" he adds, "in the present and proposed ways of energies. What denomination is willing to bear the sin of perpetrating the wrong? Which will show itself intent on better things?"

"We think it will be a long time before such a specimen, upon a large scale and embracing orthodox, will be an actuality; and we mean will have greatly changed; if it shall operate harmoniously, and for the promotion of the truth.

"One out West." We give place to the article over this signature most cheerfully, so far as regards the cause which the writer advocates; and yet painfully, when we contemplate the unhappy disposition which he manifests. Injurious suspicion ought never to have a lodgment in the Christian's mind. An unfavorable construction should never be put upon a brother's utterances, in advance of a dire necessity. Unworthy motives belong not to Presbyterians as a family, and neither truth nor charity allow us to impute them to any one of the fraternity, and especially not to a whole Seminary and an extensive country, till the evidence is irresistible.

Our correspondent, "Melancthon," of June 27th, whose article is criticized, is a devoted minister—the pastor of an excellent country church. His labors are abundant, and have been greatly blessed. The Lord has acknowledged him. He is incapable of the "personal and sectional selfishness" attributed to him. Grace forbids it, and he has no motive, from either interest or position, impelling him in that way. He is discussing a great and important question, and expresses the desires and feelings of tens of thousands in our Church; and he would elicit truth from "abler pens," himself "prompted solely by a desire for the welfare of our Zion." We wish that "One out West," while replying with all his vigor, could have manifested less of a hasty spirit. The cause which he advocates is so good, and the arguments in favor of a Seminary in the North-west are so numerous, and so very strong, that he could have afforded to meet "Melancthon" without any imputations, other than the most honorable.

That "Melancthon" is not singular in his opinions, he evinces by quoting the New York Observer, a paper widely circulated and characterized by views not less liberal than those of any journal which can justly lay claim to orthodoxy. Another paper, very extensively read, thus speaks: "All the denominations are coming to rely on Seminaries. Each denomination must have its own, and every distinct region must have its own. The quick result will be many rival Seminaries in each section of the land. Most will be feeble. The choicest talent will be called off from our pulpits and college faculties to expend itself on little detached groups of minds. The students themselves will suffer for want of the stimulus and harmonizing power of numbers. These evils are already felt, acknowledged, deplored."

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Our correspondent's intimation that "Allegheny Seminary herself wishes to keep her embryo sister from being born," proceeds from an entire misconception. We do not believe that there is a man connected with the Institution here that has such a wish. And we know that the Professors, and many, if not all of the Directors, and of the pastors in and around our cities, are the ardent friends of a Seminary in the North-west. They have some variations of judgment as to the best time, and the wisest plan; but as to the thing; and that shortly, they are, we believe, unanimous. Even with "Melancthon," it

is only a question of time; and but a brief time; for he says: "May we not innocently question the propriety of establishing, quite so soon, another Theological School in the North-west?"

"Melancthon" is doubtless a sincere friend of Allegheny; but he differs from the Faculty and the Directors in nearly every point he has made—at least, so we believe; and he certainly differs from us. But has he not a right to his opinions? And may he not, for once or twice, on subjects so important, and where so many of Christ's people think with him, have a column in a Church journal? And may not an article, temperately written and containing no heresy, go forth without the immediate accompaniment of an editorial caveat? And especially so where the sentiments of the paper are well known? Now, in this case, every candid and attentive reader knew well our decided friendship for a North-western Seminary, our advocacy of a corps of four Professors, and our opposition to the collection of a very large number of students in one Institution. He knew that we were opposing the editor's views, and so also did our readers.

And what "selfish" motive could there be, tempting Allegheny to hostility against a North-western enterprise? Every student who comes here, meets a most cordial welcome. All are glad to see him. But still, he brings no fees. Instruction is gratuitous. We have already nearly as many students as we think should be collected in one school. The country of which Pittsburgh is a centre, stretching to the Lakes, and half-way to Princeton, Danville, and Chicago, is capable of furnishing, and soon will furnish, all the students we can accommodate and teach. There is not a rational motive why we should oppose a good Institution at Chicago; but every feeling of magnanimity, and ecclesiastical union, and sacred love, induces us to wish success to our brethren in their great and glorious enterprise.

And who are the people of the North-west? Are they foes? or aliens? or strangers? Are they a rival sect? No: they are our Christian brethren, members of the same Church. Mutual participants in prosperity and adversity. Their success is our glory and joy. And temporarily speaking, their connection with us is most intimate. They are bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh—our brothers and sisters, our sons and daughters and grand-children, our old neighbors and friends. Many of our people have landed property there. Many among us purpose to remove thither. All, almost, expect to send a portion of their offspring there. Why, then, our own selfishness would plead for Christian institutions, of the very best character, in that great and good land. And seeing that our connection with the country is so intimate, and our interest so deep, can it be wondered at, and should it be objected to, if we should occasionally give a word of advice or of caution, or should express an opinion or make a suggestion, or should some times even utter a remonstrance against what our experience has taught us to be an error? Surely brethren will not think it becoming in them, either to dictate our speech or to impose upon us silence. They cannot be so unreasonable as to refuse us the privilege of uttering our sentiments on what are really our own affairs, as well as theirs. But if they should occasionally spunk up, and declaim against our "impertinence" and interference, we will blame ourselves for not having taught them better before we sent them out to manage so large a concern; but we will not cast them off; nor yet be silenced. The tie shall not be broken, which binds them and us together in one brotherhood in Christ Jesus. They are ours, and we are theirs; and all are Christ's.

In relation to the number of Seminaries, there is one point in which we partially agree with "Melancthon." The Union Seminary and the Columbia might have been one Institution. United, they have, as yet, but about sixty students; and they are not likely to reach a hundred, for many years to come. One School, with four Professors, would have answered all their demands hitherto, and for probably another generation. But still, we most cheerfully leave the matter to their own choice. They are endowing both their Seminaries with a noble Christian liberality. And the time of four of the best instructors is not lost, when expended on even but thirty young men. About a dozen of these will go out every year, bearing the impress of their teachers, to write that character upon myriads of immortals. How important! Four men would thus send forth, 300 preachers in a generation. They would hence have lived to great purpose. And the fact of a Seminary being located in any district, will cause many times four young men, in thirty years, to enter the ministry, who would not have entered but for that location.

Now, let "One out West," and all that "public" of whom he speaks, know assuredly, that there is not connected with "Allegheny Seminary," a single desire in opposition to "another Theological Seminary in the West." Christian principle forbids such a feeling; charity forbids it; ecclesiastical ambition forbids it; family interests forbid it. There is not a rational motive tempting us to it. Our whole conduct and all our utterances repel the suspicion. Believing in these principles, and regarding our brethren who are connected with this Seminary as intelligent Christians, and having much intercourse with them in all the easy and pleasant confidence of brotherhood, we speak thus strongly. The earnest prayer of Christians in this region is, God bless the West: give her churches, Schools, Academies, Colleges, a Seminary; and the outpouring of his Spirit upon them all, making her the mother and the happy home of untold millions of his sons and daughters.

SPRINGFIELD FEMALE SEMINARY, OHIO.—There were in attendance at this Institution, the last year, one hundred and sixty-two pupils. The Catalogue presents their names; and their desirable information regarding the school.

New School Presbyterians.

Our brethren of the New School are exceedingly agitated by the doings of their late Assembly at Cleveland. Their papers are filled with discussions, disclaimers, explanations, conjectures, and deprecations. This is very natural. The occasion needs it. Into the controversy we would not enter. We have no partisan feelings in the case. We should like to give our readers a "prissy full view" of what is done and contemplated in a Church so nearly affiliated with us, and whose rupture may affect us most deeply; but matters past are so differently interpreted, and the future, even that which seems near, is still so conjectural, that we are deterred from any definite effort. The Christian Observer, at Philadelphia, maintains stoutly that a very great wrong has been done, that abolitionism is rampant in the Northern section of their body, and that the Southern portion was extended. The Witness, at Knoxville, Tenn., does not regard the paper passed by the Assembly as an *excoisition*, nor as so very different in principle from previous acts; but it pleads for a division, for the sake of peace and efficiency. (The American Presbyterian, the New York Evangelist, and the Geneva Evangelist, mourn the existing state of things, deprecate division, maintain that the Assembly did right, and affirm that the action was not 'divisive,' the paper adopted being but a testimony, and the House being impelled by the Southern members to bear that testimony. They maintain that the Assembly did not declare 'slavery a sin in itself,' that they and the majority of the North are conservative, and not abolitionists; that there is no necessity for a separation, so far as the great majority, both North and South are concerned; and that a separate organization will be opposed by a considerable portion even of the Southern churches.)

The American Presbyterian thus speaks: "In Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia, the feeling of almost every pastor, is against the formation of a new Assembly, nor is it probable that any of their churches will enter into the effort to create such a body. The distinction between the extreme pro-slavery view and the old fashioned Southern view of the subject, is by them fully recognized; and the latter class of opinions avowed. These brethren do not wish to take a position endorsing extreme views. The pastors and Sessions in the city of Washington deprecate the agitation in their churches, which must be produced by the presence of the proposed Convention, and prefer that it should meet elsewhere, and have sent, as we are informed, a written request to that effect. "In Virginia the withdrawal of the Southern Commissioners, and the proposal for a new Assembly, meets more favor. "There is no probability that the Missouri churches will be represented in the proposed convention. From Mississippi and Kentucky, where our churches are few and small, we have not heard."

On the agitation of slavery in the Assembly, which is the great point with the Southerners, they wishing a pledge from the existing Assembly, or otherwise the constitution of a new Assembly, on the principle that this subject shall not be brought up in the body, the same paper thus defines its position: "The American Presbyterian has not taken ground in favor of a present or a future agitation of slavery in the Assembly. The position it has taken is, that Presbyterians ought not to submit to go into an Assembly which will discuss anything or not discuss it. The right to discuss or testify does not involve the continual or imprudent exercise of that right. As an English wit remarked, a man does not want to be tried by jury, or brought up on a *habeas corpus*, because he maintains these inestimable rights. So of freedom of speech and the right of testifying. They are to be maintained, but to be wisely and prudently exercised. To exclude them is to establish a spiritual despotism; to abuse them is to inflict a serious injury upon mankind."

There is a good deal of human nature here exhibited; and of a feigning of human nature, too, which is often strongly manifested, even where sanctification has made great progress. There are none of us who like distastefulness of us willing to have our liberties of speech restricted, even though it be in a direction in which we may have not the least desire to use them. We do not like to have limits prescribed, further than our own judgment, and our feelings of propriety, and our gentlemanly and Christian regard for others, may restrict us. Hence, to attempt to form a Church, or to hold a Church together, by a new law prohibiting of all discussion of some specified subject which confessedly concerns social and Christian duties, and which is regulated by Divine precepts, must necessarily be unwise. The attempt, in an existing Church, must prove disastrous, if not divisive; and if it relate to a new organization, its prospects of a numerous, extended, and vigorous society, cannot be brilliant. True, the Papacy is such an institution; but the spirit of Popery is but illy adapted to Presbyterian minds.

The bonds of Christian love, a common faith, good sense, mutual respect, and a strong desire to be useful, keeping the unity of the brotherhood in uninterrupted peace, are the best ligaments by which to hold Christians together. These bonds are now, happily, very strong in the Old School Presbyterian Church, and afford a guarantee to all our people, that, however ardently we are attached to the principle of an open field for free discussion, our cherished rights will not be exercised injuriously nor injudiciously. With the present constituency, our Assembly is as free from danger on this score as any large body well could be; and as we receive accessions only from our own home-trained sons, or, if we receive from others, we do it not in the mass, but on individual examinations in open Presbytery,

we are likely to maintain and perpetuate our principles. While, then, we look with interest upon our brethren, among whom we daily mingle, sympathizing in their sorrows, instructed by their successes, and admonished by the causes which produce discomfort and distractions, we will meekly give thanks for our internal peace, and our extended and extending fields of usefulness; and will prayerfully guard against the springing up of any root of bitterness in our midst. Intense engagement in the salvation of men—in spiritual things—will perpetuate a strong attachment, and cause us to labor together in harmony.

A Correction.—In reporting the discussion which took place in the late General Assembly, on the nomination made by the Committee for Directors in the Western Theological Seminary, the Presbyterian Herald mistook, entirely, the remarks of Rev. J. N. Hays, of Carlisle. We are enabled, from the best source, to present the brother's sentiment, as then uttered, as follows: "I. N. Hays remarked, that for some years the eyes both of the churches and candidates in the bounds of the Carlisle Presbytery, had been turned toward the Western Theological Seminary; and that, consequently, frequent inquiry was made as to its condition and passing history; and as they were in the same State, and nearer to Allegheny than to Princeton, he thought it eminently proper that there should be a representative in the Board of Directors from that district, and had himself even ventured to make the suggestion. He hoped that the persons nominated would be elected."

Statistical Summary.—Through the politeness of the State Clerk of the General Assembly, we are enabled, in advance of the appearance of the Minutes, to give the general statistics of our Church. The deaths of ministers, forty-six, seem numerous, but the proportion is small, being but two per cent. on last year's list. This would indicate an average ministerial life of fifty years. The proportion of baptisms of infants to the number of communicants, is 1 to 18.82. Last year, it was 1 to 18.77. Compared with last year, the tables stand thus: Increase—Synods, 1; Presbyteries, 7; Licentiates, 17; Ministers, 91; Churches, 105; Licenses, 18; Ordinations, 20; Installations, 44; Churches organized, 24; Ministers received from other denominations, 2; Dismissed to others, 4; Deceased, 8; members added on examination, 685; on certificate, 458; Baptized—adults, 157; infants, 86; Contributions, for congregational purposes, \$228,139; to Boards, &c., \$120,045; miscellaneous, \$24,058. Decrease—Candidates, 30; Pastoral relations dissolved, 7; Churches dissolved, 5. Some of these figures of increase are quite too small, but the comparison of the two years is, upon the whole, favorable, except as relates to the number of candidates for the ministry. The decrease here is discouraging. It is in a place which affects the vital interest of the Church. If the supply of laborers shall fall, every thing else must soon come short. Pray for laborers. Multiply them. The Lord prospering Zion's efforts in this line, will indicate his purpose of great favors to her in her extension and spiritual growth.

Associate Reformed Church.—By the published Minutes of the late meeting of the General Synod of this Church, in New York, we learn that it embraces 27 Presbyteries, 164 pastors, 54 ministers unsettled, 38 licentiates, 26 candidates, 380 congregations, and 30,055 communicants. The Infant Baptisms were one to a little less than fifteen communicants. The contributions to Missions average thirty-two cents from each member.

EASTERN SUMMARY.—BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND.—Notwithstanding excessive devotion to material interests, the low state of piety in the churches, and the many prevalent errors, The Missionary Spirit has not died out. Almost every month witnesses the departure of some of the sons and daughters of the Church, to make known the unsearchable riches of Christ in heathen lands. On Monday morning, the 6th inst., the following persons, in connection with the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, sailed in the barque Henry Hill, Capt. Watson, for Smyrna: Rev. H. F. Williams and Mrs. Williams, to Mosul; Rev. J. Y. Leonard and Mrs. Leonard, to the Northern Armenian Mission; Miss Sarah C. King, a daughter of Dr. Jonas King, returning to her parents in Greece; and Miss Bell, going to the Mission at Constantinople. Mr. Williams has been in the Foreign field for some time; the others, except Miss King, who is going home, go abroad for the first time. Impressive religious services were held on board previous to the departure of the vessel. This missionary band is accompanied by the Rev. Chauncey Eddy and wife, long known as the efficient agent of the Board in New England, for the benefit of his impaired health, and to visit a son laboring as a missionary at Beirut.

Preaching has been resumed in the Open Air on Boston Common, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. This service was conducted in the same place last Summer, with good results. The Rev. Mr. Cook has also commenced preaching in the open air, once every Sabbath, in the town of Lynn. The Church cannot be too active or too earnest in endeavoring to arrest the attention of the careless multitudes in every Scriptural way. The Old South Church, around which so many ecclesiastical and patriotic associations of the past cluster, has been among the last of the old churches to remove the square pews, the high pulpit, and the sounding

board. At last, thorough internal changes have been commenced. The high pulpit has been removed; the upper gallery will be narrowed, to admit the light to the one below; the ceiling will be stuccoed, and the pews modernized. A new organ is also being built. The whole cost of the entire repairs will be about \$10,000.

The committee, to whom was referred the report on Infant Baptism, presented at the meeting of the General Association at Northampton, has reported. The neglect of Infant Baptism it attributed, in great part, to the low state of piety in the churches; and to the abuse of outward forms in some portions of the Church, and to the want of a correct knowledge of the nature and design of this ordinance. The committee conclude their able report by offering the following resolution, worthy of consideration by other branches of the Church: Resolved, That the benevolence of the Gospel, the recorded history of the interest of God in the children of his people, the fitness of the rite to meet the necessities of the parent's heart, the hope it inspires of the salvation of our children, and the aid it is calculated to afford in securing the welfare of the rising generation and the perpetuation of religion, should urge us to all diligence in honoring and sustaining Infant Baptism as a favored ordinance in our churches.

A large and interesting meeting in behalf of The Colonization Cause, was lately held in Plymouth, Mass. Some of the citizens subscribed very liberally. The importance of African Colonization, in a commercial as well as religious point of view, is not yet properly estimated. President Benson has seen the exportation of Palm oil increase from 1,000 barrels to 10,000 per year. A Son of Professor Stone, a student of Dartmouth College, was drowned in the Connecticut, on Friday, the 10th inst. The present Senior Class, in Bowdoin College, is the largest that ever left the institution: it numbers 50. Ethus Burritt, the advocate of peace, and generally known as "The Learned Blacksmith," has been for several months engaged in visiting some of the principal cities, and in publishing his scheme for the removal of Slavery. He proposes that the General Government should pay for all the slaves that may be emancipated, from the revenue of the public lands; and that the government should make this offer to all the Slave States. He thinks it probable that the smaller States would be the first to try the experiment. Delaware has 2,000 slaves, which would cost \$500,000; and Arkansas had, in 1850, 47,000—the income from the public lands last year, would pay for their cost. And the surplus now in the United States Treasury would free every slave in Missouri. According to Mr. Burritt, a State might be redeemed from Slavery every two years, without any additional taxation. The whole expense is estimated at \$875,000,000, less than England and France expended in the late war with Russia.

Western Railroad Stock is not the only stock now at a discount. The following, from the Boston Transcript, reveals a state of things with respect to the Manufacturing Companies of New England, which we did not suppose existed: "Out of fifty of the largest manufactories established in New England, the stock of only six companies will sell at above par at the present time. The Lowell Bleachery is worth 20 per cent. above par, and the Merrimack at 8 per cent. advance. The present selling price of the New England cotton and wool corporations, is about fifty-two cents on the dollar."

NEW YORK.—Some of the Principal Actors in the Riots of the 4th have been arrested and brought before the proper tribunal, where it is likely to go hard with some of them. The City continues quiet, and the Commissioners are busily engaged in a re-organization of the whole Police system, and the appointment of proper officers, under whose watch the lives and property of the citizens will be protected. An order has been issued for the closing of all the drinking houses on the Sabbath, and a determination has been expressed to have the order enforced. If this be done, one great source of disturbance and crime will be shut off.

The regular examinations of the Free Academy, have given proof of a higher degree of scholarship than was found to exist in any previous year. Two hundred and fifty-six candidates from the Public Schools have already applied for admission at the opening of the next session. The standard of age has been raised one year, and the course in the Grammar school has been extended. This useful institution is open to all possessed of sufficient merit. Its Professorships and teachers are in advance of many of our Colleges, and the standard of scholarship required is equal to most of them. New York has but few public institutions so well conducted, and so permanently and widely beneficial as this.

The Five Points Mission, some time ago, received a donation of \$20,000, which was expended in removing the debt on the building. But this gift has well nigh ruined the Mission; for its friends, supposing it well provided for, have withheld their usual contributions. With how much greater facility can people be induced to withhold their gifts, than to bestow them! Some idea of the Greatness of the Business connected with this wonderful city, may be obtained from the following statistics: Sixty-seven railroad companies centre or have their offices in New York; there are also seventy-six transport lines; one hundred and ninety express, American, foreign, and city; twelve telegraph lines; and twenty-three omnibus lines. There are sixty banks; one hundred and ninety-seven insurance companies; two hundred and sixty-nine newspapers and periodicals; thirty-four benevolent societies; twenty-seven asylums; fifteen public libraries; and fifteen public libraries.

At the last meeting of the Managers of the American Bible Society, an appropriation of \$9,000 was made for printing the Armenian-Scriptures at Constantinople, under the direction of the

American missionaries, and of \$2,000 to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for printing and distributing the Scriptures in Germany.

The Rev. Dr. Tyng is making himself heard in England. He attended lately a meeting of the Evangelical Alliance, at which he handled the High Church Episcopalian of this country very severely. By the way, in a speech made by the Rev. Mr. Caswell, in the English Convocation, the following account was given of the American Episcopal Church: Thirty-six bishops; nearly two thousand clergy; and probably one hundred and thirty thousand communicants.

The Rev. Mr. Tracy started on another tour to the West, on the 8th inst., with sixty boys gathered from the streets in New York, to place them in new and respectable homes, where it is to be hoped they will acquire those habits of industry and morality to which they have been hitherto strangers.

PHILADELPHIA.—The Colored Free Masons of Philadelphia have erected a new Hall, at a cost of \$13,500, which has just been dedicated. The order was established by the highest authority in England, through the institution of the African lodge in Boston in 1781. Maymoring Prison is said to be in an admirable condition at present. The expenses for the last six months have been \$15,000 less than during the same period last year. At the present time it contains four hundred and sixty-five untried prisoners, and one hundred and twenty-eight convicts.

At a late meeting of the Common Council, a Committee previously appointed reported, recommending the immediate construction of a New Bridge over the Schuylkill, at Chestnut Street. The report represents the daily tonnage crossing at Market Street to be 7,820 tons, not counting the weight of animals drawing vehicles. The foot passengers average 17,558 daily, 7,250 omnibuses and 4,179 other vehicles.

Our Methodist brethren have not grown weary in the work of Church Extension and church erection. On the 7th instant, the corner stone of a new Methodist Episcopal church was laid in South-Eighth Street, above Franklin. And on the following day, a similar ceremony was attended in another part of the city.

Ecclesiastical.—Rev. W. J. KEITH, of Griffin, Ga., has been released from his pastoral charge, and has accepted an appointment from the Board of Publication, as Superintendent of Colportage for that State. Mr. L. A. SIMONSON was ordained and installed at Sparks, Ga., by the Presbytery of Hopewell, on the 21st ult. Rev. JAMES SMITH, recently of Bridge-water, Allegheny City Presbytery, has received a unanimous call to the Presbyterian church of Mount Joy. His Post Office address now is, Mount Joy, Lancaster County, Pa.

Rev. A. L. HOGSHHEAD, late of Covington, Va., has taken a charge in Washington County, Va. His Post Office address is Abingdon, in that County.

Rev. JAMES CAMPBELL'S Post Office address is Iowa Point, Kansas, whither he lately removed from Jacksonville, Pa. Mr. JACOB LEISOLD and Mr. John Ranskers, Germans, have been ordained by the Presbytery of Dane.

Rev. JONATHAN EDWARDS, D. D., President of South Hanover College, Indiana has accepted the call from the West Arch Street Presbyterian church, Philadelphia.

Rev. JOEL K. LYLE has received a unanimous call to become pastor of the united churches of Horeb and Hopewell, made vacant by the death of Rev. W. C. Kniffin.

Mr. DONALD McLAUREN was ordained on the 1st inst., by the Presbytery of New Brunswick, and installed pastor of the Tenth church of Freehold, New Jersey.

Rev. JOHN F. COONS has removed from Mayville to Covington, Ky.

Rev. JOHN McCRAE has removed from Cloverport, Ky., to Reading, Ohio, and taken charge of the churches of Montgomery and Reading.

Rev. J. THILMAN HENDRICK has accepted an invitation to supply, for one year, the Zion church, near Columbia, Tenn. His Post Office address is Ashwood.

Rev. J. McNEIL TURNER has accepted the appointment of President of the State Seminary, at Tallahassee, Florida, and the pastoral relation between him and the church of Tallahassee, has been dissolved.

Rev. ROBERT W. ALLEN has received and accepted a call to become pastor of the church in Jacksonville, Illinois.

For the Presbyterian Banner and Advocate. Presbytery of Dane.—The Presbytery of Dane held its Annual Meeting at this place, on the 18th, 19th, and 20th ult. The attendance was, from various causes, small, there not being present more than one-third of the members of the Presbytery. There were ordained, to the Gospel ministry, two brethren, Jacob Leisold and John Ranskers, both Germans. Rev. Jacob Schwardt presented, and proposed the constitutional questions. Rev. D. C. Lyon, of Bedford Presbytery, and Synodical Agent, preached the sermon, by invitation. Rev. Cyrus Nicholls made the Ordaining prayer. Rev. John Bantley gave the Charge, in German, to the candidates.

The whole was one of the most solemn and interesting ordinations I ever witnessed. There was received one German candidate, under the care of the Presbytery, and an application made for an organization among the Germans in another place. Our churches all reported that they had taken action on the subject of Systematic Benevolence, according to the recommendation of the General Assembly. Our meeting was a very pleasant one, indeed. It is to be regretted, that so frequently, our meetings of Presbytery are so thinly attended, and never shall we receive the full benefit of such meetings until our ministers resolve that nothing but the interpositions of the devil shall prevent them from attending to the duty of being present, and our churches see to it that they are represented by an Elder.

B. PHILLIPS, Stated Clerk. Mineral Point, July 8, 1857.