

have been made at their shrines; Brahmins have been paid to pray for rain! And what a rebuke is it, that the Sepoys in Bengal, who have mutinied, are the only class shut out from missionary influence! Such is the retribution on guilty neglect and cowardice!

Banner and Advocate.

PITTSBURGH, AUGUST 29, 1857.

TERMS.—\$1.50, in advance or in Clubs \$1.00, delivered at residence of Subscriber, \$1.75. See Prospectus, on Third Page. RENEWALS should be promptly a little while before the year expires, that we may make full arrangements for a steady supply.

REMITTANCES.—Send payment by safe hands, when convenient. Or, send by mail, enclosing with ordinary care, and troubling nobody with a knowledge of what you are doing. For a large amount, send a Draft, or large notes. For one or two papers, send Gold or small notes.

TO MAKE CHANGE, send postage stamps, or better still, send for more papers; say \$2 for Seventy numbers, or \$1 for Thirty-three numbers.

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

PRINCETON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—The next session of this institution will open on Wednesday, September 3d. The rooms of the Seminary have been furnished free of expense to the students, and board is afforded in the Refectory, at \$2 per week.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA.—The next session will open on the 1st Monday in October, and continue eight months. Boarding and washing can be had from \$3 to \$10 per month. The appropriation for students destitute of means, is \$200 per annum.

DEDICATION.—The new and tasteful Presbyterian church, in Milton, Pa., was dedicated to the service of God, on Sabbath, the 16th inst. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. McGill, of Princeton, and the pastor, Rev. Dr. Watson, made the dedicatory prayer. The sermon in the afternoon was preached by Rev. Dr. Yeomans, of Danville, Pa. The services were solemn, and attended by a large and attentive audience.

Another Youthful Minister Called to his Reward.

A short time ago, the Rev. J. M. Brown, D.D., of Kanawha, Va., lost his youngest son, Willie, by drowning. Now he is called to mourn the death of his eldest son, Rev. Samuel H. Brown, pastor of the united congregations of Frankford, Anthony's Creek, and Spring Creek, on the first inst., in the 30th year of his age. Mr. Brown was a young man of great promise; and just previous to his illness, he had been laboring most earnestly in the revival at Lewisburg, Va.

End of Volume Fifth.

THREE numbers more will complete the Fifth Volume of the Presbyterian Banner. A large number of subscriptions will terminate with the volume. We respectfully request a full and prompt renewal. If the list of subscribers is permitted to decline, the terms of subscription must be raised. We plead with our brethren of the Ministry and Eldership, and with all our friends, to lend us effective aid in furnishing to the churches a sound Presbyterian paper, truly good, and really cheap.

President of Centre College, Ky. Rev. Lewis W. Green, President of Transylvania University, at Lexington, Ky., has been elected President of Centre College, Ky., to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of the lamented Rev. John C. Young, D. D. It is generally supposed the appointment will be accepted. Danville has been drawing largely on Lexington within a few months. Rev. Stephen Yerkes, elected a professor in the Danville Theological Seminary, at the last meeting of the General Assembly, was a professor in Transylvania University. Dr. Green is admirably adapted for the position to which he has been called, in natural gifts, scholarship, and experience.

Temperance.

The committee appointed by the friends of temperance in Chicago, in May last, have issued a call for a North American Convention of the friends of Temperance, to be held in that city on the 10th of November. It is intended to endeavor to initiate movements that will revive an interest in the Temperance cause, which has been for some time languishing. A large and interesting meeting was held at Saratoga, N. Y., to take into consideration the subject of juvenile Temperance organizations throughout the land. Addresses were made by E. C. Delavan, Peter Sinclair, of Scotland, Dr. Marsh, Rev. Dr. A. D. Smith, of New York, and many other well known advocates of the cause. In the course of his remarks, Dr. Smith decried on the importance of juvenile action and organization, as almost the only thing to interest once more the higher classes. These were beginning to consider the Temperance cause as obsolete, a thing gone by—good in its day, but over. It was owing to the higher classes more than to others that the Prohibition law was not enforced in New York, and was repealed. Let the children of these classes become enlisted in the cause, and it will awaken a new and lively interest in the work as nothing else can.

Unfortunately a similar testimony can be borne by many others who have observed the progress of events.

British India.

The alarming condition of the army in the Bengal Presidency, and the deplorable consequences ensuing on the outbreak of the mutiny, have attracted all eyes toward the East. In our own country, as well as in England, there are many families who have tender pledges of affection in the very region where the dangers have been most imminent; and as these devoted servants of the Great Master stand in such close connexion with Christianity on the one hand, and the native idolatries on the other hand, they are all the more likely to be sufferers for the cause of the Gospel, in consequence of the direction which the popular fury has taken. In these circumstances, we have thought it appropriate to advert at some length to the condition of the British Empire in the East, with a view to give some general information touching the history of the Company; the circumstances under which its possessions have been acquired; the tenure by which these possessions are held, and the manner in which the momentous trusts reposed in the Indian authorities are administered. We can only glance, in the most summary manner, at these subjects. We have before us a list of more than one hundred and twenty volumes, many of them of great size, and filled with important statistical, legal, and historical matter, all devoted to the elucidation of the affairs of India, and yet some of the most commonplace questions which ordinary readers might put in relation to the topics which we have here stated, could not, by a reader of these treatises, find a satisfactory answer. Should, then, our readers find that we have passed by much that they would have wished us to notice, they must remember the brief space which we can only afford for historical dissertation.

The discovery of the passage to India by way of the Cape of Good Hope, produced an intense impression on the mind of Western Europe. The eyes of traders and merchants were directed toward that land, which for ages had been a synonym for exhaustless wealth, gorgeous magnificence, and barbaric power. Vigorous efforts were accordingly made to organize associations for grasping the riches of the East. At this time the commercial spirit of Britain was beginning to display its vigor, and as the distance to India was so great, and the means needful to trade on a scale commensurate with the importance of the prize in view, were beyond the power of ordinary adventurers, an incorporation was secured; and on the 30th day of December, A.D. 1600, Queen Elizabeth signed the charter of the East India Company. The powers donated to these "merchant adventurers" to the East, were of the most wholesale character. They were not only recognized as the only lawful traders to the East from Britain, but they were also empowered to purchase or receive grants of lands from the native Princes for the erection of factories, and forts to protect them; and thus to secure all the interests of their trade. At the time of the issuing of this charter, such a grant from the Sovereign was considered sufficient for all legal purposes, without any Parliamentary sanction. In process of time, however, this question was raised, and the validity of the charter came to be discussed because of the appearance in the East of other parties having licenses to trade, who were considered interlopers; and the controversy thus raised was continued during all the years of the Stuart dynasty. In 1633, in consequence of a failure to meet the interest on the stock of the Company, the charter became void; but it was restored again, with a proviso that it might be abrogated by giving three years' notice. Owing to the exigencies of the State, another Company was organized, and the two struggled on with varying success, until, in 1708, they were united in one Society, through the influence of Lord Godolphin, by the act of the 6th of Queen Anne.

Since the year 1767, the affairs of the Company have been frequently subjected to Parliamentary review and supervision. The necessity for this legislation arose from the fact, that a trading company was rapidly acquiring territorial dominion; and the connexion of that Company with the Imperial Government was continually embroiling it with foreign powers. The question which had thus arisen as to the possessory and governmental rights of the Company over territory, and the sovereign rights of the Crown over all the possessions of subjects, was felt to be one of vast legal importance. The Company contended that it was duly invested with sovereign rights over conquered or acquired territory; while opponents contended that territory gained by subjects of the Crown necessarily belonged to the Crown. In several acts of the Legislature the question was left unsettled, the Parliamentary enactments only stipulating that the Company were guaranteed the tenure of their territorial possessions, reserving the rights and authority of the Crown without prejudice to any of the immunities of the Company. In 1784, the celebrated India Bill of Mr. Pitt was carried, establishing the Board of Control, by means of which the procedure of the India Directors is subjected to direct Imperial supervision. The working of this measure, so far as legislative and executive authority are concerned, has been such as to lead some of the most eminent constitutional lawyers—such as Lord Kenyon, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and Mr. Justice Lawrence—to affirm, that the East India Company was "a limb of the Government of the country, and that no distinction can be established between the offices held under the Company, and those held under the Government of the country."

In 1833, the last great Parliamentary change in the Charter of the Company, was made. By the celebrated act of that year, the preamble of the Charter declared that all lands, territorial acquisitions, revenues, debts, monies, rents, &c., which the Company then possessed, should remain and be invested in the hands of the Company, in trust for his Majesty and his heirs for the

service of the Government of India. The supreme authority of the Home Government over Indian affairs, was thus clearly assumed and defined. The act, which contains one hundred and seventeen clauses, stipulates, very minutely, the powers of the authorities in the different Presidencies, and of the Governor General and his Council. It provides, also, that the Board of Control, in London, which is to supervise the orders of the Directors at home, and of the General Council in Calcutta, shall consist of such persons as his Majesty may appoint as a Board, together with the Lord President of the Council, the Lord Privy Seal, the first Lord of the Treasury, the principal Secretaries of State, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Without the sanction of this Board, the Governors and their Councils in the respective Presidencies, and the Court of Directors at the India House in Leaden Hall Street, are unable to invest their determinations with the authority of law. We have thus, as briefly as possible, sketched the governmental character of this great corporation, in order that our readers may know in whose hands the sovereign power is actually lodged.

We have shown that the India Company was chartered on the last day of the sixteenth century. In 1616, the possessions gained in the Mogul's dominions were only Surat and Amavadv. On the Malabar coast they had Calicut, and Manipatnam on the Coromandel coast. At the end of the seventeenth century, the English were settled in Bengal at Calcutta, the French held Chandernagore, and the Dutch were at Chinsurah, all on the Hoogly. One hundred and fifty years from the origin of the Company passed over, before any important tract or territory was possessed by it. The Directors and Agents pursued a pacific and commercial career, not manifesting a lust for conquest, nor even making formidable provision to protect the factories which they possessed. So remarkably was this the case, that in 1756, when Surajee Dowlah captured Calcutta, which is now the abode of more than a million of inhabitants, the European prisoners which he captured and immured in the celebrated Black Hole, amounted only to one hundred and forty-six persons. The English Empire in India really dates from this period. War with France was imminent, and some troops had been sent to the little fort of St. George, at Madras, because of its vicinity to the French settlement at Pondicherry. These troops, at the urgent solicitation of the British merchants at Calcutta, were sent to protect their interests. Accordingly, nine hundred Europeans and fifteen hundred Sepoys were dispatched under Clive, who landed and defeated the forces sent against him, re-took Calcutta, assumed the direction of affairs, and concluded a peace in which permission was gained to fortify Calcutta. When the war with France broke out, Surajee Dowlah cast in his lot with the French, but, before the wonderful genius of Clive, resistance was in vain. On the 22d of June, 1757, Clive found himself, with 900 Europeans, 2000 Sepoys, and six guns, opposed to 50,000 infantry, 8000 cavalry, and 60 guns, under French officers; yet he gained a wonderful victory. War being thus commenced, Clive, to use his own words, saw clearly that he could not stop, but must go on. On this observation, Alison judiciously observes, "This is precisely the language and principle of Napoleon; this necessity of advancing to avoid being destroyed, is the accompaniment of power founded on force in all ages. The British power in India was driven on to greatness by the same necessity which impelled the European conqueror to Moscow and the Kremlin; it is the prodigious difference in the use they made of their power, even when acquired by violence, which hitherto, at least, has saved them from the fate which so soon overtook him." Every subsequent collision of England with France, or any of the European powers, was sure to increase their entanglements in India. The native Princes that united with the enemies of England in order to expel them from the country, were sure in the end to be overthrown. Many of them again failed to carry out the stipulations of treaties which they had formed, and here again a fertile cause for war and future annexation of territory, was found.

The act which Mr. Pitt carried in 1784, and to which we have already referred, contained the remarkable declaration, "that to pursue schemes of conquest and extension of dominion in India, are measures repugnant to the wish, the honor, and the policy of this nation," and yet, at that time, the territories which had been acquired by Clive and Hastings, had been gained, as we have seen, mainly by efforts to preserve the immunities of the Company; and the means which were essential to their preservation directly led to an extension of empire. Thus the war in 1789, under Lord Cornwallis, with Tippee, was provoked by that Chief's attack on Travancore. In 1799, and for several years subsequently, under the administration of Wellesley, the French, the Marhattas, and the celebrated leader, Tippee, again involved the British in war. Then again, during the government of the Marquis of Hastings, the aggressions of the Nepalese, the barbarous incursions of the Pindarries, the insincerity of the Marhattas, and the treachery of the Rajah of Nagpore, led to the operations of the years 1814—1819.

Thus it has been, that in the course of a century, when once the career of conquest was entered on in India, the arms of Britain have, with varying success, been mainly victorious; and at present, the British flag floats from the Himalaya Mountains to Cape Comorin, and from the Hindoo Koosh beyond the Indus, at Attock and Lahore, across the Bay of Bengal to Singapore, at the extreme South of the Malayan peninsula. We search the records of antiquity in vain for any parallel to such an empire. Rome never ruled over more than one hundred and twenty millions of people, and they were nearly all directly accessible, from the Mediterranean sea, as a centre of influence. In India, Britain has gained a dominion over nearly two hundred millions of souls, to reach whom her vessels of war have to traverse the ocean for nearly eight thousand miles. The forces of Rome were nearly three centuries engaged in subduing the countries, which acknowledged their sway; while a century has sufficed to raise the power of Britain to such a perilous pre-eminence in Southern Asia. One of the strangest features of this great drama, will be seen in the fact, that Britain has mainly used a native army, to extend her dominion and consolidate her power, in the East. It was in 1747, at Bombay, that the Sepoy force was organized, when one hundred natives of Bombay, and four hundred from Tellicherry, were trained and sent to aid the troops at Madras. From this small commencement the Indian army has been increased until it lately numbered, we believe, above three hundred thousand men. In Bengal, the troops had chiefly been composed of the Brahminical caste; but, in the other Presidencies, the ranks are filled from all nations and religious persuasions. Hitherto, the service has been kept up by voluntary enrolment, and the fact that the Sepoy force was sought after, will not appear surprising when we state, that compared with his brethren in his native village, the Sepoy was raised to wealth and dignity. Each private is attended by two servants, and in the field, each fighting man has, on an average, from four to five camp followers. Then, again, the pay is such as the Sepoy could not realize at home, while his life is in general an easy one; and he can confidently look forward to a pension, at the end of his military service. The steady attachment of the Sepoy force, to their British rulers, has again and again been displayed, in the most extraordinary manner; and nothing but the most culpable negligence, and unwarrantable neglect of obvious duty could have brought about the present mutiny. All the lamentable occurrences of the last two months had been foreseen; the certainty of their advent had been foretold, and the means of averting the catastrophe had been provided. Terrible as the convulsion has been, we are willing to view it as a storm, which sweeping through the heavens, carries with it the oppressive malaria, leaving a clear atmosphere behind. We believe that India is not yet to be lost as a field of Missions; and we confidently trust, that when these alarms have passed away, the result will be seen to be a more sure consolidation of European power in the country, and a safer field secured for the mission of the Gospel.

India has always presented a difficult problem to the political economist. When Bengal was gained by the Company, it was found that the land revenues were every where collected by Zemindars, who had charge of districts. These officers were paid a per centage on all the rent which they collected. The cultivators evaded payment, the Zemindars were often oppressive, and military force was called in to compel payment. Aware of the evils of this system, Lord Cornwallis, in 1783, effected a change. He vested the title of the lands in the Zemindars, constituting them great landlords, as in Britain the owners of estates are, and he obliged these proprietors to pay a land tax to the government. In this way the rent of two hundred thousand square miles of Bengal is collected. The former system was evil, and it is now seen that the one which was substituted for it is open to censure also. The European and Asiatic minds are accustomed to view things so differently that it is a vain attempt to seek to transform a Hindoo into an English farmer, for it was found that the Zemindars abused their powers and ruined their tenants, wherever they could, in order to spend the money, thus gained, in extravagance and luxury. The late Sir Thomas Munroe, of Madras Presidency, aware of the evils of the Zemindar system, scoured the adoption of a different system in that part of India. According to this plan, the ryot or cultivator of the soil, was considered the real land holder. The ryot was called on to pay a certain fixed rent for his tenure; and this plan has been found to be free from many of the evils of the Bengal system. The collection of this impost, however, is the difficulty arising from the extreme subdivision of landed property, and the hosts of agents and sub-agents, who are required for this office, and who prey on each other and on the finances, are such that a change in the system is felt to be urgently demanded. This subject has been under the consideration of the court of Directors for some time past; and we believe, that a different order of things is about to be inaugurated in this Presidency.

A third system of land rents prevails in the upper districts of India. Each village forms a little community or republic by itself, and for the village and surrounding region a certain quit-rent is paid. The village elects a head man, who collects the rent as agreed on; and who pays the sum over to the Government official. The Government officer knows nothing of the cultivators of the soil. He only comes into contact with the head man of the village, from whom the rent is received. This is a prevailing institution in the East, and it seems to be free from objections than either of the other systems, which have existed in Madras and Bengal. The revenue of the Company chiefly arises from the land tax, and from an impost on salt and opium. For some years past the income has verged on £30,000,000; and for the last three years the expenditures have been within that sum. The numerous and expensive wars, the enormous public works for the benefit of the people, in which the authorities have been engaged, have generally kept the expenditure ahead of the income. When Burke was assailing Hastings, he declared, that if the English were driven out of India, they would leave no better traces of their dominion than the hyena or the tiger. The condition of affairs in India has wonderfully changed since the

days of Burke. The formation of canals, roads, bridges, aqueducts and harbors almost exceed belief. In 1831, under Lord W. Bentinck, there were constructed seventeen hundred and eighty-four miles of road; and ten thousand persons were employed on them. Since then, the bridges in the Madras Presidency, and the enormous provision made for irrigation, in the South of India, are on a colossal scale. The canal, also, in the valley of the Ganges, and the military roads, connecting Calcutta with Delhi, Lahore, Attock and Peshawar, at the gates of Cabul, together with the establishment of the telegraphic lines, and the great arteries of railroads; from which branches are to run in different directions, are so many evidences that the Government is now wonderfully alive to the best interests of India.

That the mutiny will be overruled for good; that it will lead to the re-organization of a proper force in Bengal, and to the exclusion of much that is weak and antiquated in the Presidencies, we confidently expect; and that it will stimulate the Governor General, and his Council, to push forward such national works as will minister to national security, while they will benefit the people at large, we also believe; while, as we have repeatedly declared our conviction to be, we doubt not, but that though the enemy meant the present distress to be for the overthrow of the Gospel, the result shall be otherwise; and in the shaking of the idolatries of India, at the present time, we see the advent of the time, when the people shall cast aside their idols, and hail the Gospel of their salvation.

To the Farmer.

On our fourth page we give place to an article on "Barley Growing." It suggests a very important train of reflection. Farmers are responsible for their use of the soil. They are tenants for the Lord, and must account to him; and the day of reckoning will come. They are bound to use, for the benefit of God's creation, the earth which he rents to them and blesses. His revealed word, right reason, and enlightened conscience, are to guide them. The rule of right they now interpret, by which to order their ways; but he, also, will interpret, and will apply the rule, hereafter, when he comes to judge. And as his sword will be eternal, it is the part of wisdom in them, now to interpret the rule as strictly as he is likely to do at that great day.

It has been our advice, from the pulpit often, and in pastoral visitation, and we reiterate it, through the press; and it has been our practice, too, for we have been favored with a small proprietary right in the soil; never to sell a bushel of grain to any one who would turn it into an alcoholic drink. Never, never, since our attention was turned to the terrible injuries inflicted by strong drink, could we have any lot or part in its production. Double prices from the Brewer or the Distiller, could form no temptation. God's curse, we verily believe, would be upon us, in our person or property, or upon our children for whom we were endeavoring to acquire gain, if we should do so. And if not upon us in this life, to chastise us, and bring us to repentance, it would be upon us in the life to come, to our undoing and unspeakable woe.

Barley is a good crop—good food for domestic animals. So, also, corn and rye are good. Let farmers raise them freely; but let them use the grain, which God in his kindness gives, as a reward to his industry, in such a way as to promote happiness, and not misery, in the land which he blesses; in such a way as to elevate, and not depress, humanity; in such a way as to save and not to destroy the souls which he has made.

Death of Thomas Dick, L.L.D.

This man, whose numerous writings have instructed and delighted so many, has died at his cottage near Broughty Ferry, in the vicinity of Glasgow, Scotland, at the age of 83 years. Dr. Dick was not an original thinker, or a learned theologian, but in popularizing religion, and bringing it into the service of science, he has had few equals. The circulation of his works both in England and this country, has been immense. The foreign papers also announce the death of the Rev. W. J. Conybeare, well known in connexion with Howson, as the author of the Life and Epistles of St. Paul.

Hanover College, Indiana.

The removal of the late President of this institution, the Rev. Jonathan Edwards, D. D., to take charge of the West Arch Street church, in Philadelphia, seems to have stimulated the Trustees to renewed exertions. At their late meeting they determined to complete, as soon as possible, the new College edifice, which will cost \$30,000, which has been secured, with the exception of about \$200. The selection of a President has been postponed for one year, and Professor Thompson has been appointed President pro tem.

Fort Wayne Presbytery.

Hold its meeting in Kendallville on the 11th inst. The Rev. William Bonar was chosen Moderator, and George A. Irvin, Temporary Clerk. The Rev. Edward Wright was received from the Presbytery of Miami. His address is Auburn, Indiana. The West Arch Street church, Philadelphia, presented a call for the pastoral services of the Rev. Dr. J. Edwards. Dr. Edwards was accordingly dismissed to the Presbytery of Philadelphia. The Rev. Cochran Forbes was called to the church of Kendallville, and during the sessions of Presbytery he was duly installed. On this occasion, the Rev. Wm. Bonar presided, the Rev. E. Wright preached the sermon, and the Rev. J. N. Swan gave the proper charges. Presbytery altered the time of its stated meetings to the first Tuesday of April and October in each year. The next stated meeting to be at New Lancaster. Mr. Bonar was appointed to preach on the "Deacons'hip," and Mr. Lowrie on the "Office of the Holy Spirit," at the next stated meeting. Thanks were tendered to the Baptist denomination for the use of their house of worship, and to the people of Kendallville, for their hospitality. J. M. L., Stated Clerk.

Whoso despiseth little things, will never attempt great things.

Ecclesiastical.

Rev. W. L. LYONS' Post Office address is changed from Vinton, Benton County, Iowa, to Winterset, Madison County, Iowa. Rev. THEODORE PRYOR, pastor of the High Street Presbyterian church, Petersburg, Va., has been invited to take charge of the College church, Hampden Sidney, Va. Rev. D. B. BROWN'S Post Office address is changed from Somerset, Va., to Gordonsville, Va. Rev. J. M. HUMPHREYS' Post Office address is changed from Blountville, Tenn., to Blacksburg, Va., where he is to be associated with the Rev. Wm. P. HOOKMAN in the management of a Female school. Rev. W. W. PHARR'S Post Office address is changed from Oakland, Cabarras, N. C., to Statesville, N. C. Rev. ROBERT MITCHELL, a licentiate of the Presbytery of Ohio, has received a unanimous call to become the pastor of the First Presbyterian church, of Decatur, Indiana, where he has been laboring, as Stated Supply, during the past year. Rev. E. H. RUTHERFORD, a student of Danville Theological Seminary, has become Stated Supply of the Presbyterian church, at Vicksburg, Miss., which has been with a regular pastor since the death of Rev. B. H. Williams.

EASTERN SUMMARY.

BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND. The Old and Established Business Houses, of Boston, are generally considered very reliable and free from the probability of failure. Yet, sometimes, failures occur here, as well as in other places, and among those least suspected. Last week a large firm failed for \$500,000, in consequence of disastrous losses in the Sugar speculation. And the suspension of this house brought down another, for about the same sum, to meet which there are assets to the amount of \$250,000. A singular fatality seems to attend attempts at enormous and unreasonable gains in the provision business, throughout this country and Europe. The Poor Drunkard is not altogether forgotten. In this busy and hurried day of ours, there are still hearts to feel for others' woes; there are yet hands ready to be stretched out for the relief of the needy. Last week an institution for the reformation of inebriates, was dedicated with beaming ceremonies, named "Home for the Fallen." In time we hope to hear a good report of its success, although the difficulties in the way are many.

The fact of the neglect into which the Divinity School at Cambridge has fallen, can be concealed no longer. The students are few and the influence exerted is but small, notwithstanding all the learning and advantages connected with it. In his inaugural discourse, the Rev. Dr. Ellis presented three alternatives with regard to the course to be pursued in reference to the school. First, it may drag along a listless and ineffective course, having but few students, and thus being left alone; Second, a bold and unshrinking avowal of the peculiar tenets of modern Unitarianism, in opposition to orthodoxy; and third, the employment of able and earnest men in the interest of all the leading sects, after the manner of the German Universities, when pupils from the various denominations can be congregated, each one retaining his own peculiar views. Of these three alternatives Dr. Ellis chooses the last, and considers himself right in accepting his present appointment, because he can teach an unsectarian theology. He distinctly avows himself uncommitted to any of the peculiar views of any denomination, and claims the right to change HIS prejudices, bias, and even convictions, "without penalty or justification." In plain language he seems to avow himself destitute altogether of any settled religious opinions. Certainly a strange acknowledgment and wondrous recommendation for a teacher of theology!

On the 1st of January, 1857, there were, in connexion with the general Congregational Association of Massachusetts, four hundred and seventy-two churches, four hundred and fifty-two pastors, sixty stated supplies, and one hundred and fifty ministers without charge—making in all five hundred and thirty-seven churches. The whole number of members was sixty-seven thousand six hundred and fifty-six, of whom twenty-one thousand and fifty-seven were males and forty-five thousand five hundred and forty-eight females—more than two to one in favor of the females. There are seventy thousand one hundred and eighty-seven reported members of the Sabbath Schools, or an average of one hundred and forty-seven to each school. The four largest Sabbath Schools are the following: Pine Street church, Boston, 730 Winthrop church, Charlestown, 522 Maverick church, East Boston, 526 Wintonsett church Chelsea, 602

The four oldest churches are the following: West Barnstable, gathered at Southwark, London, 1616 Tabernacle church, Salem, August 6, 1629 First church, Lynn, 1632 South Marshfield 1632

The four largest churches are the following: Park Street church, Boston, 705 Mt. Vernon church, 666 First church, Pittsfield, 638 John Street, Lowell, 618

Or deducting absent members, respectively:—Five hundred and eighty-five, four hundred and eighty-nine, three hundred and fifteen, and three hundred and eighty-eight. The ministers who have been settled a half century or more, in one place are the following:—Dr. Cooley of East Granville, settled, Feb. 3, 1698 Dr. Snell of North Brookfield, " June 27, 1739 Mr. Braman of Georgetown, " June 27, 1739 Mr. Emerson of South Reading, " Oct. 17, 1804 Dr. Emerson of Salem, " Oct. 8, 1809 Mr. Kimball of Ipswich, " Oct. 8, 1809 Dr. Ely of Monson, " Dec. 17, 1808

In the fourteen cities of Massachusetts, the proportion of Females to every one hundred Males was, in 1855, as follows; in Boston 108; Lowell 153; Worcester 104; Charlestown 102; Salem 120; Cambridge 110; New Bedford 110; Roxbury 111; Lawrence 117; Lynn 111; Springfield 112;

Newburyport 123; Fall River 116; Chelsea 110.

Not only have the Literary Institutes received largely from private liberality, but also from the fostering hand of the State, while it is to be greatly deplored that the institution that has received most, is now under the control of those, whose religious sentiments are opposed to those of a very large majority of the people of the Commonwealth. The indebtedness of the three colleges of Massachusetts to the public treasury, from which each has received aid, is represented in the following statement, dated in Harvard from its foundation, in 1639, before its charter; Williams, from its charter in 1793; and Amherst, from its charter in 1825: Harvard, in 221 years, has received \$216,000, being \$977 per year; Williams, in 64 years, \$46,500, \$726 per year; Amherst, in 32 years, \$25,000, \$781 per year.

Miss Mitchell, the famous Astronomer of Nantucket, is now abroad on a visit to the different European Observatories. It has been determined to erect or secure an Observatory for herself at a cost of \$3,000, by donations from friends and admirers. Some ladies of Philadelphia have also contributed one third of the sum, and President Pierce, of Harvard and Mrs. Edward Everett are engaged in securing the remainder.

The New Englander has been purchased by Mr. Kingsley, son of the late Professor Kingsley, who will henceforth be both proprietor and editor. He is said to be a scholar, possessed of large and correct information, and to have enjoyed the advantages of European travel. Arrangements have been made both in this country, and Europe for obtaining able and interesting articles from some of the ablest writers of the day.

The Baptists of Connecticut have one hundred and fourteen churches, eighty-two settled pastors, and a membership of sixteen thousand two hundred and thirty-one. There were added by baptism, last year, six hundred and forty-one. This denomination has decreased somewhat in this State, owing, as it is said, to emigration to other parts. Already six thousand looms have been stopped in the Cotton Mills of New England; and orders have been given for stopping many more as soon as the present supply of yarn is exhausted. The cause is not found in the want of cotton, but in the great amount of cotton machinery employed. The supply of manufactured articles is so great for the demand, at any thing like remunerative prices, when the high prices of raw cotton is taken into account. At one time in England thirty thousand looms have been stopped from the same cause, and the prices were quickly raised on account of the curtailment of production. Throughout the Eastern States the crops have been unusually good. Never were the labors of the farmer and gardener more amply repaid.

Thus far the Season has been remarkably healthy in this and all the large cities of the land. Wondrously have the people been protected from "the pestilence that walketh in darkness, and the destructive that wasteth at noonday."

The General Crash apprehended by many close and experienced observers of business movements, has not happened. There have been heavy failures, and many suspensions, and railroad securities are at a heavy discount; but the general business of the country has suffered no interruption. We buy as freely, invest as largely, and spend as prodigally as ever. Every week brings to light some new instance of dishonesty at the part of those entrusted with the means of others because of the expensive style of living adopted. One of the Clerks of the St. Nicholas Hotel has been arrested charged with embezzling funds to the amount of from \$30,000, to \$100,000, and has confessed to taking \$5,000. It is supposed that this want of integrity has been occasioned by expensive habits, and a determination to keep pace with others in the dangerous race of fashion.

The deluded followers of Walker continue to return in the greatest destitution, and suffering severely from disease. Many of them are found in the Park, seeking to obtain the means of returning home; and a large meeting has been held for the purpose of procuring means for their relief. If Walker should make another foray upon Central America, it is not probable that the present condition of those who rallied around him in his first attempt, or his destination of them now, will be very strong arguments toward raising recruits.

Mr. Peabody sailed in the Persia on Wednesday, the 10th inst. During his sojourn of about a year in this country, he traveled 13,000 miles, and visited twenty-six States of the Union, and also the Canadas. In this time his donations to various objects have amounted to nearly half a million; he has subscribed \$50,000 to the Atlantic Telegraph Company, and gave \$10,000 toward providing the insurance on the cable. Previous to his departure, a magnificent banquet was given in honor of him, at Newport, R. I., by Mr. Wetmore, of N. Y. Over two thousand guests were invited. It is said that he intends to return after a period of three years, and make his permanent home in the land that gave him birth. During his progress through New Hampshire, he stopped at the same tavern where in boyhood he had paid for his lodging one night, by working in the morning and evening.

A vessel has been for some days cruising off the coast of New Foundland, for the purpose of intercepting the fleet, consisting of eight vessels, engaged in laying the great Atlantic Telegraphic Cable, which we hope will have arrived, and completed safely its work. The fore this issue reaches our readers, the fleet left Cork on the 3d day of August, just three hundred and sixty-five years ago; the sailing of Columbus from Palos, in Spain; and on the 7th, the shore east of