

Banner and Advocate.

PITTSBURGH, OCTOBER 24, 1867.

TERMS.—\$1.50, in advance, or in Clubs \$1.25, on delivery, postpaid. Subscribers, \$1.75. See Prospectus, on Third Page. RENEWALS should be promptly made while before the year expires, that we may have our friends with still not forgotten. THE RED WRAPPER indicates that we desire a renewal. If, however, in the haste of mailing, this signal should be omitted, we hope our friends will still not forget us. REPRINTS.—Send payment by safe hands, when convenient. Or, send by mail, enclosing with ordinary care, and enclosing money 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 paper say \$5 for twenty numbers, or \$1 for thirty-three numbers. DIRECT all Letters and Communications to REV. DAVID McKINNEY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Obituaries.

We must again request our friends to be brief in the preparation of these notices. We do not just as easily and cheaply print them as any other thing, which is put in the same sized type. But our readers complain daily. We entreat our friends to be very brief. Do not ask us to abbreviate them. We have not leisure to do it, and could not do it right.

Synod of Southern Iowa.

This Synod met, according to the order of the General Assembly, organized and enjoyed, as we learn from a correspondent, a very harmonious and pleasant meeting. J. G. Bell was Moderator, and D. V. Smock, Clerk. With but one dissenting voice, the Synod recommended that the North-Western Theological Seminary be placed under the entire control of the General Assembly. Directors were appointed with instructions to advocate this change of the constitution. Dr. Harrison, J. T. Umsted and Col. Patterson are the Directors. The next meeting of the Synod is to be at Okaloosa, the second Thursday of October, 1868. There were upwards of forty members present.

The Defalcation in the Sunday School Union. We noticed, when the event occurred, the unhappy case which Mr. Frederick W. Porter, Secretary of the American Sunday School Union, made of his position in that Society.

Mr. Porter, it will be remembered, made use of the official signature of the Society to the extent of some eighty-eight thousand dollars for his own individual benefit, not entering on the books any memorandum of the notes given and the money received. It was thus that the Directors were kept in ignorance of the transaction. Some twenty years ago, as we see it stated, Mr. Porter engaged in the Morus Multiculus speculation. He came out a loser to the extent of ten thousand dollars. This made him to need more money than he had. He gave his name a currency in the market, and enabled him to pass obligations; and hence, with much ingenuity, he managed to renew the notes and so to change them that he avoided detection for twenty years, and to increase the sum to the extent named. Alas for the spirit of speculation! Let no man indulge it. Honest business keeps up stern integrity, but efforts to get gain without giving value therefore, undermine good principles.

The success of Mr. Porter in perpetrating this fraud is another exemplification of the danger of allowing one man to be the sole money agent of an institution, and it teaches the necessity of having all money obligations countersigned by a second officer, who shall keep a separate memorandum for the inspection of the Directors.

Winter Evenings.

The long Winter Evenings are coming. How shall they be employed? Not in gadding about, for farmers, mechanics, and all industrious people, have had exercise enough through the day. Not in idleness; this is unworthy an intelligent mind. How shall they be spent? Why, partly in lively social intercourse, at home or in a well ordered family, but mainly in reading.

What shall be read? Not novels; these are useless when they spoil the taste, inflame the temper, dull the imagination, and disqualify both for life's highest duties, and life's most elevated joys. Not in scurrilous details of police trials, the details of the eyeing and doing of the basest of mankind; such reading is an unmitigated evil, embracing not one particle of benefit. How then shall the tired laborer, and the youth who has finished his task, be kept awake? What shall they read? Theology will put them to sleep. Books generally have this effect upon the weary. Most books are so dull, or so abstruse, or so proflix in their discussions, that the mind, by availing reading, cannot be so edified as to be interested. There are, however, some books well adapted to such readings; some histories, some travels, some scientific treatises, some practical and experimental religion. Some few of the Magazines afford profitable evening reading.

But especially are well conducted newspapers suited to these times. Their variety; their vivacity; their presentation of affairs of living interest; the comparative brevity of their articles; the talent that is now manifest in the better class of them; all these things are adapted to give interest. They instruct, amuse, enlarge, and liberalize the mind. Newspapers are among the most effective of modern educators. Let them be found every where.

Let the parent make a wise selection. Let the Christian man prepare, and Christian people sustain, such papers as Christian families—all families—need. The Religious journals should be made to embrace every thing which Christians, ordinarily, need to know for themselves, and especially for their households.

Discovery in Africa. For ages the central regions of Africa have been clothed with a peculiar mystery, which seemed to baffle the efforts of civilization to penetrate. For upwards of two centuries the dusky inhabitants of the Western coast have been giving off immense numbers of the different tribes to bondage on the American Continent and in the isles of the Gulf of Mexico. The condition of these captives was low and degraded, and it was inferred, that whatever might be the numbers of the dark population of the interior, they were all existing in a depressed state, which indicated little or no tendency to civilization, while the country was generally believed to consist of vast and inhospitable deserts.

In the days of Mungo Park the great object of explorers was to penetrate the interior from the West coast, to reach the Niger, to determine its course, its magnitude, its relation to the Senegal and to ascertain the character of the tribes who dwell in the region through which its waters rolled. By means of the Nile in the East, Bruce and others had advanced far toward the South, and it was hoped that by means of the Senegal and the Niger, if they were separate rivers, further important discoveries might be made in the equatorial regions of the Continent. The lamented fate of Park put an end to the glowing expectations that had been formed in connection with his expedition. Again it was hoped that as there were certain remnants of civilization connected with the borders of Tunis and Tripoli, it might be possible to conduct an expedition which would leave the shores of the Mediterranean and travel Southward until the great rivers and mountain chains would be reached, which it was believed lay in the Southern part of the great Sahara, and thence extending towards the coast of Guinea. In these efforts the names of Oudney, Denham and Clapperton stand conspicuous. Their narratives produced a great effect on the public mind when they appeared, and they gave a grand impulse to the cause of African discovery. Several years since, when it came to be believed, that the great river Niger, which Park saw flowing to the Eastward might be connected with the waters which fell into the ocean Eastward of the Bight of Benin, and when it was hoped that this water course might be made a great highway for the civilizing efforts of commerce, an expedition was fitted out in London under the auspices of F. A. Smith, with a view to penetrate the interior and lay the foundations of a permanent trade, and prepare for the introduction of future elements of civilization. This effort, in consequence of the great loss of life, by fever, came to nothing; but still light was beginning to glow on the minds of all who took an interest in the condition of the interior tribes in consequence of the information accumulated by missionaries and traders.

In 1849 the British Government prepared an expedition in order to reach the central regions of the Continent from the North, and through the Chevalier Bunsen, an offer was made to receive Dr. Barth, of Berlin, as Director of the party. Dr. Barth had already traveled extensively in the territories along the coast of Barbary. He had visited Cyrenais, Egypt, Syria, Asia Minor and Turkey. During these travels he had cast a longing eye to the vast tracts which lay to the South, and now that such an opportunity of exploring them presented itself, he gladly embraced the offer. The results of his six years' toil have now been given to the public in three large octavo volumes, under the auspices of the British Government, and there are now two of these volumes given to the American public from the press of the Harpers, of New York.

These are by far the most important and satisfactory volumes which have ever appeared on the subject of African discovery. The labors of Dr. Barth extended to a region twenty-four degrees from North to South and twenty degrees from East to West, in the broadest part of the Continent. From Tunis and Tripoli he journeyed to Lake Tchad and traversed nearly three-fourths of the shore of this great inland water. Farther South he penetrated to Yola on the Benue, the Eastern arm of the Niger, and Westward he journeyed through Sokoto, Dauda and other kingdoms of ferocious Moslems, until he reached the celebrated city of Timbuktu. By an Eastward and Northern course he again reached the Mediterranean. Instead of finding the districts through which he passed all barren and desolate, he met with fertile lands irrigated with large navigable rivers, and extensive central lakes, ornamented with the finest timber and producing varieties of grain, rice, sesamum, ground-nuts in unlimited abundance, the sugar-cane, &c., &c., together with cotton and indigo, the most valuable commodities of trade. The natives of these regions not only weave their own cotton, but dye their home-made shirtings with their own indigo. The river, the famous Niger, which gives access to these regions by means of its Eastern branch, the Benue, (which Dr. Barth discovered) affords an uninterrupted navigable sheet of water for more than six hundred miles into the very heart of the country. The Western branch is obstructed by rapids at the distance of about three hundred and fifty miles from the coast; but even at that point it is probably not impassable in the present state of navigation; while farther on the river opens up an immense high road for nearly one thousand miles into the very heart of Western Africa, so rich in every kind of produce.

The scientific character of these volumes is every thing that the scholar could require, while the journal is written with great clearness and precision. Such a work in the days of Park, or Denham and Clapperton would have produced a wonderful sensation. It is plentifully illustrated by wood cuts and anti-

quarian objects, and localities of interest are figured in abundance. We recognize the work as one of the greatest contributions to our literature in modern times, and therefore we give it such prominence as it deserves in our columns.

Newspapers.

The Newspaper is an institution of the times. Every body must have a newspaper. It is the source of knowledge; it forms the sentiment; it affects the heart; it guides the life. It is the daily aid, cherished companion of our wives, our sons, our daughters. As it is, so, to a great extent, will they be. It can aid us greatly in training our offspring to virtue, honor, and a blissful immortality; or it may poison their souls, and render ineffectual all our labors for their moral and spiritual benefit.

This is well illustrated in an exchange, by what is narrated as a fact. It is this: "There lives in a certain city a man who is a prominent church member—his sons are druggards, and visitors of dens whose names we will not mention. How came this state of affairs? Years ago we happened to be at that gentleman's house, and while there at the father and older sons had an altercation about theatres and theatre-going. 'You never taught us any thing by your example,' said one, 'against the sins of which you complain. You take no religious periodicals or newspapers, and you never have. You have always had newspapers about the house full of puffs of theatres, gipsy shops, saloons, and all other places of amusement; and I never heard you say one word against those puffs, and you need not blame us now if we want to enjoy ourselves a little.' There was pungency in the young man's remarks, and the pungency started us more than the disrespectful tone indulged by him. We ask you, professing Christian, to take some religious paper or periodical. Your boy then will have something to read; that girl, too, will have something to interest and instruct her; and if you fail to meet the wants of either, then look out for reprisals in coming years, that will make your ears tingle and your heart throb in agony. In a measure, you can guide the mind of your child aright. You can provide him with unadorned intellectual food. You can shut the door against intruders that will work ruin if once admitted, and Heaven will hold you accountable for the way in which you do your work. Startling developments will be witnessed in the day of judgment; and one of the most startling will be the sight of the father who has murdered his child—murdered him by refusing to furnish him with such appliances as, under God, would have led to glory and immortality in heaven, rather than down to remorse and anguish in endless perdition."

The commendation of theatres, and the detail of shameful and disgusting police affairs, and fings at strict Sabbath observance, &c., &c., are lamentable features of the secular press—even of some of the most ably conducted of our country's daily and weekly journals. A large portion of their contents, however, are things which all need to have, and which, by reason of the limited sphere embraced by our religious papers, cannot be otherwise obtained. This shows to us the necessity of making our Church journals more useful. If the secular papers will persist in mingling with their news and literature, things so poisonous to the youthful mind, and which judicious Christian parents can never receive under their roof, the religious papers should strive to embrace every thing which the growing family needs to know. And the family's head should always strive to furnish his household with a sheet, which, together with some sound doctrinal and practical reading, and the affairs of his own peculiar branch of the Lord's Zion, and of the Church at large, will present lively, truthful, and comprehensive statements of all important occurring events, domestic and foreign, social, literary, scientific and governmental. Let all needful information reach the young mind, through a Christian channel, and in the company of precious religious truth, and the happy influence will be seen in a rising family; well informed, intelligent, virtuous, an honor and a joy to their parents, ornaments to society, and useful to their race, while they will be travelers heavenward.

his power by promises of protection, and then, having selected thirty English ladies for himself, sold the rest in the bazaars, for his soldiers to riot on and carve piece-meal in their wanton delight in torture; butchered the men and children like a herd of cattle; and afterwards, when confronted with the forces of General Havelock, brought out the thirty ladies, his own wretched victims, and slaughtered them in one heap, that none of their lips might disclose the secret horrors of his private camp.

"Why is this loathsome monster intruded here! Is this an specimen of the effect of education, refinement, and all the graces and amenities of English society? It is even so. Neis Sahib had grown up under the auspices of British patronage, of the best English society, of the best English education. He was an accomplished, enlightened, Indian gentleman. He spoke English fluently and well, and habitually frequented the colonial society of Calcutta. The officers, with their wives and daughters, whom he inveigled into his foul clutches by the aspidochelone, were his old friends and companions, in whose hospitalities and gayeties, balls and picnics, field sports and festivals, he had been a hundred times a welcome participant. Of those thirty fair and hapless Englishwomen, how many, doubtless, had unsuspectingly smiled upon him—the tamed Asiatic tiger—in the dance!

"What more could science and civilization have done for this man—still a heathen to the core, obscene as Belial and cruel as Moloch!"

Health and Sleeping Apartments.

The preservation of health is a Christian duty. It is a source of joy and a means of usefulness. Health depends greatly on the air we breathe; and its fitness for the purposes of respiration is determined very much by our sleeping apartments. At night the human system is most disposed to disease, and while sleeping still more than while awake. Hence while we sleep we should inhale none but the purest atmosphere; and in order to this we should occupy a large and well ventilated room—not in a cellar, nor near the ground, nor hemmed in by trees or buildings, nor having a low ceiling, nor in company with a large number of persons. The sleeping apartments should be the largest, driest and most airy rooms in the house, and never crowded.

It is said that New York is the most unhealthy large city in the world; that is, more persons die there annually, in proportion to the number of inhabitants, than in any other. Why is this? It has abundantly the means of health. There are near it no marshes nor stagnant pools. A pure, flowing river is on either side, for its whole length. There is a healthful country around. It enjoys the sea breeze. Its drainage is excellent. Its markets are richly supplied with wholesome food. Why then the great proportion of deaths? The fatal reason is, the want of pure air to breathe while the people sleep; and this caused by ill-arranged dormitories, and especially by too many persons being crowded into a dwelling. Hall, in his Journal of Health, compares three large cities, thus:

Table with 5 columns: City, Population, Size in Acres, To Each Room, Mortality per 1000. Rows: New York, Philadelphia, London.

Thus in New York three persons out of every hundred die annually, while in London, though so much more populous, only two and a half to each hundred die, and in Philadelphia only two; New York having natural advantages for healthfulness fully equal to either of the other cities. But New York puts thirteen persons in each house, on an average, while London puts but seven, and Philadelphia but six.

Let not our country friends now think that because their houses stand alone, entirely surrounded by pure air, and inhabited by only six or eight persons, that they are hence safe. It is the air inside the house which is inhaled. Outside it may be the purest, and inside it may be poisonous—rendered so by several persons inhaling and re-inhaling the small quantity which is confined in a close room with a low ceiling, near the ground, and hemmed in by trees. Then, away with crowds, and curtains, and close windows, and tight doors, and low ceilings, and basements, when sleeping is to be done.

Civilization Without the Gospel.

We hear a great deal of the benefits which may be expected to result from the CIVILIZATION of mankind, through Education. The enemies of religion talk glowingly on the subject. It is extremely doubtful, however, whether mere civilization, if practicable without religion, would be even a temporal benefit. We do not think it practicable, upon the masses, except by the aid of religion; and a religion higher than is ordinarily found in heathen lands; but if practicable, it would be no real benefit to society. It would leave men still despicable at heart, selfish, lustful, passionate, cruel. The influence of the Gospel are needed to even rightly humanize the heart—to make man love his fellow, to produce kindness and mercy, to infuse humane principles, to instill truth and honesty, to quicken and edify conscience.

An experiment has been made in India, and the result is saddening to the heart. Almost the whole effort of the English East India Company has been to civilize by EDUCATION. Missions were long discouraged by the Authorities. Efforts to introduce Christianity into the general educational system, were frowned upon and prevented. The governmental policy was always to not introduce the Gospel in anything that belonged to its operations with the natives. A result we see in the most horrible outrages upon humanity, committed by the revolted armies; armies composed of heathens of the highest caste, the best educated and the most civilized.

The Christian Examiner presents this subject so well, that we use its language: "Now, we have before us an individual who looks out singly above all the fitful mists of raving and furious lust that roll over India, as the perfect type and embodiment of the whole. No other insurgent, no other tenet—nothing short of the whole collective abomination itself, of which he alone is the adequate representative—could be set aside by side with NEHA SARB; the fiend who entered the garison of Cawnpore into

of help to the needy. We therefore both send and commend them. They are the Church's own agents. Why should they not be enabled to do her work? If they are not perfect in their adaptations, or if they are not the best instrumentalities which could be conceived of, still they are the media which God has providentially ordained, for the time being, by which his people may do a great work for him; and to search out and carp at their imperfections will be admitted; in no man's case, an adequate reason for non-contributing; nor will the minister and elders hence stand guiltless, who decline to bring up their people to the work.

A Painful Necessity.

By the communication of Dr. Musgrave, in another column, it will be seen that the Board of Missions have been compelled to reduce their appropriations to the missionaries. The funds in the treasury were reduced to a sum but little over the ordinary demands of a week. This is a strange exigency. And we cannot see that it is chargeable to the officers. The Church demanded an increase in appropriations to her laboring servants. The Board complied. She urged the dismissal of all collecting agents. Her will was executed. She promised the effective agency of pastors and Sessions, to enforce the doctrine that giving is a grace, and, under the operation of systematic Benevolence, that all her treasures should be kept well supplied; but her promise was more liberal than her performance was prompt. The Board reminded her of her delinquency. But the response was feeble. They reiterated the admonition, and called her attention to certain evil results which must flow from either penuriousness or delay. But she did not duly awake and put forth her energies; and now the evil day has come.

It has come at a pecuniary crisis, it is true, but the crisis is not the cause of an empty treasury. The treasury had been in a course of depletion, for months, while business was prosperous—of depletion, not by increased payments therefrom, but by diminished income from the fountains of supply. The Executive officers cannot but mourn, though it is the Church herself which suffers the loss. We cannot think, however, that she has finally parted with love and energy. We will therefore hope that the suspension of her liberality will be of but short duration. She is urged to speedy effort, on a principle which shall prove un-failing.

Response to Dr. Rice.

The Presbyterian of the West is out with a long editorial in reply to Dr. Rice's letter of declination. It is directed mainly against the portions of that letter which we did not publish. We have endeavored to avoid every thing injuriously personal, on either side of an unhappy controversy waged by brethren, all of whose time, talents and energies ought, unimpeded, to be the portion of the Church.

An Aged Minister Deceased.

Rev. J. Moody, D. D., of the Presbytery of Carlisle, died on the 7th inst., at his residence in Shippensburg, Pa. Dr. Moody had been long the pastor of the church in that place, but had resigned, a few years ago, on account of infirmities induced by age. He was a plain, practical man, highly respected and greatly useful. His memory will be cherished.

Ecclesiastical.

Rev. W. MORRIS GRIMES has received a unanimous call to the Presbyterian church of Bristol, Xeniaville Presbytery, and has accepted his labors. His address remains as heretofore, McConeelsville, O.

Rev. A. G. MORRISON's pastoral relation to the church of Doe Run was dissolved by the Presbytery of Newcastle, at its late meeting, and Mr. Morrison now serves the Centerville congregation the whole of his time.

Mr. ALEXANDER REED, a licentiate of Washington Presbytery, was received by the Presbytery of Newcastle, at its late meeting, and ordained and installed pastor of the church of Upper Otterdam.

Rev. J. R. WARNER, of the Associate Reformed Presbytery of Big Spring, has received a call from the congregations of Great One-way and Lower Marsh Creek, in the Presbytery of Carlisle.

Mr. JOHN H. CLARK, a licentiate of the Presbytery of Ohio, has received a call from the united congregations of Lindsburg, Centre and Upper, in the Presbytery of Carlisle.

Rev. JOSEPH CLARK's pastoral relation to the church of Chambersburg, was dissolved at the united request of himself and his congregation, by the Presbytery of Carlisle, on the 6th inst.

Rev. JONATHAN EDWARDS, D. D., late President of South Hanover College, Ind., was installed pastor of the West Arch Street Presbyterian church, Philadelphia, on Tuesday evening, the 13th inst.

Rev. B. L. ANGEW'S Post Office address is changed from Somerset, Pa., to Johnstown, Pa.

Rev. S. P. DUNHAM was recently installed pastor of the Presbyterian church of Bainbridge, Ohio, by a Committee of the Presbytery of Chillicothe.

Rev. W. J. MCKNIGHT has declined the Chair of Ancient Languages in Austin College, Texas, and taken a classical school in Danville, Ky.

Mr. WM HOUSE, late of Princeton Seminary, was ordained and installed as pastor of the Presbyterian church in Londonderry, New Hampshire, by the Presbytery of Londonderry, on the 7th inst.

Rev. JOHN WISEMAN was installed pastor of the Presbyterian church of Greenfield, Ohio, on the 7th of September, by a Committee of the Presbytery of Chillicothe.

Our Boards we regard as the most equitable and effective means through which to make our contributions avail to the suffering

State Fair, lately held at Bangor, was witnessed by some twelve or fifteen thousand people. We are sorry to see the prevalence of this custom at so many of the agricultural exhibitions during the present Autumn. The value of this kind of exercise is great, and we are pleased when a lady appears on horseback, to see her sit gracefully and manage her horse skillfully. But to exhibit herself on the race course—for it is nothing less—as a contestant for its honors and to be made knowingly the subject of criticism in that line, and to expose herself to the coarse remarks and low witticisms of the depraved and vulgar, is not according to ideas of true feminine delicacy. The ladies who performed in this manner at the late Fair of the County of Allegheny, would not have felt themselves much flattered, if reports were correct, by many of the rude remarks and jests perpetrated in the crowd of spectators. And we suspect that a notice in one of the secular papers, evidently written to disgrace such exhibitions in the future, brought the blush to the cheeks of more than one of the fair riders, if it came under their observation.

NEW YORK.

To give any opinion with respect to Financial Affairs in this metropolis is impossible; every thing is unsettled. The Banks held out until their strength was exhausted, and then announced their suspension. So many firms engaged in every kind of business have assigned, failed or suspended, that the eye is wearied with reading the list. The paper of the New York and Erie Railroad went to protest; and the Illinois Central made an assignment. Business is depressed beyond any former precedents. Dry goods dealers are preparing to sell their large stocks below cost, if it can be done, for cash. Bookellers, music publishers, and dealers in fancy articles are doing almost nothing. Yet schemes of the day will find great difficulty in maintaining operations for the year, on the same scale as for some time back.

EASTERN SUMMARY.

The Excitement in business circles has continued without abatement. The Banks and leading merchants accommodated one another to the utmost of their ability. But at length the Banks were compelled to give way before the pressure, and suspend specie payments. As a matter of course business is greatly depressed, and scarcely any large transactions are taking place. And great fears are entertained that the Benevolent Schemes of the day will find great difficulty in maintaining operations for the year, on the same scale as for some time back.

But it is pleasing to record instances such as the following. The late John E. Thayer has left \$50,000 to Harvard College, the income of which is to be applied in aid of the ten best under-graduates in need of pecuniary assistance. To the venerable Dr. James Jackson, the physician of the family for two generations, now in his eighty-first year, he gave \$1,000 per annum during his life-time, to be continued to his wife, if she survives her husband. The Rev. George Putnam, D. D., of Roxbury, one of his most intimate and esteemed friends, is to receive \$10,000. And \$5,000 have been bequeathed to the Rev. Rufus Ellis, pastor of the First Church, Boston, under whose ministry he set; and also \$5,000 to the church at Lancaster, Mass., of which his father was pastor.

The sum of \$2,000 is donated to the Mercantile Library Association, if his brother shall deem it expedient and proper. An income is left in trust of his son, amounting to \$6,000 a year, to be devoted to the charitable objects he may consider most deserving and proper. Who among our readers will manifest the same commendable liberality toward Jefferson or Washington College, or the Western Theological Seminary, or the Seminary of the North-West, when the difficulties now in its way shall have been removed?

It is proposed by the Committee to secure stock and obtain subscribers for the proposed new Quarterly—the Puritan Review—that it shall contain two hundred pages, and be published at four dollars per annum, or three dollars per annum if paid strictly in advance.

Prof. Agassiz, lately so highly honored in the appointment tendered him by the Emperor of France, is the descendant of exiles from that country by the revocation of the edict of Nantes. His ancestors for seven generations have been Swiss clergymen, and though an exile for ten years he says that his heart still clings to his native land—notwithstanding all the distinction he has obtained here, and all the honors that have been heaped upon him.

Great improvements have been made in Elementary School Books within a few years. We had supposed that Webster's spelling book had had its day and been made to give place to some new adventure; but its publishers are required to issue six copies a minute, for ten hours every day, to supply the demand. Lately they received an order for one thousand copies, all the way from Constantinople.

The American Seaman's Friend Society has before it six urgent calls for chaplains, and it appeals to the friends of the cause for the means of sending out men to these important posts. One of them is the old city of Smyrna, to which we send from this country, every year, about \$250,000 worth of rum, and another is San Francisco, to which port twenty thousand sailors resort annually.

The Latin Professorship in Amherst College declined by the Rev. Dr. Poor, of Newark, N. J., has been offered to the Rev. G. W. Little, of Bangor, Maine.

The Rev. Horace Lyman, of Easthampton, Mass., has been appointed to a Professorship in Pacific University, Oregon.

According to the minutes of the General Association of New Hampshire, ministerial support is sufficiently low in that State. The whole amount paid in the State for the support of one hundred and fifty-one ministers is \$84,763, which is an average salary of \$561 to each. The highest salary is \$1,500, the lowest \$300.

Owing to the stoppage of the mills in Lowell, Seven Hundred Irish Operatives have taken passage for Liverpool, being encouraged to return by the improving state of agriculture in the Emerald Isle. Large numbers of foreigners are now returning from the ports of Philadelphia, Boston, and New York. It is quite probable that the foreign emigration to this country will be greatly lessened until the injuries caused by the present commercial distress have been repaired.

The Ladies' Bidding Match at the Maine

Mr. S. J. J. SOBERESCHESKY, was licensed, on the 14th inst., by the Presbytery of Allegheny City. This gentleman is a converted Israelite, and a native of Russia.

Mr. ROBERT CAROTHERS, being about to go as a missionary to Green Bay, Wis., was ordained as an Evangelist, by the Presbytery of Blairsville, at its late meeting.

Mr. WM. P. MOORE was licensed to preach the Gospel, by the Presbytery of Blairsville, on the 6th inst.

Messrs. JAMES McQUEEN and JAMES SINCLAIR, the latter a graduate of the Western Theological Seminary, were ordained by the Presbytery of Fayetteville, on the 8th inst.

Rev. JAMES WATSON, having accepted a call from the Valley Creek church, requests correspondents to address him at Selma, Alabama.

Rev. EVANDER McNAIR has taken charge of the Presbyterian church at Bufalus, Alabama.

Rev. JOHN MONTGOMERY'S Post Office address is changed from Harrodsburg, Ky., to Longwood, Pettis County, Missouri.

Rev. W. J. ANDERSON'S Post Office address is changed from Huntingdon, Tennessee, to Belfast, Tennessee.

Rev. HOMER HENDER'S Post Office address is changed from Quincy, Florida, to Greensboro, Georgia.

NEW YORK.

The Enlistments at the recruiting office of the United States Army, have been largely increased, owing to the difficulty of obtaining employment. In the meantime the general health of the city and vicinity is remarkably good. General good feeling seems to prevail among all classes, while mirth and even jollity are not unfrequently exhibited, even among those who have been suddenly reduced from apparent affluence to real penury.

So intense has been the excitement, so sudden and unexpected have been the reversions, and so great has been the tension of brain and heart, that the Sabbath is hailed with more than usual delight; for this is one day at least when no notes can be presented, when the weakest firm cannot suspend, when every bank is safe from a run.

As a matter of course, such a crisis is worthy the Attention of Ministers of the Gospel, and it is their duty to teach men how to meet temporal calamities; in what spirit they are to discharge their obligations to their fellow men, and from what is occurring around, to deduce the superiority of heavenly, over earthly things. But, as it is not uncommon in such circumstances, the secular has been made, in some instances, the great theme, whilst the spiritual has been almost lost sight of. To those who have been lamented in this way, the secular press has been administering a deserved rebuke. The truth is, intelligent, active, and thinking business men, after having been burdened with cares, anxieties, and bills of a worldly kind through six days, wish to have their hearts relieved and their spirits elevated by something higher and better, when they enter the sanctuary on the Lord's day. The New York Times thus discourses on this subject:

"As the people generally are not so stupid as to read Sunday papers, they enjoy their rest undisturbed—their thoughts revert to the legitimate topics of the day, valuing elasticity and fresh strength, to withstand the probable troubles that the coming week is big with."

"Not all even of church-going people were so happy, however, since, in some of the lessons of the Revision were reiterated in the pulpit, and the same barrowing trains of thought that for six days had tormented them, were bid to recur again through their brains, only in a Sunday suit."

Our readers will remember the language employed by the late Daniel Webster, with respect to ministers who obtained the materials of which their sermons were composed, from the newspapers, rather than from the Bible.

The Journal of Commerce calls public attention to the intemperance prevailing among seamen and officers in the American Navy.

The Episcopalians are making efforts for the extension of their Church in Kansas. The Treasurer of the Western Missionary Society acknowledges the receipt of one thousand five hundred dollars from the Church of the Ascension, of which the Rev. Dr. Bedell is pastor, to aid in building dwellings for the missionaries of the Episcopal Church in that Territory.

The Rev. Dr. Baird, and his son, the Rev. C. W. Baird, have returned from the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance at Berlin, Prussia. The Doctor speaks of his visit to Europe, as being very pleasant, and hopes that he has been instrumental in aiding the cause of Bible distribution in Russia.

The two Roman Catholic papers of New York, the Freeman's Journal and the Tablet, are not pleased with the Alliance. The former heads an article on this matter with the title, an "utterly depraved" assembly, and both are very severe on the American Minister, at the Court of Berlin, for the part he took in the convocation. But if an American Minister is to be deprived of the