

Banner and Advocate.

PITTSBURGH, NOVEMBER 14, 1857.

TERMS.—\$1.00, in advance or in Clubs \$1.25, delivered at residence of Subscriber, \$1.75. See Prospectus, on Third Page. RENEWALS should be promptly made...

MARENGO COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—This Institution, at Marengo, Ill., is now open, under the care of Rev. J. M. Jamieson, with bright prospects of usefulness.

By the concurrent request of three members, including the Secretary, a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Western Theological Seminary will be held in the Lecture-Room of the First Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, on Tuesday, the 1st of December next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Rev. H. S. USTIC.—This young brother, but recently ordained, and settled at Hamilton, O., died on the 31st ult., of Typhoid Fever. The brightest prospects of usefulness, are, sometimes, the first to fade away.

DEATH OF REV. D. J. AULD.—The Southern Presbyterian informs us of the death of this devoted servant of Jesus Christ. He had been laboring for a few years in Florida, and recently had been settled at Tallahassee.

A UNION.—The American Presbyterian, and the Genesee Evangelist have united, taking the joint name. Rev. Mr. Stoughton, of the Evangelist, comes to Philadelphia, as a co-editor.

THE PITTSBURGH CONVENTION FOR DECEMBER FIRST.—The Committee of Arrangements are sending out Circulars, requesting Ministers and Elders who propose to be in attendance, to intimate it, early, to Rev. Dr. Howard, or Rev. Mr. Paxton of this city.

THIS WEEK we abound in records of the sayings and doings of ministers and elders, in council assembled; and we should have given still more of them, but that the affairs of an important Seminary were pressed upon us.

The city Agent of the Young Men's Bible Society of Pittsburgh, J. P. Smith, is now soliciting the annual contributions to that object, and although there are some financial and commercial troubles in our land, it is hoped that the friends of the Bible will respond to the call of the agent with all the liberality heretofore shown.

Synod of Northern Indiana. The meeting of this Synod, on the 15th ult., at South Bend, was occupied mainly with Hanover College and the Seminary of the North-West.

An Abstract of the Minutes is received, but the previous claims upon our columns, compel us to defer the publication for a week.

The Fast Day. Let it not be forgotten, that the Synod of Pittsburgh appointed Friday, the 20th inst., as a Day of Fasting and Prayer.

Let it not be forgotten, that the Synod of Pittsburgh appointed Friday, the 20th inst., as a Day of Fasting and Prayer. The low state of religion amongst us; the abounding of iniquity in the land; the decline in the charitable contributions of our Church; and our Father's frown upon the missionary cause in India and China, all call upon us for humiliation.

And let us not make a mockery of our fast. Let it be an abstinence which we shall feel, and which shall bring with it a sense of our feebleness; that we may go, in true humility, and with the earnestness of men ready to perish, to the fountain of fullness. If the day shall be duly devoted, God will hear, not for our services, but for his own name's sake.

Synodical, or Assembly's Control. Our brethren of the North-West, have on hands a great and noble enterprise; a work worthy their labors, their prayers, and their contributions; and to do which aright, requires their entire unity in counsel and action.

These remarks are elicited by the communication of "West-by-North," in this week's issue. And as no man has a right to speak in such a way as to involve in responsibilities those with whom he is not connected, we justify ourselves in giving this paper to our readers, by informing them that the author is a Director, enjoying the confidence of the Board and of the Professors, and a counselor and actor, both now and from the inception of the plan of movement.

We have avoided taking a side in the unhappy controversy which exists, not because we had no opinion formed, but because we hoped that some arrangement might be made, by which all could co-operate; and we thought that the less said, controversially, and especially as it might affect persons, the better.

Now, cannot the brethren devise some plan, by which they can work, as one man? When the telegraph announced the election to Dr. Rice, we thought that divisions were healed. He declines. Well, what now is in the way? Is there a principle at stake? If so, what is it? Let it be distinctly brought forth; and be weighed in the balance, against fraternal love, and Christian peace, and Church efficiency, and the joys of saved souls; and be then treated accordingly, or its worth to persons? Who are those persons? Let them be weighed in the same balance—or rather, let them be informed of the fact, and weigh themselves, and each his own mind, shall I now be the occasion of alienations between God's ministers? What am I, that I should be the subject of a contest, and hinder and mar such a work as is here needed? Let but the cause of the difficulty—the embarrassing subject—be discovered, and distinctly stated, and closely scrutinized, in the light of sound reason and pure love, as they beam from on high, and hope will have already dawned.

Is, then, the contest really as "West-by-North" intimates, about persons—a being puffed up for one against another, as the Apostle would say? Is it so! And must an avalanche of threatening calamities whelm the Church for this! But, are these persons the representatives of principles? The contest is, then, for principles still. What, then, are they? Are they essential in preparing Ambassadors for Christ? Do they belong to the soul's salvation? Or, if not so essential, but still important, would they not be safe in the hands of other teachers—safe in the hands of seven Synods—safe in the hands of the General Assembly?

On some other matters in the communication, we shall present a few thoughts. 1. The remark of our correspondent, "North-West," which is criticised, is the following: Matters have now gone so far, that this will be regarded as a test question. Do we so far honor the highest Judiciary of our Church, as to be willing to entrust to her the control of our institutions where our young men are to be educated, who are to go into all parts of the Church and labor for the establishment of the cause of God among us? Has our Church the confidence of those who owe their position, in situations of honor and responsibility, to her partiality? Or are we ready to declare ourselves, so far as we can do so, independent of the Church speaking through her highest Judiciary? When I so far lose confidence in the whole Church as to be unwilling to abide by her decisions, I wish, at once, to withdraw from her communion.

There may be more point and force in this than we were aware of; but it seems manifest that it was intended argumentatively; and thus it is legitimate, and so it should be answered. "North-West" claims not to be an "Oracle." He submits his propositions to the usual tests of truth and value. What say common sense and Christian principle, and Presbyterian Church order, to the correctness and propriety of his remark? We are not disposed to boast of our correspondent's "position;" but may be permitted to state that it is prominent, honorable, influential, and favorable to the acquisition of knowledge; and he occupies it well. As to his part in his Synod, we cannot see but that his right to deliberate and vote, was as good as that of any other man, in that or in any other Synod; and he ought to be accorded full freedom to use it for or against any proposed measure, without censure.

2. We object to the word "outside," if the application is to any member of the seven Synods, or of the nine, or to any member of the General Assembly. The Seminary is no private affair, for the accommodation of the few who led in the movement. It is for all. 3. The question of control is well argued, for the Synods. We feel its force, and commend it to serious consideration. But the question has two sides. Much might also be said in favor of the Assembly. And may not its advocates have the liberty of speech? Shall not judges hear each side? If we ourselves had been in the primary council, we should have insisted strongly on an appeal to the Assembly, to inaugurate the Institution, and to conduct it, as the others have been so happily conducted. Now, there are complications; but still, we feel strongly in favor of putting it entirely into the hands of the Assembly, both on principle, and as a peace measure. It does seem to us, and we cannot get rid of the thought, that the Assembly might be confidently trusted. Her fidelity to the truth of Christ, and her love to the order of his house, and her kind and uniform acquiescence in the desires sent up to her from the regions where the Seminaries are located, challenge unwavering confidence. And the fact that three of the seven Synods, and two other Synods in the region, have asked a transfer, is worthy of consideration. But a fuller knowledge of the facts might possibly lead us to a very different judgment. We await developments.

Colportage. We, last week, noted the late Convention of Colporteurs, in our city. The work in which they are engaged is intimately connected with the aggressive influence of the Gospel. Christians, and members of Christian families, and a few others, we can instruct in our weekly ministrations in the churches, and by our religious journals. Colportage may also benefit these, but they do not so greatly need it. But there are vast masses of the human family—myriads living in Christian lands, who will not attend church nor buy our papers, and who hence cannot be thus instructed. Such must be sought out; and Colportage is one of the means of finding them, and bringing them under Christian influence.

In this work, the American Tract Society is an organization of immense efficiency. Its plan of organization, embracing the leading branches of the true Church, secures a safe and Evangelical literature, and a class of pious and sensible men as Colporteurs; and its unsectarian principles gain for it an access, a confidence, and a cordial reception, where denominational productions and labors would be rejected. Jesus Christ has an immense amount of work to be done, which Presbyterians cannot accomplish. This work we rejoice to see in progress, strictly denominational as we are, by an agency adapted to its nature; and it is our pleasure too, to commend and help that agency. But while we speak kindly of a general Evangelical agency, let us not neglect our duty in our own Church. We have a charge committed to us—a flock to feed. The Pittsburgh Board of Colportage, is the immediate agent of the Synods of Pittsburgh and Allegheny. Let it be furnished with every facility for supplying the needy.

Synod of Missouri and the Seminary of the North-West. Members of this Synod have always claimed a right in the new Seminary, but this right is now, for the first time we believe, formally asserted by the body. It is thus: Whereas, This Synod has always heretofore maintained its interest in the Theological Seminary established at New Albany, and has never withdrawn from its connection with the other Synods, associated in the government of the said Seminary. And, Whereas, By the action of some of the other Synods, the said Seminary has been removed to the State of Illinois, and there is placed under the control of several Synods which are associated in its government. And, Whereas, The said action in removing the said Seminary to the State of Illinois, and there placing it under the control of several Synods which are associated in its government, is in violation of the rights of this Synod in the funds of said Institution, nor of its right to participate in the control of such Institution and its funds. And, Whereas, It is the understanding of this Synod, that the Synods heretofore associated with this Synod, in the maintenance and control of the Institution, while located at New Albany, had no design to deprive this Synod of its rights in the control of said Institution, by its removal to Chicago; and further, that the Synods now associated in the government and control of said Seminary, desire that this Synod shall continue to take part in its maintenance, control, and government; therefore, Resolved, That this Synod now proceed to elect four Directors of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary for the North-West, in accordance with Sec. 4 of Art. 2, of the Constitution adopted for the said Seminary.

Resolved, That it is the earnest desire of this Synod, that the Presbyterian Theological Seminary for the North-West, for which we have resolved to appoint four Directors, be placed under the control of the General Assembly, in the same manner as the Seminaries at Princeton, Allegheny, and Danville. Against this action, five members entered their protest, considering it "irregular, premature, and in the dark." Revs. W. P. Cochran and H. I. Coe, and Elders Joseph Charles and D. H. Bishop, were elected Directors.

Another Call for a Book.—The Synod of Northern Indiana, at its late meeting, adopted an overture, requesting the Board of Publication to issue in a permanent form, the Letters of "L. N. D." on the subject of Baptism, lately published in our journal. CHANGE OF RELATION.—On the 4th inst. the Rev. Wm. McMillan was regularly dismissed from the Monongahela Presbytery of the Associate Reformed Church, to connect with the Presbytery of Allegheny City, and was received by the latter Presbytery, on the following day.

THE RECEIPTS for Domestic Missions, in September, were \$4,723; for Education, \$1,512; for Foreign Missions, \$8,515; for Publication, (donations,) \$868; for Church Extension, \$464. JACOBUS'S NOTES ON THE GOSPELS, as we are greatly pleased to observe, will hereafter be for sale at the Board of Publication's Depository, and by their Colporteurs. His Notes on the Acts, now in a state of forwardness, will be added to the publications of the Board. The Board has been slow in adopting an expository work, but the selection made is judicious. Sabbath Schools, Bible Classes, and families, will now have ready access to a series of volumes, which they should all possess.

THE BIBLE CAUSE IN WESTMORELAND. We are pleased to see, by the Herald of Greensburg, that the Bible cause is receiving the attention and enjoying the beneficence of the good people of Westmoreland, Pa. Rev. Charles Thorn, the Agent, is greatly encouraged in his efforts to arrange for supplying the whole County. Three Townships have raised three hundred and fifty-eight dollars, and it is expected that the Townships will average one hundred dollars. The Presbyterian, German Reformed, Methodist, Protestant Methodist, and Associate Reformed Churches, are actively enlisted in the cause. The Depository for the County is in the Herald Building. Let every family have the Bible.

REVIVAL.—Rev. Samuel L. Houston informs the Central Presbyterian of a revival of Religion at Mt. Pleasant, Va. One hundred and four persons have united in the communion of the church; a great majority of whom were from among the oft examined and long established children.

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EASTERN SUMMARY.

BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND. The Commercial Distress are not ended, but the sanguine profess to behold a brighter prospect in the distance. In the meantime, applications for labor from the industrious, and calls for aid from the poor, are incessant. To meet the wants of the needy, and relieve the suffering during the approaching Winter, will require great activity on the part of the humane and benevolent, and also much wisdom in the distribution of charity, for it cannot be doubted that many impositions will be practised.

The Boston City Missionary Society has been for many years, an efficient instrument for good, both of a temporal and spiritual character. For it is a great mistake to suppose that religious organizations of this kind employ themselves only about the soul, while the wants and comforts of the body are neglected. On the contrary, probably the most successful instrumentally for the relief of the physical discomforts of the poor, has proceeded, from these Societies. During the last six months, the City Missionary Society, by its missions, numbering eight males and fifteen females, has made 20,747 visits, distributed 112,523 tracts, supplied 102 Bible and 131 Testaments to the destitute, induced 236 persons to attend public worship, and gathered into the Sabbath School 289 children. Such a result is full of encouragement to all who would honor their Saviour by engaging actively and devotedly in his service, however humble or self-denying the labor may be.

The Universalist Quarterly Review has been compelled to suspend, owing to the difficulty in collecting its dues. The Trumpet (Universalist), and the Christian Register (Unitarian), complain of similar neglect on the part of their subscribers, and intimate pretty strongly that they will suffer embarrassment by a continuance of such failure on the part of their patrons. Nor are these the only journals likely to suffer in the present disastrous condition of business affairs. The weekly circulation of many of the large newspapers, both secular and religious, throughout the country, is beginning to be affected. And the friends of the religious press should bestir themselves if they would not have this great interest crippled in its efforts in behalf of education, sound morality, and pure religion.

The Third Annual Convention of the Sabbath School Teachers of Massachusetts, of which we gave notice some time ago, held its late meeting at Lowell. After the appointment of the Hon. Joseph White as President, and a number of Vice Presidents, an able and eloquent sermon was preached by the Rev. E. B. Foster, pastor of the John Street Congregational Church of that city, on "The Relations of the Sabbath School to the Ministry." One feature of the Sabbath School, viz. the exposition of Scripture, was commented upon with great force and warm approbation, by the speaker, who declared that the ministers of the Gospel neglected the explanation of Scripture too much in their public services.

At one time Three Thousand Children were gathered in Huntington Hall, over the Railroad depot, where the singing was led by a choir consisting of four hundred children and youth, and appropriate addresses delivered by several eminent speakers, among whom was Peter Sinclair, Esq., of Scotland, now so actively engaged in the formation of Juvenile Temperance Societies. It is pleasing to learn the Progress of Presbyterianism in every part of the land, notwithstanding the difficulties in its way, and the many foes who predict and seek its downfall. The Presbytery of Connecticut, organized a few years ago, held its last stated meeting at Deep River, Connecticut, on the 13th and 14th of October, and an adjourned meeting at Providence, R. I., on the 27th of the same month, to install the Rev. Mr. Gubby pastor of the Presbyterian Church of that place. This Presbytery has now eight ministers and five churches, of which the one at Deep River, and the one in Providence, have been added during the year. The latter has been organized for several years, and has passed through much vicissitude and many troubles, but a fair prospect of growth and increasing usefulness, seems to open before it now. Rev. Mr. Gubby was formerly a member of the Presbytery of St. Louis, and has been laboring in Providence with encouraging success, and good acceptances, for several months.

NEW YORK. But little improvement is seen in the Money Market. The Banks have in their vaults at least \$16,500,000, but are still contracting their discounts. The exchanges continue sadly depressed. The Dry Goods business is depressed beyond all former precedent. Large auction sales are taking place every day. The heavy jobbers, by opening their stores to the retail trade, are ruining the small retailers. Considerable Quantities of Produce are brought from the West, but not enough to meet the demand; while large amounts are not found in the Western ports. The farmers are proverbially careful, and will not sell at the present prices, nor for depreciated currency, or on doubtful or long credit. The Scarcity of Labor may be judged from the fact that up to the time of the renewal of licenses there were in the city 5,510 carts regularly licensed; this number has now fallen off to 1,500. A gloomy prospect lies before the poor, for the approaching Winter, and, as usual, demagogues and self-organized philanthropists, are beginning to take all possible advantage of the present state of things, and to prepare the way for the ultimate and great injury of the suffering class. Some of the infatuated leaders of the German and Irish laborers are exerting themselves to get up a bread riot. Hunger meetings have been frequently held in the public squares, and long processions have been wandering about the streets with banners, demanding bread and

work. On Thursday week they marched to the City Hall, and sent a Committee to wait on the Mayor, who made them a characteristic speech. On the following day a crowd of nine thousand marched through Wall Street, for the purpose of intimidating the bankers. There was much noise, and every appearance of men prepared for a riot. The street was blocked up, the omnibuses were stopped, and frantic shouts rent the air. The few policemen who ventured on the ground were disregarded, and most inflammatory speeches were made. The avowed object of these demonstrations is to forward Mayor Wood's project of giving employment to the needy, on the public works, and paying in provisions, instead of money. On Monday last the mob charged Mayor Wood with humbugging them, and threatened to drag him out of his office. Certainly these are most unfavorable symptoms at the beginning of Winter. Great prudence and firmness will be required on the part of the friends of good order; while all demagogues should be rebuked, for this is not the agency to benefit the poor, or to improve the present condition of affairs.

The Business of all the Railroads leading out of the city, has fallen off at least one-third, and it is quite probable that there will be a still greater reduction. The Election passed off with unusual quiet. Several causes contributed to this. The sale of liquor was prohibited on that day, under a penalty of \$50. No ticket stands were permitted to be placed near the polls than one hundred and fifty feet. And but little interest was manifested in the results. The usual banners stretched across the streets, bearing the names of the candidates, were not seen on this occasion.

Great Complaints are made concerning the insufficiency of the Post Office accommodations in this great city. The government has never yet owned a building for this purpose, but has usually selected some old and dilapidated building in an inconvenient location. And now, when \$500,000 have been appropriated, it is affirmed the utmost penuriousness is manifested in purchasing a suitable lot. The New York Historical Society is the most efficiently conducted institution of the kind in this country. Among its active members are found some of the most distinguished scholars, historians, lawyers, literary men, and Divines in the land. This Society has just completed a new and handsome fire proof building, at a cost of \$85,000, which was set apart to its appropriate purposes by becoming ceremonies, on the evening of the 3d inst. Addresses were made by the Hon. Luther Bradish, Hon. George Bancroft, and the Rev. Drs. Bethune and Adams. The opening prayer was made by Rev. Dr. De Witt. The room for the Library and Art Gallery is most admirably constructed. The floor is occupied exclusively by books; the first gallery by maps, charts, engravings, and files of American newspapers—the best collection of the kind in the United States; the second gallery by paintings.

The Third Anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association, was held on the evening of the 3d inst. During the year, six lectures were delivered before the Association, by Lieut. Maury; Rev. J. C. Fletcher, author of a late work on Brazil; Rev. Dr. Murray; and John B. Gough; and twenty-two sermons. The number of members at the present time is, active, 840; associate, 315; honorary, 27; life, 20; total 1202. The Report complains of the small degree of interest manifested toward the Association.

For the Presbyterian Banner and Advocate. Theological Seminary of the North-West. DEAR DR. MCKINNEY.—With your permission, I would like to say something to your readers on two or three points connected with the Seminary; and if I should happen to exceed moderate limits, I hope they will forgive me. I quite approve of your principle, to avoid personalities whenever it is possible. The practice of attacking persons, and attributing to them odious principles, has heretofore been the cause of all the embarrassment our enterprise has suffered. You, I fully believe, have not intended to aid in increasing this embarrassment; and yet one of your correspondents, whom you seem to trust, has quietly done no little toward it. I refer to "North-West." In his article, published in your paper of the 17th of October, he plainly intimates that they who vote against putting the Seminary fully under the control of the General Assembly, do so because they have no confidence in that body. The matter is so handled by him, as to tend to create the belief that the dissent is the sole cause of the unwillingness of any one to transfer the Seminary at once. This, though so quietly done, is a more outrageous wrong to many persons, than many injuries that are inflicted with more noise, and more indications of passion. He has no right to assume that his brethren are less loyal to the Church than himself. He has no right to hint that they have no other or better reasons for their action. They assert that they have. They offer a control that would secure to the General Assembly the opportunity of correcting any possible evil; and yet he says they are afraid to trust the Assembly with the care of their Seminary. And he has aided to defeat the effort to give the Seminary this control. He has helped to hinder a two-thirds vote for the partial measure, when he knew that the majority was duly carried out by the majority of Directors and Synods, and would have been carried by two-thirds of the Synods, had not the Synod to which "North-West" belongs, destroyed the measure by voting for another scheme, which, at the time, they well knew could not possibly pass. Some of the Directors from that Synod had voted for the compromise, and joined in giving their thanks for it; and then, in their own Synod, defeated it knowingly. "North-West" found out, before he voted in his own Synod, that there were not such majorities in favor of his ideas and schemes as he would lead your readers to believe. But of this I will say no more at present, except to express my surprise that he should have assumed to be such an oracle. Neither his geographical position, nor the length of his acquaintance with our Church affairs, nor his public employments qualify him to pronounce on our business as he has assumed to do. The utmost that he has been able to do, was to echo the statements of one or two others, who have been proved to be as much involved in the error of "counting without their host," as himself. But to return to the main question—Synodical control. I have said we have other and better reasons for declining to put our Seminary wholly under the care of the Assembly, with vacant chairs, than distrust of the Assembly. I will mention a few of these. These of us, who have still along been engaged in the effort to establish this Seminary, cannot forget that the demand to change the controlling power, came to us from outside—from a few who confessed that personal considerations moved them,

supplant, in any great measure, our old beloved English Bible. The Synod of New York observed Thursday, the 5th inst., as a day of humiliation, fasting, and prayer, on account of the low state of piety in the churches; and the calamity that has overtaken our missions in India, and the disasters that have swept over the country. In many of the churches, great solemnity and tenderness were evident, while the prayers and supplications were of unusual fervor.

PHILADELPHIA. Business continues without improvement. Sales are few, and at low prices. Here, as in all the Eastern cities, monetary affairs are still sadly deranged. The late resolutions with regard to the Pennsylvania Bank, have increased the suspicion with which such corporations and moneyed men are viewed. It has been pretty well ascertained, that in any event, however it may be with the holders of the bills, the stockholders will lose their whole investment. That it appears that the affairs of the Bank are in such a confusion, that no clue can be had as to its real condition. All the Directors have resigned except Mr. Allibone, the President, who is abroad, or, as many say, has fled the country. Public feeling is very strong against him, and all the remaining Directors have made oath that he has not two hundred thousand dollars improperly.

Loud Complaints are beginning to be heard for bread and work. A small demonstration similar to the ones made in New York, has been attempted, whether in earnest or in sport, it is difficult to say; but it was promptly put down because of its unbecoming character. Many Societies are being formed, to give employment, as far as possible, to the poor, and to supply the destitute. Those who engage in works of this kind, and not the street agitators, are the real friends of the poor.

There is much disappointment felt at the determination of the Pennsylvania Railroad, to pay no dividend this Fall. Many private stockholders are loud in their complaints, and the city Treasury is in need of funds at the present time. But the action of the Company is warmly defended by many.

The Third Anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association, was held on the evening of the 3d inst. During the year, six lectures were delivered before the Association, by Lieut. Maury; Rev. J. C. Fletcher, author of a late work on Brazil; Rev. Dr. Murray; and John B. Gough; and twenty-two sermons. The number of members at the present time is, active, 840; associate, 315; honorary, 27; life, 20; total 1202. The Report complains of the small degree of interest manifested toward the Association.

For the Presbyterian Banner and Advocate. Theological Seminary of the North-West. DEAR DR. MCKINNEY.—With your permission, I would like to say something to your readers on two or three points connected with the Seminary; and if I should happen to exceed moderate limits, I hope they will forgive me.

I quite approve of your principle, to avoid personalities whenever it is possible. The practice of attacking persons, and attributing to them odious principles, has heretofore been the cause of all the embarrassment our enterprise has suffered. You, I fully believe, have not intended to aid in increasing this embarrassment; and yet one of your correspondents, whom you seem to trust, has quietly done no little toward it. I refer to "North-West." In his article, published in your paper of the 17th of October, he plainly intimates that they who vote against putting the Seminary fully under the control of the General Assembly, do so because they have no confidence in that body. The matter is so handled by him, as to tend to create the belief that the dissent is the sole cause of the unwillingness of any one to transfer the Seminary at once. This, though so quietly done, is a more outrageous wrong to many persons, than many injuries that are inflicted with more noise, and more indications of passion. He has no right to assume that his brethren are less loyal to the Church than himself. He has no right to hint that they have no other or better reasons for their action. They assert that they have. They offer a control that would secure to the General Assembly the opportunity of correcting any possible evil; and yet he says they are afraid to trust the Assembly with the care of their Seminary. And he has aided to defeat the effort to give the Seminary this control. He has helped to hinder a two-thirds vote for the partial measure, when he knew that the majority was duly carried out by the majority of Directors and Synods, and would have been carried by two-thirds of the Synods, had not the Synod to which "North-West" belongs, destroyed the measure by voting for another scheme, which, at the time, they well knew could not possibly pass. Some of the Directors from that Synod had voted for the compromise, and joined in giving their thanks for it; and then, in their own Synod, defeated it knowingly. "North-West" found out, before he voted in his own Synod, that there were not such majorities in favor of his ideas and schemes as he would lead your readers to believe. But of this I will say no more at present, except to express my surprise that he should have assumed to be such an oracle. Neither his geographical position, nor the length of his acquaintance with our Church affairs, nor his public employments qualify him to pronounce on our business as he has assumed to do. The utmost that he has been able to do, was to echo the statements of one or two others, who have been proved to be as much involved in the error of "counting without their host," as himself. But to return to the main question—Synodical control. I have said we have other and better reasons for declining to put our Seminary wholly under the care of the Assembly, with vacant chairs, than distrust of the Assembly. I will mention a few of these. These of us, who have still along been engaged in the effort to establish this Seminary, cannot forget that the demand to change the controlling power, came to us from outside—from a few who confessed that personal considerations moved them,

supplant, in any great measure, our old beloved English Bible. The Synod of New York observed Thursday, the 5th inst., as a day of humiliation, fasting, and prayer, on account of the low state of piety in the churches; and the calamity that has overtaken our missions in India, and the disasters that have swept over the country. In many of the churches, great solemnity and tenderness were evident, while the prayers and supplications were of unusual fervor.

PHILADELPHIA. Business continues without improvement. Sales are few, and at low prices. Here, as in all the Eastern cities, monetary affairs are still sadly deranged. The late resolutions with regard to the Pennsylvania Bank, have increased the suspicion with which such corporations and moneyed men are viewed. It has been pretty well ascertained, that in any event, however it may be with the holders of the bills, the stockholders will lose their whole investment. That it appears that the affairs of the Bank are in such a confusion, that no clue can be had as to its real condition. All the Directors have resigned except Mr. Allibone, the President, who is abroad, or, as many say, has fled the country. Public feeling is very strong against him, and all the remaining Directors have made oath that he has not two hundred thousand dollars improperly.

Loud Complaints are beginning to be heard for bread and work. A small demonstration similar to the ones made in New York, has been attempted, whether in earnest or in sport, it is difficult to say; but it was promptly put down because of its unbecoming character. Many Societies are being formed, to give employment, as far as possible, to the poor, and to supply the destitute. Those who engage in works of this kind, and not the street agitators, are the real friends of the poor.

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