

Banner and Advocate.

PITTSBURGH, JUNE 26, 1858.

TERMS.—\$1.50, in advance or in Clubs... THE RED WEAVER indicates that we desire a renewal...

ACTION of the congregation of Monaghan will appear next week.

REV. DR. HAMILTON, once of Newark, and afterwards of Mobile, who was deposed from the ministry for immorality...

Rev. James Galbraith.

An obituary notice of this aged minister of the Gospel, who ceased from the toils and cares of earth on the 28th of March last...

Pittsburgh Annual Conference.

The Minutes of the late meeting of our Methodist brethren, at Cambridge, Ohio, give evidence of life and much energy in the body.

The Fourth of July.

The day commemorative of the National Independence of the United States will, this year, be the Sabbath. For the ordinary purposes of celebration, Saturday or Monday will be observed.

Temperance.

"The Temperance Battle not Man's, but God's," is the title of a Tract by Rev. John Marsh, D. D., Corresponding Secretary of the American Temperance Union, New York.

Inaugural Discourses.

At the proper time we noted the induction of Professor Wilson into the Chair of History, in the Western Theological Seminary.

The charge to the Professor was delivered by Rev. Samuel McFarren, D. D., of Congruity, Pa., and speaks of the dignity, duties and responsibilities of the office.

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Church Debts. There are in churches many evils which are to be deplored. Of these, one of the most serious and influential for mischief, is a Church Debt.

Debt is often incurred in consequence of foolish and sinful extravagance in the expenditure of needless sums in the erection of a building, in which pride and vanity are displayed, instead of an enlightened desire to raise a temple for the service of the Lord.

Many will not doubt read these observations, who are connected with churches involved in debt. We beseech them to profit by our hints; to use their influence in awakening among their friends, and among the members of their church, a proper sense of duty; and to enter heartily into a well-arranged scheme, which, when adopted, shall be carried on until the last dollar of debt shall be wiped out.

The Mormons.

The power of fanaticism is wonderful. The institutions of the Mormons, their polygamy, &c., not being consistent with the ordinary laws of civilized society, they, rather than be obedient, left their homes in Missouri, where first they settled, and went to Illinois. Here, at Nauvoo, they built a city, and a Temple, with great labor, and were multiplying; but the laws of the State being extended to them, they preferred to leave all, and migrate again.

Quincy, Illinois.

We, last week, gave a short article on the population, prospects, business, &c., of this place. It was condensed from the letter of a valued friend. We now present, in the words of this writer, some statements respecting the Ecclesiastical affairs of that thriving city. He says:

There are in Quincy, two Congregational, one New School Presbyterian, two Baptist, two Methodist, one Episcopal, and one German Methodist church, which are well attended, though none of them are overgrown. An Evangelical Lutheran, and a Protestant Methodist church, are small. Two or three other German churches, of different shades, are said to be not quite Evangelical; though as to this I cannot affirm with positive knowledge.

Whether they now tend, does not yet fully appear; but they will be overtaken, if they stop in Sonora, or in any place on the confines of the United States. An island in mid-ocean is the only place which would promise to them an abode where they could long live as they list.

The University of Virginia.

This institution was planned by Thomas Jefferson, and brought into existence under his influence. It was adapted to the furnishing of a very thorough education in literature and science, excluding religious instruction. The excluding plan, however, was of but short duration. Soon, there was provision made for this essential part of youthful training. There are now over six hundred students connected with the University, and their opportunities are highly favorable, though their attendance upon the religious exercises is left entirely optional.

Sabbath Keeping.

The observance of the Lord's day, by the ministers and elders, on board the steamer City of Memphis, on their way to the General Assembly, was but in accordance with the principles of their Church and the practice of their brethren. Others observed the Sabbath also, and probably at as great an expense to each, and at a greater inconvenience. In this case, the number in company, nearly one hundred, enabled them to raise the money needed to pay for the boat's detention. Others paid their money in the hotel where they stopped off.

A MOST WORTHY EXAMPLE.

"One of the delegates to the Old School Presbyterian Assembly at New Orleans, says that he accompanied about one hundred of the delegates from Cairo to New Orleans, and as they did not think it proper, as Christian ministers and elders, to travel on the Sabbath, they paid the officers of the steamer \$500 to lay over during the day at Lake Providence, La."

Our Presbyteries would take a hint from our Episcopal neighbors on this subject. So long as people in a new charge expect that as soon as the roof may be on the walls of an intended church edifice, and the building got into a forward state of readiness, it will be recognized as a church edifice really belonging to a Presbytery, the anxiety to do all that really could be done by the people will be slight indeed.

This certainly speaks well for the wisdom and liberality of the Board of Visitors. And another feature is commendable. It is this: "Ministers of the Gospel, and young men preparing for the ministry, bringing proper certificates from their congregations as to character and standing, may attend any of the schools of the University without payment of fees to the Professors."

South-Western Bible Society.

The Depository of this Institution is called the Bible House. It is 197 Camp Street, New Orleans. Rev. E. B. Cloghron is the General Agent, and Dr. J. S. Copes is the Corresponding Secretary. The issues of books, during the last year, were to the value of \$4,110.69. It has six auxiliaries in Mississippi, and five in Louisiana. Its business is carried on with spirit, and it is evidently destined to great usefulness.

BOARD OF COLPORTAGE.—The Librarian acknowledges the following as received:

- June 16.—Contribution from Mrs. Mary B. McCombs, per hand of F. G. Bailey, \$ 5.00
—Cont. from Bethel congregation, Ohio Presb., per Rev. G. Marshall, pastor, 30.00
18.—Cont. from Blairsville ch., Blairsville Presb., per Rev. G. Hill, pastor, 20.00

JOHN CULBERTSON, Librarian.

Theological Professors.

At the late meeting of the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, (New Side Convention,) at Eden, Ill., the Rev. Dr. McLeod, of New York, was elected Professor of Systematic Theology, in the Theological Seminary of that denomination, located at Philadelphia. And the Rev. Dr. Bhek, formerly pastor of a church in Allegheny City, Pa., and lately a resident of Sawkill, Pa., was appointed to the Chair of Biblical Literature. The late Rev. Dr. Wylie was for many years the Professor in this institution; afterwards Dr. Crawford, and for some time past, the Rev. Theodore W. Wylie, who resigned his position on account of ill health. Seeking the recovery of his health, Mr. Wylie is now traveling in Europe.

Baptists and Methodists, South.

The Richmond Religious Herald condenses the following comparative view from a volume on the Methodist Conferences at the South. The Church (Methodist) South, comprises 23 Conferences. White members 404,480; colored 148,625—forming a total, with Indians and ministers, of 553,079. We have not included the probationers, as they will never be received into its membership. The net increase is 12,069.

Eccelesiastical.

Mr. JAMES A. REID was licensed by the Presbytery of Hanington, on the 12th inst.
REV. JAMES WILLIAMSON has accepted the call of the congregation of West Kishacoquillas.
REV. DANIEL WILLIAMS has received a unanimous call from the church of Schellburg, Pa., where he has been laboring for the past nine months. We have not yet learned whether he will accept or not.
REV. JAMES GREENE'S Post Office address is changed from Sigourney, Iowa, to Indianapolis, Mahaska County, Iowa.
REV. DR. DAVID KIRKPATRICK'S Post Office address is now Oakland Cross Roads, Westmoreland, Co., Pa., and not Foke Run, as heretofore, that office having been discontinued, and the other established in its stead. Correspondents will please note the change.
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REV. R. H. BYERS was installed pastor of the church in Houston, Texas, by the Presbytery of Brazos, and Rev. M. C. Conely was licensed, and the pastoral charge of the church of Columbia, by the same, at its sessions on the 8th of April.
REV. H. M'ALLISTER has received and accepted a call to the church in Shreveport, Louisiana.
REV. B. H. CHARLES has removed from Litchfield to Chester, Ill., and taken charge of the church in the latter place.
REV. MR. BERRY, of Virginia, has received a call to the church of Canton, Miss.

fulness that it will take us a long time to gain. But we are not discouraged. The church in Quincy, though small, is spirited. I think it exerts an influence very great, in proportion to its numbers and externals. "emies have been saying, for two years, it will die; it will soon be dissolved. But it is alive. They have been telling, now, comes that if we live, we have a terrible tax to pay to support a minister, and have all the burdens of church-building in prospect. But now the liberality of a few will soon assume these burdens, and we shall have a respectable house of our own before Fall, and all paid for, unless God see fit to turn from us some of the blessings, of which we think we see an immediate prospect. The building that we are at present using is in an unpleasant place, and most unlighty; and yet the attendance is highly encouraging. When we get a new house, a little attractive, in a more pleasant spot, we hope to attract the attention of the public more; and have we a house and no debt, we shall probably draw some persons who now are shy of us. It is sad to have to believe that any, who love the Lord, and think our Church the best, should be hindered from joining us by such considerations as those that I have here alluded to. But probably some such persons might be found in almost any community; and it is our duty to look after and cherish them, though they be comparatively weak in faith and love of God.

I have said enough to show Old School men, who wish to find a place where they may labor, as well as live and prosper, that Quincy is such a place. Its population affords a most inviting missionary field. Let any one come, to whom the prospect of labor is pleasant, and who would like to hold up our standard in a difficult field, and we will find him plenty to do.

Yours, &c., J. W.

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EASTERN SUMMARY.

BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND.

The Storms and excessive rains of the South-West and West, have not been wanting in the neighborhood of Boston. High winds have prevailed, heavy rains have fallen, the streams have been swollen, and much of the low lands has been flooded.

The Low "Dance-Houses" of the city have become a great nuisance, the scenes of many disgraceful orgies, and a terrible agency in the work of human degradation. It is said that a movement is to be made for their entire suppression.

An attempt is to be made to have the Fourth of July celebrated patriotically, according to the custom of former years, which we would like to see revived throughout the entire country, if it could be separated from the drunkenness and revelry which sometimes accompanies it. The Declaration of Independence will be read, after which an Oration will be delivered by Mr. Choate. A rich treat is expected by many, although Mr. Choate, notwithstanding his eminent abilities, is so remarkable for clearness of style, as for the length of the words employed.

The Followers of Swedenborg have held the fourth Session of the New Church General Convention, at their church in Bowdoin Street. At the opening, seventy-three delegates were present, from the Illinois, Maine, Massachusetts, Maryland, Michigan, Northern Indiana, and Pennsylvania Associations, and the General Society of Ohio.

The pretensions made by some of the denominations designating themselves as Liberal Christians, are most amusing. Take, for instance, the late Unitarian Convention. The Moderator, Dr. Lothrop, said, he "had the honor, to day, to preside over the greatest religious meeting that has been held during the last half century."

Now, how this meeting could be called great, except in its assumptions and assertions, we are at a loss to determine. It could not be "great" in its numbers, for all Unitarian clergy in the country are not equal in number to our Synodical conventions for prayer. Nor do we see how it could lay any claim to "greatness" in its works of benevolence; for according to the report of the Treasurer, the whole denomination contributed, during the last year, to charitable purposes, only \$12,000, not equal to the amount contributed each year by very many single Evangelical churches. And at the same time it is to be borne in mind that many of the Unitarian churches in this quarter are very wealthy. Another of the speakers, in the soaring of his imagination, for it is found no where else, said: "They stood among the seats like the Alps in the Continent of Europe." But wanting like this will not do much to diminish the size or hide the heads of the Orthodox denominations. And yet another speaker, not to be outdone by any who preceded him, or any who might follow, said: "No other body of Christians had exerted such a tremendous transformative influence upon the religious thought of the world." However, let not any one be alarmed, lest the names of Calvin, Edwards, Fuller, Chalmers, Dwight, Emmons, Alexander, and a host of others, whose writings are generally supposed to have had an influence on the world, should now be forgotten. For what system of theology, or what single volume of religious thought has Unitarian Christianity given to the world that will survive fifty years? Even now he would be esteemed the most radicalist that would appeal to the writings of the great master, Channing, as an authority in theological opinion.

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NEW YORK.

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In the meantime the attention of thoughtful New Yorkers has been called to a *Decease in the Population*, a thing intimately connected with their own city. Last year, up to December 31st, there were in this city one hundred and eighty-five failures with liabilities to the amount of \$186,129,000, and there have been not a few heavy failures since. Some of those who have failed have resumed, but the number that have permanently withdrawn from business, added to a great contraction on the part of those that did not suspend, has caused a very sensible decrease in the permanent population, while in this way considerable additions have been made to the neighboring towns. The depressed condition of the shipping employment has removed several thousands of active citizens. The Collins Steamers gave employment to some one hundred and fifty persons, who, since being thrown out of their usual employment, have been compelled to go elsewhere in search of work. The ship yards furnished a place for thousands of mechanics, but they are now doing almost nothing, and for the first time, for many years, not a single ship is building at any of the yards for the European trade. And unless there is a speedy revival of business, it is to be feared that the operatives have not yet seen the worst of the "hard times." But, as if suggested by the contrast between many of these persons and a single individual, it is stated that the estate of William B. Astor is now worth \$60,000,000. An enormous amount is to be intrusted to a single one; and great responsibility does it confer.

The seventy-second anniversary of the birth day of the veteran General Scott was celebrated by the military companies last week. A company from Boston was also in attendance.

Archbishop Hughes is a remarkably busy man. Not only does he claim to have the care of all the churches, but also the interest of education and universal humanity are entrusted to him. He is always ready to defend the Church, of which he is one of the dignitaries, on the rostrum, with the pen, or before the Courts of law. The Albany Statesman having published something concerning a Society which, it says, is styled the "Circle of Jesus," which his highness considered libellous, he hastened up to Albany to have the offender punished, but the Grand Jury refused to find a bill of indictment on the ground that if the article was libellous, said should have been brought in New York, the residence of the Archbishop, and not in Albany at the expense of that county. The Archbishop then offered to defray the costs of the suits out of his own pocket, but the Court still refused, and he was compelled, to return without having succeeded in his object.

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Many who have seen Dr. Bellamy in the pulpit

or on the platform, and who have thought of his many and arduous duties as a pastor, anniversary and commencement orator, and a prolific literary author, have wondered how he was able to retain that rotund form, and full and florid face. The explanation is found in the fact that he is a passionately fond of the woods and streams, the country and the wilderness. He has just returned from his annual visit to the forests of Maine. During the last five years he has spent two or three weeks there every Summer, to recruit health and strength. He carries his tent, bed, and provisions, into the woods, away from many of the backwoods, occupying no small portion of his time in the quietude of the woods, with book and line. His labors in the revival have been very great, so that health and strength seemed seriously affected; but a fortnight in the woods has restored both. His example might be followed with great advantage, by many of his brethren, who now complain of failing strength, exhausted spirits, and bad digestion. Some, who the ruddy countenance, the cheerful smile, the elastic step, and the vigorous thought return.

Strange to say, the Churchman has a new treasury, for one would naturally suppose that it had already exhausted the whole catalogue. But it seems that certain Episcopal clergymen have been preaching in favor of the better observance of the Sabbath. Now, the Churchman does not condemn this in itself, but it is alarmed lest by this course it might be inferred that the Episcopal Church held the same views with regard to the Sabbath as the Puritans. The Churchman is alarmed if Episcopalians should even daunt to touch another denomination with the hem of its garment. But, notwithstanding the cries of this journal, the old-fashioned prayer-meetings held in the church of The Assension and other Episcopal churches, have been attended with most happy results.

The Rev. Dr. Wayland has been publishing a series of articles in the Examiner, on the exclusive "close communion" ground of the Baptists. This feature of that large and respectable denomination, is certainly giving way both in this country and Europe.

The Reformed Dutch Churches are now gathering in large numbers as the fruits of the revival. And concerning the general state of religion, the Evangelist remarks:

"If the noon prayer-meetings are to be taken as an index, there has been no diminution of the religious interest in this city, since the early part of May. And why is not the prayer-meeting an index to the piety and zeal that sustain it? It is certain that at no time before the establishment of these noon-meetings would it have been thought practicable to have sustained them, but the desire for them, and the disposition to attend much to diminish the size or hide the heads of the Orthodox denominations. And yet another speaker, not to be outdone by any who preceded him, or any who might follow, said: "No other body of Christians had exerted such a tremendous transformative influence upon the religious thought of the world." However, let not any one be alarmed, lest the names of Calvin, Edwards, Fuller, Chalmers, Dwight, Emmons, Alexander, and a host of others, whose writings are generally supposed to have had an influence on the world, should now be forgotten. For what system of theology, or what single volume of religious thought has Unitarian Christianity given to the world that will survive fifty years? Even now he would be esteemed the most radicalist that would appeal to the writings of the great master, Channing, as an authority in theological opinion.

PHILADELPHIA.

This city is very largely engaged in the manufacturing business, in great variety; and the late discussions with regard to an increase of the tariff, have awakened much attention. A meeting was held last week at the call of the operators in several of the largest manufacturing establishments, which was addressed by four United States Senators and several members of the House of Representatives. At least five thousand people were present, and great enthusiasm prevailed.

By some means the report went abroad, some time since, that the Book Trade Sale, in this city, were discontinued. But this has been contradicted, and the fifty-first sale will be held in September by Thomas & Sons.

Philadelphia has lost another of its able lawyers in the Death of Charles Wheeler, Esq. Of him the North American says:

"This gentleman, who was one of the oldest members of the Philadelphia Bar, died at his residence in this city, at the age of seventy-one years. Mr. Wheeler graduated at Yale College, in 1808, having been the first Philadelphia who received the diploma of that institution, now just half a century ago. After reading law with the late Charles Chaney, Mr. Wheeler was admitted to practice in 1812, and has since continued to pursue his profession in this city. He was, up to the closing period of his life, a diligent student, and had made himself thoroughly master of the abstruse branches of legal science. During his whole career, Mr. Wheeler enjoyed the respect of his fellow-citizens for his upright and honorable character, and he died a sincere and hospitable Christian."

Notwithstanding the triumph of the High Church party in the Election of Dr. Bowen, the Episcopal Recorder contends that the Low Church party has a majority in the diocese.

The whole number of Sabbath Schools in this city now is two hundred and sixty-eight; of pupils, forty-eight thousand one hundred and seventy-five; of teachers, five thousand and ninety-one. Among the pupils of these schools, many conversions have taken place during the year. Out of seventy-four of the schools, one thousand five hundred and forty-six have been added to different churches.

The Central Presbyterian Church, of which the Rev. Henry Steele Clarke, D. D., is pastor, received at the late communion a very large accession of faith, and some others are still under serious impressions. During the six years of Dr. Clarke's pastorate, there have been added to this church two hundred and eighty by certificate and upon examination. The church is free from debt, and the income exceeds the expenses. As to the state of religion in the city, the American Presbyterian says:

We rejoice to be permitted to report a continued religious interest in this city. The regular meetings for prayer are crowded, and a very deep feeling prevails. New instances of awakening and hopeful conversions are daily occurring. The missionary work outside of the churches, is still progressing so very well, and many of the gracious indications of permanent results. Personal efforts of Christians were never seemingly more productive, nor the incentives to diligent and faithful labor more energetic. The one-day prayer-meeting at Sanson Street church, is daily attended with devout interest, and by numbers that forbid all thought of their discontinuance.

For the Presbyterian Banner and Advocate.

South-Western Missouri.

GREENFIELD, Dade County, Mo., June 12th, 1858.

REV. DR. MCKINNEY.—I am often asked by persons at a distance to give some description of things as they exist here, in South-Western Missouri. The time was most exclusively to this country hailed as the most exultantly from Tennessee. From will soon be outnumbered by those from Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Pennsylvania, &c. Iowa has proved so very cold, and the winter season so long for three years past, that many are about to emigrate to this region, and farther South.

Our Farmers are about five months, or we feed about that length of time, from the middle of November to the 10th of April. This year cattle were living on the grass as early as the 20th of March. This too is a country of fruit, which, except as to apples, is not the case with the country North of us three hundred miles. Grapes seem to be indigenous. Last year's crop was not near all gathered. We could get them for domestic use, from the vines, till the close of December. Prof. Swallow, our State geologist, supposes Southern Missouri not suited to the cultivation of the grape than is France. It is also suitable for the apple, cherry, quince, pear, &c. Vegetables, as sweet potatoes, turnips, cabbages, &c., usually grown in the Middle States, do well here.