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ACKNOWLEDGMENT... The Librarian, Mr. Culbertson, acknowledges the following contributions to the Board of Colportage: Slate Lick congregation, Allegheny Presbytery, \$23.48; Freeport cong., Allegheny Presb., \$8.50.

PRESIDENT BENSON... On our first page, we give the article noticed last week, respecting Liberia and the French Emigration efforts. It is hard for a very feeble State to get justice at the hands of one most powerful, when the interests of the latter are concerned.

TEXAS... A letter from Texas, under date of July 12th, says: "Recently there were four members added to the Millford church, on examination. We have had no extensive revivals of religion in the bounds of our Presbytery (Central Texas), since I have been connected with it; yet we have reason to think the standard of piety among the members is good."

CHRISTIANS... take an interest in the whole country; and rejoice to know that the work of the Lord advances. Seed must be sown before it can bring fruit, and in many cases, years require before a large harvest is collected.

REV. DR. McLEAN... We are glad to learn that the Rev. Dr. McLean, late President of Lafayette College, Pennsylvania, is now so far convalescent that he expects to leave for London in the course of the next three days, preparatory to his early return to America.

THE INDIANS CONVENTION... A short time ago, we gave a brief but favorable notice of this highly interesting meeting of ministers and elders. The friendly intercourse of Presbyterians and United Presbyterians, is to be expected, from their similarity in doctrinal sentiments, and their partaking of a kindred spirit.

Resolved, That we hail with joy and thankfulness to God the present encouraging aspect of affairs in the religious world, in the conversion of sinners, the revival of religion in the hearts of God's people, so obvious from a variety of considerations, as evince daily in the increased and increased attendance upon meetings for social prayer, and the increase of brotherly love—the characteristics of the present day.

Resolved, That we regard God, by the present indications of his providence, as calling loudly upon the churches for increased zeal, energy, activity, sacrifice, and self-denial, in building up the cause of God at home, and extending the boundaries of the Redeemer's kingdom.

Resolved, That we recognize the establishment of union prayer-meetings where it can be done without the violation of conscientious convictions.

Resolved, That we deplore the great want of brotherly love that has prevailed in times that are past, and earnestly recommend the cultivation of brotherly love and mutual forbearance, and the abolition of every thing that would sow discord among brethren, or alienation among those who are united in the maintenance of the great doctrines of our holy religion.

Resolved, That we recommend the ministers, elders, and laity of the churches; here represented, to spend one hour every Saturday evening, from nine to ten o'clock, in wrestling with God in prayer for the revival of religion in their own hearts, and in the world.

WHEREAS, We have, during the sitting of this Convention, been highly gratified, and we trust, also edified by our Christian communion and fellowship with brethren of different denominations, realizing to some extent how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity; therefore,

Resolved, That a similar Convention be held in the Presbyterian church in Salisbury on the last Wednesday of October next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

LONDON, July 1, 1858. Some one has said that to our damp climate, our leaden or weeping skies, both Literature and Theology are largely indebted. Many a tome in the old Puritan times pressed in learning and solidity, as the student had all temptations removed to wander by babbling brooks and over green fields, by the advent of November's rains, by the frosts of cold January and February, or by those biting East winds of March and April, which make a "Winter in the lap of Spring."

At present, it is Art, rather than Literature, properly so called, which engages the regards of our London public. These twins, however, are steadfast allies, if not blood-relations, and therefore I feel I am hardly stepping out of my way, if I begin by asking your literary readers to come with me to gaze on the most recent productions of Art. Of Art it has been said, that "it belongs to man only. In Art there is no divided empire." So sings Schiller:

"In diligent toil, thy master is the bee; In craft mechanical, the worm that creeps Through earth its dexterous way, may tutor thee; In knowledge (could'st thou fashion all its depths), All to the Seraph are already known; But thine, O Man, is Art—thine, wholly and alone!"

This time twelve months, London taste and fashion precipitated itself on Manchester, which, in spite of utilitarian calicoes and fustians, has among its merchant princes real lovers of art and learning. The "Art Treasury" Exhibition of the united Kingdom, in 1857, will live in many hearts in many lands, long after it has been broken up, as also it has been. The countless treasures of our old mansions, and of our newer palatial houses, there, were gloriously concentrated, as the cynosure of the world's admiration and history, theology false and true, the visions of the poet minds of the past and of the present, all received magnificent and appropriate illustration. And therefore, when I betake myself to the Exhibition of the Royal Academy of Arts, for 1858, and linger a while, first in the dark Sculpture Room, and then pass through the five apartments which contain modern Paintings, in oil and water colors, I confess to the feeling: "Oh, what a falling off is here!"

On the other side of the wall indeed, behind the Sculpture Gallery, is the real *bona fide* "National Gallery," free to the masses, and where, hung on rather dingy walls, and in rooms not worthy of them, look down on the working men and their families in unchanging glory, some of the noblest and best pictures of ancient and modern Masters, in the world. But the "Exhibition" is an Annual affair, and it powerfully contributes to a cultivated taste for Art, among the upper and middle classes. No artist is allowed to exhibit more than eight different works—Honorary Exhibitors are limited to one. Those actually exhibited, must first have been approved of by the Council, and there is a "Hanging Committee," which often puts the novice artist's pictures in such an obscure place, or such a bad light, that he is either so irate as to have a sudden penchant for hanging the Committee, or so dependent as, but for thinking better of it, of hanging himself!

The Royal Academy of Arts in London is an Associated Body, with its "Honorary Members," its "Academicians," its "Academy of Engravers," its "Professors" of Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, and Perspective; its "Associates" (a lower degree, than the Academicians), and "Associate Engravers." Its Honorary membership includes the Bishop of Oxford, whose duties as "Chaplain" are limited to "saying of grace" at the Academy dinners; Hallam, and Lord Macaulay, the Historians; Earl Stanhope, (late Lord Mahon), an eminent Antiquary; and Sir George Stanton, another patron of Art, who acts as Secretary for Foreign Correspondence. Among the Academicians, the names of Baily, Gibson, Macdowell, and Westmacott, as great Sculptors; and of Cooper, Wason Gordon, Leslie, Landseer, Mulready, Maclise, Pickers-gill, Stanfield, Roberts, and Smirke, will be familiar to the American public. And right gloriously do some of these great men come out in this year's Exhibition, while younger and less known artists have presented growing claims—some of them commanding claims—to admiration and eminence. Roberts is great in the interior of churches; Stanfield, the eminent scene-painter, gives, in his own style, "Coblets and Ehrenbreitstein, from the Moselle," the original of which, once seen at sunset's hour—as I can testify—lingers long on the memory of the imagination, and the heart.

Your own Longfellow finds an artist in Gale, to depict "The sorrowful days of Evangelin." George Harvey, of Edinburgh, (well known for other fine pictures identified with the "Killing times" of Scotland), has a "Sabbath in the Glen," in which Dr. Guthrie is the open-air preacher; and Lord Panmure, Scottish ladies, and Highland peasants, are the hearers. This is a fine picture, sure to be engraved and widely known.

"The Enguerrand Conventicle Suppressed," recalls the days of Louis XVI. and the *Dragonnades*; and "Flora Macdonald's farewell to Charles Edwards," reminds us of a woman's noblest qualities, and endurance, devoted to a cause and a man whose success would have been a curse to mankind. Sir E. Landseer is in delicate health, I believe, and therefore, besides his glorious picture of "Deer Stalking," "Highland Nurses," "after" his style, by T. Landseer, (his daughter?) presenting a couple of does, and a mountain pass, reminds us forcibly and

powerfully of the great Master of Scottish animal painting, himself. There are here portraits in plenty, but many of them having merely a local or conventional interest. There are exceptions, such as in the likeness of Sheridan Knowles, or that of Professor Simpson, of Edinburgh. There are also pictures painted by R.oyal "Command," such as "The Investiture of Napoleon III. with the Order of the Bath," in the grouping of which, the handsomest of the French artists, and many sketches, drawings, and etchings, all the works of British artists. The whole of these were presented, by Mr. Shepphards, an enthusiastic and generous patron of Art. Here you see some of Wilkie's, Landseer's, Mulready's, and Turner's choicest and earliest pictures. "Studies" for some of the pictures, containing sketches of figures, or as in Wilkie's painting of the library in the breakfast parlor, in his "Letter of Introduction," are very curious.

"The Coronation of William the Conqueror," presents a scene most striking, when the Normans, mistaking the loud shouts of the English and French for hostile tumult, fire the English houses nearest Westminster Abbey. William, though alarmed and left almost alone, refuses to postpone the celebration, and "holds the crown of England in his lip, as though no mortal hand should ever wrest it from him."

Humor is not wanting here, especially in one drawing by Gray, enigmatically "after Wilkie," the subject— "Duncan French and Duncan Gray, Es. ha. the woeing o' Meg; was deaf as Allan Craig, Ha. ha. the woeing o'!"

Only two other pictures shall I allude to, omitting for want of space, notions of the Sculpture Room, altogether—the first a perfect marvel of beauty and expression "The Wheat field," by Lancelotti, so natural, that you are ready to grasp those golden ears, ripe for the sickle, and long to sit under among the sheaves in the light of the setting sun, or to stroll onward to the distant woodland through yonder pathway, right through the corn. The second, is "The Derby Day," by Fritch, the best imitation of Hogarth's best style, that modern Art has produced, mirroring, in the most grotesque and graphic way, the "grand stand" and its occupants, the tumbler tigger and his victims, and all the follies of a season which seems to drive London out of itself, (for it is half empty), and out of its propriety—"The Derby day."

I was greatly gratified, by a visit paid this week to the SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM. It stands on an estate purchased by the Government, and is about to be supplemented by a new and extensive building. It owes its existence mainly to the Great Exhibition of 1851, which led to an extension of the School of Design into the present Science and Art Department. A nucleus of a permanent Museum of works of art was formed and deposited at Marlborough House, (formerly the residence of Queen Adelaide), and now forms part of the various collections exhibited at Kensington. It is in fact a Department of Government, and its special objects are—1. To train male and female teachers to give instruction in Art, to certify them when qualified, and to make them annual fixed payments, varying according to their acquirements. 2. To aid and assist Committees in the provinces, desirous of establishing Schools of Art. 3. To hold public inspections and examinations, and to award medals and prizes. 4. To collect together works of art, pictures, &c., in the central museum, and books and engravings from the Library. 5. To circulate among the Schools of Art, objects from the Museum, and books and engravings from the Library. The stimulus thus given to artistic talent has been very great. It acts all over the Kingdom. The provincial Schools of Art number sixty eight. The number of persons under Art Instruction were, by last return, thirty-one thousand four hundred and forty five. Only four years ago, the number was but three thousand two hundred and ninety six. The improvements in Ornamental Art, are strikingly illustrated by an exhibition of articles, consisting of Carvings in all materials, Furniture, Decorations, Metal Workings of all kinds, Jewelry and Goldsmiths' Work, Pottery, Glass, and all kinds of Decorative Woven Fabrics.

There is also open, now—and with this department I was greatly pleased—The Annual Exhibition of the Prize Works of Students (male and female), of Art of the United Kingdom.

The education of National taste in Art, is an object not unworthy of an age like the present. Models and plaster casts from ancient sculpture; specimens of architecture in the Greek and Roman styles; specimens of carving, terracotta work, glass painting, enamel, pottery and porcelain, arms, and armor; also examples of ancient illumination, drawings, engravings, &c., present themselves, on entrance to the spectator, and form "The Museum of Ornamental Art."

Then come "The Educational Collections," containing Apparatus, Diagrams, and Books, of which last there is a library for reference, of eight thousand volumes. In this department are objects of household economy, collections of Botanical specimens, as also of Mineralogy and Geology, and models of extinct animals. There is also a magnificent collection of maps from Germany, France, America, and England. There is, in front of the maps, the Astronomer Royal's full sized model of the Transit Circle of Greenwich Observatory. The last division in the Educational Museum is allotted to Mechanics, including hydraulics, pneumatics, hydrostatics, &c.

"The Commissioners of Patents' Museum," consists of a selection of Patents, varying from 1787 to the present day. The object is to illustrate the progress of invention. Those of the progress of the steam engine are the most complete. The portraits of eminent engineers and mechanics adorn the walls. I look with reverence upon many of these great men, whom God had raised up to speed on his beneficent design in connection with the grand scheme of Redemption. There is also "Models of Buildings," in which Wren's first design for St. Paul's Cathedral, (different from the

present, and the enforced alteration of which, it is said, drew tears from him), is an object most suggestive. I shall simply name "The Collection of Animal Products," "The Food Museum," and the "Architectural Museum," and pass on into the celebrated "Gallery of British Fine Art," containing two hundred and thirty-four oil paintings, and many sketches, drawings, and etchings, all the works of British artists. The whole of these were presented, by Mr. Shepphards, an enthusiastic and generous patron of Art. Here you see some of Wilkie's, Landseer's, Mulready's, and Turner's choicest and earliest pictures. "Studies" for some of the pictures, containing sketches of figures, or as in Wilkie's painting of the library in the breakfast parlor, in his "Letter of Introduction," are very curious.

The visitors to the Kensington Museum, in less than ten months, amounted to four hundred and thirty nine thousand nine hundred and ninety seven. The various Metropolitan Museums and exhibitions in London, Dublin, and Edinburgh, (besides that at Kensington) were last year visited by five hundred and fifty three thousand eight hundred and fifty three persons. A "Circulating Art Museum," has been sent to six large towns, and thirty six thousand and twenty-four persons have consulted it.

I have trespassed, perhaps, too far on the space which I have been wont in these quarterly notices to give to literature. But I have done it deliberately, because I think that not to literature only, but to Art and Science also, should attention be directed. I might add much more on these two last subjects, but refrain for the present. What I have put together with some trouble and pains, will sufficiently prove that rapid advance is being made in both. I may add that in the Kensington Museum is now placed the famous Soulague's Collection, which was the cynosure of all eyes in the Manchester Exhibition of 1857.

Among BIBLIOPOLAE lately deceased, are Moxon, of London, and Whyte, of Edinburgh. Moxon was the companion of Coleridge, Lamb, Hazlitt, and Rogers; a poet of no mean order, a refined and accomplished man, and a publisher of many works of taste and excellence. Mr. Whyte grew rich by book selling, and his bequest proved that he regarded his gains as consecrated things. Amongst them were £5,000 for the building, and £2,000 for the endowment of a Free Church at Congate Head; £15,000 for the foundation of bursaries in the New College, Edinburgh, and a like sum for the benefit of native converts in India.

The recent lists of NEW PUBLICATIONS, include Christian's Preaches and Preaching; Translations of the Gospels in Syriac; Caird's Sermons; The Gospel by St. Matthew, in Anglo-Saxon and Northumbrian; Confessions of a Catholic Priest; Dale's Clergyman's Legal Hand Book, (a necessity for a State Clergy); The First Series of Pointowah's Antique Gems; Browns's North West Passage, and Search for Franklin; and several books of Travels.

A curious book, Wykoff's "New Yorker in the Foreign Office," relates how the author, an American, was employed by Lord Palmerston on secret diplomatic services on the Continent, and how his services were afterwards dispensed with. The author thinks himself wronged, but his revelations, while giving some insight into the mysteries of diplomacy, seem to involve a violation of confidence such as is not usual in these days. The plea doubtless is in justice done, and *valent quantum*. Some people say, perhaps truly, that diplomacy in the case of all national wars and complications. It is hard to be a statesman, Daniel-like and upright, (i. e., to coin a word, *unwinked*), and to keep the hands unfastened.

Among recent French publications of interest, will be found a History of the First Three Centuries of the Christian Church, by M. Pressense, Editor of the *Revue Chretienne*. It is interesting to know that the upper classes in Russia are getting sick of French novels, and eagerly peruse the translations of Dickens' works. In fact Dickens is very popular in Russia—more so by far than Thackeray; and whatever his defects, one thing is certain, he never is obscene, even by insinuation, and has nothing in his writings of that native violence which infuses itself into the French novel, and which, in spite of *parfumerie*, reminds one of the foul smells of the city of Cologne, stout and oppressive in spite of its six-and-twenty depts for *le plus veritable Eau de Cologne*.

In German literature, we have recently a History of Assan and Babel, since the time of Phul, by a son of the celebrated Niebuhr; also, Nineveh and the Excavations made in Mesopotamia by M. Weissenborn, a resume of Layard's discoveries, and the third volume of Uhlenman's Manual of Egyptian Antiquities.

Among the recent LIBRARY SALES in London, has been that of a portion of the collection of an Irish Church dignitary, which brought very high prices. It contained a collection of black-letter editions of the Holy Scriptures, liturgies, and early theological literature. The great attraction of the sale was the first Latin Bible, supposed to have been printed at Mentz, between the years 1450 and 1455, and executed to resemble a manuscript, for which the typographer intended, no doubt, to sell each copy. It sold for the enormous sum of £595. The late Duke of Sussex was a great Bible Collector, and this identical copy had belonged to him, and after his death was sold for £195. Among the other Bibles, was the first edition of the Vulgate, issued by Pope Sixtus V., but suppressed by his successor, Gregory XIV.—£195; the first edition of the Scriptures in English, by Miles Coverdale, (imperfect copy).—£136 10s. Also the first edition of the Bishop's Bible, printed in 1568, fair copy, but title defaced.—£23; the first edition of the Bible printed in Scotland, (imperfect).—£12.

There was also a curious collection of tracts on the "Sarplice Controversy," or concerning the "Habits" of which Jewell and other Reformers protested against—£10 10. To these may be added the first prayer of Henry VIII., and that of Edward VI., (preparatives for devotion.) £97 and £20, respectively. There were also, the first edition of the Liturgy in Irish, and the first edition of the New Testament in Irish, (the first book printed in the Irish character in Ireland), the price being £10 10s., and £25. I shall only mention further, the first edition of Knox's *Historie of the Church of Scotland*, (suppressed by Archbishop Whitgift).—£13 10; and *Nouveaux Testaments par les Theologiens de Louvain*; an edition suppressed by its authors, when it was discovered to the world that they had fraudulently introduced "la Messe," and "le feu de Purgatoire," into the sacred text itself.—£63. (But one only suppresses lies when he finds them detected by Protestants; not always, however, as Cardinal Wiseman's brazen effrontery in retaining in one of his works a detected forgery proves.)

The *Literary Gazette*, so long edited by William Jordan, has changed hands as to proprietorship. It is now in possession of Messrs. Bradbury, the well known publishers of Thackeray's and Dickens' serials. Thackeray himself is likely to be one of the new contributors; and with Shirley Brooks and Peter Cunningham as active managers, it will probably be restored to its pristine fame, and prove a formidable rival to the *Athenaeum*. This last always sneers at *Erangelism*; the Unitarian *virtus*, or something worse, if possible, comes out strongly in connexion with religion.

Literary men have never yet enjoyed the highest reputation for the practical recognition of religion and morality. Nevertheless, as a class, the present race of *literati* are in advance, in this respect, of their predecessors of the last century, to say nothing of the days of Byron and Shelley. Charles Dickens has lately voluntarily come before the public with a statement, the publication of which, I have reason to know, was earnestly deprecated by some of his warmest friends, but which, after stopping the press, he persisted in. It appeared one morning, about three weeks ago, in all the papers, and quite startled both town and country. It was in effect, first, a contradiction of certain vile rumors (darkly hinted at,) in reference to his life and conduct as a husband, in which contradiction his wife distinctly rejoiced. That rumor, I believe, was malignant and false, when it proclaimed that the husband's infidelity had led to a separation. But, secondly, there was the admission and recognition of an "arrangement," mutually agreed on. The truth is, there has been always an "incompatibility" between Dickens and his wife. She is said to have been extravagant. His sister has been for some years the director of the establishment, and probably a wife's imprudences may have kept the great author poor, (as probably he still is) in spite of his amazing success, and his vast annual literary gains. A son sides with the mother, and retires with her; the daughters cleave to the father. It is sad to hear of all this. Genius and peace have rarely been united, and "unhappy lies" not only "the head that wears the crown" of empire, but that head, also, around whose temple is wreathed the garland of literary fame. J.W.

Davidson College, N. C. The Annual Commencement, in this Institution, took place on Thursday, July 15th. The report in the North Carolina *Presbyterian* is highly favorable. There were nine young gentlemen who took the first degree in the Arts. On the day preceding the commencement, the corner stone of a new College building was laid. It is to be a substantial and imposing structure, two hundred and ninety six feet by one hundred and forty feet. Dr. Thornwell, of Columbia, S. C., was present, and took part with the President, Dr. Lacy, and others, in the Commencement exercises.

Every reader of the Boston papers must have been struck with the character of the communications from all parts of the country, and especially from the West. They contain much valuable information, and are generally exceedingly well written. But most of them exhibit an amiable self-satisfaction with the influence of *New England Education*, thought, and habits upon all men. Indeed the self-complacency of not a few of them is so genial, so unfeeling, and so free from any consciousness of boasting that it is rather amusing than otherwise. No doubt the influence of this part of our country has been very great on all the other parts. But there is a common American feeling, and there are common American feelings, operating upon all sections, that should not be lost sight of in estimating the influence exerted from any particular locality.

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reply to the one of Dr. Adams on the endless punishment of the wicked. Mr. King is a Unitarian avowedly, although ministering to a Universalist Society. And although he seems to lean toward Universalism, he manifests great distrust as to the Scriptural authority for one of their doctrines at least. He thus expresses himself: "I do not find the doctrine of the ultimate salvation of all souls clearly stated in any text or in any discourse that has been reported from the lips of Christ. I do not think that we can fairly maintain that the final restoration of all men is a prominent and explicit doctrine of the four Gospels."

As might be expected, this is not very palatable to his Universalist friends, and they do not at all please Dr. Whittemore, editor of the *Universalist Trumpet*. He makes known his views of Mr. King's candid admission in this way: "We express our full and hearty conviction that there can be no union between Unitarian and Universalists on the ground indicated by Mr. King in the two discourses before us. The Universalists never in our judgment can be brought on to that ground, and there seems to be small prospect that there will ever be a need of the connecting link between Chang and Eng, to which it will be recollected that Mr. King in his late speech at Faneuil Hall desired to be compared."

The *Religious Services* on the "Common" are still attended every Sabbath evening, by from fifteen hundred to two thousand people. But most of those within the enclosure are generally attendants at some of the churches, while this project was undertaken for the special benefit of those who do not attend any of the regular sanctuaries. As to them, however, the object is defeated, whatever may be the cause.

Some weeks ago the defection of the Rev. J. T. Coolidge from Unitarianism, was noticed. His farewell sermon has been published at the request of his former congregation. It is free from ostentation, kind, and breathes a spirit distinctively Evangelical. In it the process is stated by which the author's mind passed from its former convictions to a full and hearty recognition of the Scriptural idea of the Divinity of the Lord Jesus Christ. At the same time he declares his firm belief that Unitarianism is highly injurious to the cause of sound morals and pure religion. To his people he had been strongly attached, and to him they had been indulgent and generous, yet his high sense of duty compelled him to the course he had taken. It is not yet known to what denomination he will attach himself.

Dr. Cleveland, of New Haven, has just completed the twenty fifth year of his pastorate over his present charge. During that period he and his people have not been without their trials. Out of New Haven he would be considered rather *progressive*, but here he has always been considered intensely conservative. Contrary to the course of many pastors around him, he has always kept aloof from political and secular matters, and had devoted himself most assiduously to the spiritual interests of his flock. The result is, that from small beginnings they have now the first church edifice in the city and five hundred communicants. Faithfulness in preaching, and in the pastoral, never fails of its reward.

The one hundred and fifty eighth commencement at Yale College, was held on the 23rd inst. The graduating class numbered ninety nine, of whom fifty six had appointments, and rank in the first list in point of merit. Of the class, only twenty two were from Connecticut; the remainder were from twenty other States and territories, with the exception of two from Europe. The address was delivered by F. A. P. Barnard, LL.D., President of the University of Miss., on "The Duties and Responsibilities of Educated Men to the Cause of Education."

NEW YORK. Business still continues very dull. Experienced merchants say they do not remember a time when so little business was transacted. The importations continue to fall below those of last year. Country buyers are beginning to come in, but their purchases have not relieved appreciably the general dullness. At the same time there is abundance of money, and but a limited demand for it.

One of the items of interest in this metropolis every year, is the *Fair of the American Institute*, the thirtieth of which will be held this year, in the Crystal Palace, from the 15th of September to the 29th of October.

The Rev. Dr. Hackett has gone to Greece, for the purpose of becoming acquainted with the Greek language as a living tongue, under the auspices of the Bible Union Board, now engaged in preparing a Baptist translation of the Scriptures. The time thus spent abroad will have reference to the revision of the New Testament, on which he is now engaged. Though Dr. Hackett is already an accomplished scholar, no one will have any objection to urge against a still further improvement in his knowledge of Greek; but something more than this will be required before his New Testament will displace the one now in general use.

The *Christian Intelligencer* laments the falling off in the contributions of the Reformed Dutch churches to Domestic Missions, and the *Churchman* discovers the cause in the "revival system," against which its writ has been frequently arrayed, and in the doctrine of "faith only," which has never been pleasing to it, and contrasts it with the Episcopal doctrine, as held by the *Churchman*, of "faith and works." To which the *Intelligencer* gives this significant reply:

This is comforting to us. We fall short in contributions, but, thank God, we do not betray precious truth. The good old doctrine of justification by faith only is preached in all our pulpits. True, if works were preached, more money might be raised. Multitudes are willing to give hundreds and thousands, if this will buy peace or immunity; but we have not so learned Christ.

Nor does the *Churchman* look upon the public Schools with a friendly eye. It would much rather have them under the exclusive control of High Churchmen. In the meantime, the <